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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. X.

LONDON DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.



P R E F A C E.

THIS volume relates to the London Division as defined by the Registrar General, and not to the larger area (the London Postal District), which forms the subject of the General Report of D. R. Fearon, Esq., the Assistant Commissioner for the Metropolitan District.

The Reports on individual schools contained in this volume are all by Mr. Fearon.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioner. In the case of endowed schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools, (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities, the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.*

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained

* The school belonging to the Middle-class School Corporation in Bath Street, City Road, has been established subsequently to the Commissioners' inquiries.

from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information (pp. 179–195) respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

June 1868.

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THE LONDON DIVISION.

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE London Division comprises the cities of London and Westminster, and parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, within the metropolitan district as defined by the Registrar General.

The population was computed in the Census of 1861 at 2,803,989.

The total number of Endowed Grammar Schools included in the metropolitan division, exclusive of the Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, and Westminster Schools, which were reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners of 1861, is 24. To these may be added the foundation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, which is applied in the form of exhibitions only.

Among these 25 foundations are three which support schools having each an upper and lower department. These are Christ's Hospital, St. Olave's, Southwark, and Dulwich College, on each of which specific recommendations by the Commissioners will be found in the fifth chapter of their Report.

The aggregate gross income of these foundations, some of which are applicable in part to other purposes besides the support of the schools, has been already computed in Vol. I. at 97,708*l.* per annum.

The net annual income, after payment of all charges on account of repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the property and school-buildings, is estimated at 55,189*l.*, besides 1,089*l.* for exhibitions.

The greater part of the income is derived from the foundation of Christ's Hospital, whose net income from endowment is 42,000*l.* per annum, leaving 13,189*l.*, or, including exhibitions, 14,278*l.*, for the aggregate income of the remaining foundations.

In the case of one foundation at least (Dulwich) the prospective increase in the revenue is so great that no safe estimate can be formed of its future income.

Of these 25 schools, besides Christ's Hospital and the foundation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, some are classical, with 1,417 scholars; nine are semi-classical, with 1,159 scholars; four are non-classical, with 577 scholars; two are elementary, with 88 scholars; one is in abeyance; and the other two are united with other primary schools.

The net annual income of the four schools already named, which were reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners, is about 19,000*l.*, besides above 7,000*l.* for exhibitions.

The net annual income of endowments applied to the secondary instruction of girls (exclusive of Christ's Hospital), appears to be about 2,000*l.*

Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in the metropolis may be set down at 84,000*l.* per annum.

There is also a large number of endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor. Ten of these foundations have gross incomes of 1,000*l.* a year each, and upwards. They are the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (1,137*l.*); Lady Holles' School (1,377*l.*); Reeve's School (1,164*l.*); the Grey Coat Hospital (2,736*l.*); Emmanuel Hospital (3,118*l.*); Bancroft's Hospital (4,589*l.*); Raine's School (1,321*l.*); Aske's Hospital (4,800*l.*); Newcomen's School (1,656*l.*); Roan's Schools (1,000*l.*) Thirteen others have gross incomes between 500*l.* and 1,000*l.* each. Our information is not so complete as to enable us to form a very precise estimate of the net annual income of these charities; but their *gross* annual income amounts to about 45,000*l.* A large proportion of this is applied in the form of clothing and maintenance of boys and girls, and part also for other non-educational purposes, as almshouses. Certain remarks and recommendations concerning these endowments are contained in the Report, vol. i. pp. 5, 108, 213, 623.

After every allowance has been made, it may safely be affirmed that the net income of the trusts for educational purposes in London, (including 42,000*l.* belonging to Christ's Hospital,) exceeds 100,000*l.* per annum.

Note.—As regards the arrangement of the volume, the Endowed Schools occupy pp. 3 to 198; the Proprietary, pp. 199 to the end.

Endowed Schools are subdivided into, (1) Secondary Schools for boys (Grammar Schools), pp. 3 to 171; (2) Secondary Schools for girls, pp. 172 to 178; (3) Primary Schools for boys or girls, pp. 179 to 195; (4) a Mixed Primary and Secondary School, pp. 196 to 198.

Proprietary Schools are subdivided into, (1) those for boys, pp. 199 to 280; (2) those for girls, pp. 281 to 303.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys).

1. TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in the
Division, grouped

- (1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.
 - (2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.
-

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

LONDON DIVISION.—Population, 2,803,989.

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the kind of instruction given.**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular course of study. By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.

By *non-classical* are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin. A star (*) in the columns headed “Separate Exhibitions,” implies that there are exhibitions, but that they are already accounted for in the column headed “School Endowment.”

Name of School.		Classical Schools.			Semi-classical Schools.			Non-classical Schools.		
		Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Net annual Value of School.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Latin.	Net annual Value of School.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Net annual Value of School.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.
[Charterhouse Hospital (London).]	- 8,000 * 138]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christ's Hospital (London).	- 42,000 * 542	775 660 760 209	760 209 542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of London School.	900 719 641	84 380 184	184 413	641	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dulwich (Upper School).	1,460 * 130	62 130	55 104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammersmith	- 425	180 76	180 108	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewisham	- 269	40 71	65 24	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercers' School	- 1,000	- 70	31 70	44 70	-	-	-	-	-	-
[Merchant Taylors' New Cross.]	2,000 3,330 [258]	39 203	9 203	? 203	-	-	-	-	-	-
[St. Paul's.]	- 615	131 153]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwark, Saviores.	- 7,500	* 120	13 110	23 108	120	-	-	-	-	-
[Westminster, Peter's.]	365 1,515	3,500 148]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the age up to which they retain their scholars.**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number given by that per-cent-age not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools, as not being qualified for the first grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-cent-age not being less than 4.

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.

The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

School.	FIRST GRADE.			SECOND GRADE.			THIRD GRADE.				
	Class in Table I.	Class of So. scholars.	Boarders. Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders. Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders. Day Scholars.
Charterhouse *	Classical A.]	A.B.	40	140	Allhallows Barking.	Semi-cl.	A. B.	—	60	Christ's Hospital (London).	A. B.
Hammersmith -	Classical A.B.	A. B. C.	13	58	City of London School.	Classical	A. B.	—	64	Do. (Hertford).	A. B.
Lewisham -	Classical A. B.	—	—	70	Dulwich, Upper School.	Classical	A. B.	25	105	Deptford.	Non-cl.
Mercers' School	Classical A.]	A. B.	—	—	Ditto, Lower School.	Semi-cl.	B. C.	11	82	Hackney	C.
Merchant Taylors' New Cross -	Classical A.	—	203	—	Southwark, St. Saviour's.	Classical	A. B.	—	109	Islington	Non-cl.
[St. Paul's -	Classical A.]	—	—	—	St. Clement Danes.	Semi-cl.	B. C.	—	94	Lambeth	B.
[Westminster, St. Peter's,	Classical A.]	—	—	—	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.	Semi-cl.	B.	—	98	Neale's School	Non-cl.
					Stationers' School.	Semi-cl.	A. B.	—	150	Southwark, St. Olave's (Upper Sch.).	B.
					Stepney -	Semi-cl.	B. C.	—	200	Do. (Lower Sch.), 1 Stratford-e-Bow.	C.
					Whitechapel -	Semi-cl.	A. B. C.	—	230	Westminster, Palmer's.	Non-cl.
							Do. Hill's	—	Do. Hill's	Non-cl.	B. C.
								—	—	—	C.
									—	—	35

2. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

Within Metropolitan Division.

CITY OF LONDON.

ALL HALLOWS BARKING.

TOWER HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 12, 1865.

It was founded by Alderman James Hickson, who by his will in 1686 devised to the master and wardens of the Brewers' Company certain hereditaments and, in particular, a piece of ground in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, with the buildings thereon erected, which he directed his executor to convert into a school house and schoolmaster's house; and required the company to appoint a schoolmaster with a salary of 20*l.* and two chaldron of coals yearly, and a writing master with a salary of 8*s.* And by certain rules and orders annexed to his will he directed that there should be 20 children freely taught in the school, to be admitted by the master and wardens of the company, in certain proportions from certain neighbouring localities; that they should pay the schoolmaster 1*s.* on admission; and that they should be taught the accidence and common Latin grammar, and such other books as tend to the instruction of youth in the knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongue, and purity of life, manners, and religion.

After directing certain other payments out of the rents and profits of these hereditaments, the founder left all the residue to go to the use of the company, as an addition and increase to their stock and estate.

II. In accordance with the terms of this bequest, the company maintains a school on Tower Hill, but expends upon it a very much larger sum than is required by the terms of the bequest. In this school 20 boys are taught Latin, French, mathematics, writing, book-keeping, and drawing gratuitously, paying only 1*s.* admission fee to the head master; and 40 non-foundations are taught the same subjects, paying 1*l.* per quarter or 4*l.* per annum. Both foundations and non-foundations are also taught Greek

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

if they require it, but in May 1865 none were learning this subject.

III. The school is taught by two permanent and two visiting masters, a thoroughly adequate staff for the number of scholars, which never exceeds 60. The head master is very well qualified for the office, and appears to be well supported by the staff of assistants. The order and discipline of the school are good; and the methods of instruction adopted are judicious. The registration is adequate, and there is an excellent system of marking and reporting on the boys. The classification is threefold,—for Latin, French, and arithmetic; and the boys take places in class in accordance with the marks of the term combined with the results of examination. These methods all seem to be carefully chosen and effective, and they are evidence of genuine zeal and efficiency in the master.

Notwithstanding the goodness and cheapness of the education afforded in this school, the boys generally stay a very short time in the school. I went carefully through the registers for the six years ending May 1865, and they showed that the attendance is very fluctuating.

Of 50 boys present in May 1860, only	1 remained in May 1865
Of 60 „ „ 1861, only	7 „ „
Of 60 „ „ 1862, only	15 „ „
Of 60 „ „ 1863, only	33 „ „
Of 60 „ „ 1864, only	45 „ „

Perhaps this indifference of parents is partly owing to the lowness of the fees. Most of the parents of the foundationers could afford to pay what the non-foundationers now pay, while the parents of the non-foundationers could in most instances afford to pay 9*l.* or 10*l.* per annum.

The school has, however, become much more popular and valued since the present master came; the number of non-foundationers having been quadrupled since that date. Unfortunately the school cannot be further increased, owing to the want of space and accommodation.

IV. The boys were questioned orally in Latin grammar, Euclid, and French, and they worked some arithmetic. Their writing and book-keeping was also examined. They appear to be taught well in all subjects, and the results are creditable to the masters.

V. The buildings and premises are fair. There are two school-rooms of fair size, and well ventilated. There is no playground.

VI. The only serious defect that I remark in the administration of this school, apart from the general question of the desirability of maintaining a small school of this size in such a situation, is the want of a graduated admission examination. It will be remarked that the amount of attainments required of boys on admission to this school is at least not greater than that required of boys on admission to the third-grade school belonging to the company at Islington.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 162, A.D. 1819: Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 112, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Alderman James Hickson, 16 February 1686, who devised to Brewers Company an estate at South Mimms, and also certain buildings in Allhallows, Barking, to be converted into a school-house and schoolmaster's house; the Company to pay the master a salary of 20*l.* and two chaldrons of coals yearly, and a salary of 8*l.* to a writing master. Deeds with Brewers Company.

School Property.—Average gross annual income 414*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, besides master's house and school. Since reconstruction of school in 1852, expenditure on school has far exceeded income. School indebted to trustees 4,048*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* at Christmas 1865.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—20 children, admitted by master and wardens of Brewers Company, to be taught free, paying only 1*s.* to master on admission; 14 children of poor inhabitants of Allhallows, Barking, and 6 of St. John's, Wapping.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The accidence and common Latin grammar, and such other books as tend to the instruction of youth in the knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongue, and purity of life, manners, and religion.

Government and Masters.—The Brewers Company as trustees manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, elect boys on foundation, appoint examiner, and exercise general control over management of school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, receives annual stipend of 170*l.* from endowment and 160*l.* from fees, besides a house. Second master's salary, 120*l.*; French master, 80*l.*; drawing master, 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—60, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to 6 miles; 20 boys on foundation pay nothing but entrance fee of 1*s.*, the rest pay 1*l.* a quarter. No attendance on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know some arithmetic.

School classified separately for Latin, French, and arithmetic. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at midsummer by examiner appointed by trustees. Book prizes given.

All punishments inflicted by head master. Caning in public, only for very grave offences.

No playground. A library open weekly.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week. About two hours work required nightly for preparation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are given as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school - 1	Optician.	Boys lowest in school - 1	Surgeon.
" " 2	Solicitor.	" "	Tradesman.
" " 3	Schoolmaster.	" "	Draper.
" " 4	Lighterman.	" "	Wharf foreman.
" " 5	Retired.	" "	Chronometer maker.
" " 6	Do.	" "	Optician.
" " 7	Warehouse superintendent.	" "	Merchant's clerk.
" " 8	Merchant's foreman.	" "	Publican.
" " 9	Hotel keeper.	" "	Warehouse superintendent.
" " 10	Surgeon.	" "	Clerk in Bank of England.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes info which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge	60	2	30	1	1½ hours	Nichols' Bible-help.
Latin	60	6	7	4	1 hour	Virgil, <i>Aeneid</i> , Lib. I.; Cicero de Senectute.
French	60	4	16	2	1½ hours	French, Gil Blas, Roche's Grammar and Exercises.
Arithmctic	60	6	7	4	1½ hours	Arithmetic, Barnard Smith, whole book.
Book-keeping	20	—	—	2	1 hour	Book-keeping, Pinnock's.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	20	2	7	{ alternate weeks with arithmetic		
History	60	2	30	1	1½ hours	History, Collier's English.
Geography	60	2	30	1	1½ hours	Geography, Cornwell's.
English Grammar	30	3	—	1	—	Grammar, Allen and Cornwell's, and Morell's.
Writing	40	1	—	—	—	
Drawing	30	2	—	2	1½ hours	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

No Returns.

Clerk to Trustees:

Charles R. Vines, Brewers Hall, 18, Addle Street, Wood Street, E.C.

Head master:

Rev. Herbert Williams, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see Vol. VII., p. 474, and for Evidence, vol. iv. pp. 748-859.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 6, p. 74, A.D. 1837. Inspector of Charities Report, A.D. 1864, p. 32.)

Foundation and Endowment.—The hospital was founded by Edward VI., in 1553, on a portion of the site of the Grey Friars Monastery. But in 1552 as many as 380 children were admitted into the repaired buildings of the monastery; subscriptions to provide for the expenses having been opened in the City at the instance of the corporation, to whom five years previously, Henry VIII. had given the site of the dissolved house of the Grey Friars and other property.

By indenture, 12th June 1553, King Edward VI. covenanted to grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, the manor house of Bridewell, and also all the manors and other possessions of the Hospital of the Savoy, except the house and adjacent premises; together with all the furniture of the hospital;—the grantees covenanting on their part to pay the hospital debts, to entertain and relieve wayfarers, as had been the custom of the hospital; to provide work in said manor house, &c., of Bridewell for the poor of the newly erected Hospitals of Christ Church and St. Thomas, and to pay the stipends of the master and officers of the Savoy Hospital for their lives. They were also empowered to take other possessions to the value of 4,000 marks per annum. By charter of Edward VI., 26th June 1553, the grants of Bridewell and Savoy Hospital and the possessions thereof were made or confirmed, and the rectories, vicarages, and churches of the Savoy also granted.

In 1646 Richard Aldworth bequeathed the residue of his estate for maintaining 40 children in Christ's Hospital. This consisting principally of 7,000*l.* secured upon crown lands, which reverted to the King at the Restoration, the debt remained unpaid until the year 1673, when Charles II. issued letters patent, founding the mathematical school, and granting a pension of 1,000*l.* for seven years for the purpose. The governors were empowered to invest this money in the purchase of land, and to purchase other lands to the value of 1,000*l.* per annum. By letters patent 1675 this endowment was commuted for a perpetual payment of 370*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The Governors also received from Queen Anne a licence to hold lands in mortmain to the further extent of 4,000*l.* per annum.

The hospital has been enriched by numerous gifts and bequests, from the first recorded, by Rich. Casteler in 1553, down to the present time; consisting of houses, lands, money, and rentcharges; some for the hospital alone, others for it jointly with other charities, and others for special objects in connexion with the hospital, including advantages in or in connexion with the hospital for particular families, parishes, city companies, &c. Other and very large gifts have been made to the governors of the hospital, only as trustees for their administration to objects quite outside* its educational functions. Some of the property forming the present site of the hospital is held under leases from the corporation.

Parts of the estates have been sold at various times, for the purpose of redeeming the land tax for railways, or for public improvements, or as sites for churches, parsonage houses, and schools; and some small portions have been lost by legal decisions adverse to the hospital or otherwise.

* The largest charity of this description is for the aged blind, nearly 700 of whom receive 10*s.* a year each. From other trusts the governors pay small pensions to about 450 poor persons.

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1795, empowering the governors to acquire certain premises for the purpose of enlarging the hospital, both in London and at Hertford. Under the powers of this Act a considerable exchange was effected in 1819 of premises with the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and in 1820 new buildings were commenced. In that and the 16 years following sums amounting to 148,611*l.* were expended in building, besides 3,377*l.* in the purchase of property, of which upwards of 44,000*l.* was contributed by benefactions and legacies for the special purpose. Other houses have been since built, and other property acquired (by an exchange with the City and payment of difference) at a cost of about 18,000*l.* There is a special building fund, the dividends on which are accumulated with occasional subscriptions for the purpose of gradually rebuilding the Hospital.

The Charter property was at first in the hands of the corporation, to be applied, as required, to any of the three hospitals, viz., Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's. By order of the general court, 27th September 1557, it was directed that *all the lands*, including land in the precincts of the Grey Friars purchased for Christ's Hospital, should be *devoted to St. Thomas's Hospital*; that Christ's Hospital should be supported by monthly collections from the citizens, together with the profits of Blackwell Hall, after satisfying thereout 500 marks to St. Bartholomew's. This was confirmed by a similar order in 1562, except as to the lands in the precincts of Grey Friars and some others given for Christ's Hospital specially. Thus during its first half century this hospital's dependence was chiefly upon the varying benevolence of the citizens, coupled with the rental or proceeds of several properties which were left or given to it in that early period; and the children maintained were for the most part of the humblest class. The gift of an exhibition by will in 1574 points to the very early grammar school character of the education afforded. The 43rd Eliz. having made a legal provision by poor rates for the most indigent class, the civic collections fell to the ground, and the hospital had then to struggle on, looking to the properties given to it in its first half century and to fresh benefactions of money or real estate which were from time to time made to it. With these circumstances there arose a wider interest in the hospital; and from the 43rd Eliz. may be dated the principal change in the class of its beneficiaries.

Deeds and documents kept in the hospital strong room. The original charter is published; records, &c. are not; but information is given when sought.

Property.—It is impossible to state accurately the gross income of the educational foundation, on account of the large number of special bequests, affiliated charities, and other benefactions of which only certain portions are applicable to school purposes. The net annual income, on an average of the last five years, may be estimated at about 42,000*l.*; and the amount expended on account of the hospital at about 47,000*l.*, the deficiency being made up by the introductory donations of governors. These amount to 4,700*l.* a year taking the average of the 10 years 1854 to 1863, and they are generally treated as income. Legacies are funded.

There is a small gradual increase in the value of the property. A larger one (say of 2,000*l.* per annum) may be expected on the expiration of building leases in the year 1874. Whenever there is a permanent increase of expenditure it is met by curtailing the number of presentations to the hospital for a time. The income has increased about 30 per cent. since the year 1837. This increase was chiefly applied during 10 or 12 years in increasing the *number of boys*, but more recently its application has been in the direction of increasing the educational staff, in improvements of diet and domestic arrangement, in enlarged allowances for apprentices, and in augmenting the number of the exhibitions; not so much in increasing the numbers of the children provided for in the hospital. A large expenditure has also been made in new buildings, under-draining and improvements on the hospital's country estates; a good deal of such outlay having been of the nature of necessary replacement, and a good deal as productive improvement.

Besides their other property, the governors have the patronage of seven livings, and alternate presentations with the Haberdashers' Company to six others.

Site healthy and buildings good.

The area of the hospital premises is in London 4A. 3R. 20P., of which 1A. 2R. 20P. are covered with buildings. The area at Hertford is about 7A. 0R. 27P.; 1A. 0R. 1P. being built over. In London the principal buildings are 16 dormitories, with lavatories, ward matrons' and servants' rooms; six schools, with several class rooms; library, infirmary, the great hall, with kitchen, wardrobe, &c.; 14 official residences, for the treasurer, several of the masters, clerk, receiver, medical officer, warden, and matron; and five lodges, for the beadles and a messenger. At Hertford there are 22 dormitories (being two to each "ward"), with nurses' and servants' rooms, day rooms, &c.; three schools, with class rooms; library; hall, with kitchen, &c.; five official residences, for two masters, mistress of girls' school, steward and matron; lodges for beadle and porter; and infirmary, &c.

Objects of Trust.—The relief of the poor (indenture 1553).

That children in their infancy might not lack good education and instruction; the maintenance and instruction of children having been from the joint foundation of the three hospitals assigned to Christ's Hospital, nor when they should obtain riper years be destitute of honest callings*; nor that the sick, when they be † recovered, should remain idle and lazy* vagabonds of the state (charter 1553).

The virtuous bringing up of miserable youths (minute of general court 1557).

That 40 poor boys who had attained competent skill in grammar and arithmetic to the rule of three in the other schools, might be further educated in a mathematical school and instructed in navigation and arithmetic until qualified, in the opinion of the Master of the Trinity House, for the practice of navigation; and be bound as apprentices for seven years to captains of ships. Vacancies to be filled by boys from the hospital (charter 1673).

The complement of boys now in the nautical school is 53, most of them being the sons or orphans of officers in the navy; other property having been given or bequeathed for the increase and improvement of the mathematical school.

The obligation to apprentice these boys has been dispensed with by a supplemental charter granted in 1858.

There are, besides, other boys who receive a mathematical education, not with a view to sea service, under the gifts of Travers and Holditch in 1724 and 1763.

The funds are applied to the gratuitous lodging, board, clothing, medical and surgical attendance, education, and care of every description, disciplinary, domestic, or otherwise, of boys at the hospital in London and at Hertford; and of a few girls at Hertford; besides providing them with books and all other necessaries. There are also exhibitions to the universities, apprentice fees, outfit and other allowances for the royal mathematical or nautical boys, and small sums towards setting up in business or in other way of livelihood young persons who, after their education in the hospital, have served their apprenticeship and have some special qualifications (governors' returns 1865).

Besides the children admitted on presentation by governors (see page 6), there are about 145 presented by parishes, companies, or individuals under special gifts, and four yearly by Guy's Hospital under the gift of Thomas Guy. The Mercers' Company are also entitled to present four boys annually, sons of their poorer members, if so many apply.

All the earlier gifts, and a large proportion of the subsequent ones, were made for "boys," or "children," without limitation as to sex. Mrs. Sarah Wale (deceased 1638) bequeathed a house in Gracechurch Street, now worth 90l.† per annum, charged with the payment of 5l. yearly to a mistress, for teaching "the girls in the hospital" to read English; 5l. to a man to catechise them in the principles of religion; the rest of the proceeds to be applied in the purchase of books for them. William Jumper, in 1641, bequeathed a rent of 4l. per annum, half to be applied in teaching the female orphans in this hospital

* Indicating the function of Bridewell Hospital.

† Indicative of the office of St. Thomas' Hospital.

‡ Let, with some back premises differently acquired, at 120l. a year.

to read English. Dame Elizabeth Cleere, by will in 1644, gave 100*l.*, in respect of which the governors agreed to pay 6*l.* a year to a schoolmistress. Geo. Dunn, by will in 1651, gave 4*l.* a year to teach the maiden children English. Elizabeth Earswell, in 1653, bequeathed property to the hospital, including a rentcharge of 4*l.*, towards teaching 12 maidens in the hospital to write. Sir John Wollastone, in 1658, bequeathed a rentcharge of 100*l.* after his wife's decease to the hospital, out of which 5*l.* was to be paid to the schoolmistress of the girls in the hospital. In respect of this bequest, however, the governors appear to have received 12*l.* a year, and that only for a few years. Margaret Astill, in 1665, bequeathed a house, which was to be sold, and the proceeds applied for the maintenance of poor girls whose fathers were freemen of the city and inhabitants of St. Giles without Cripplegate; besides which she had given in her lifetime a rentcharge of 6*l.* for the benefit of the female children in the hospital. The tenement referred to was sold in 1691, and produced only 22*l.* Joan Underhill, in 1682, bequeathed several houses for the use of the poor girls in the hospital. The leasehold expired in 1727; and the two small freehold houses have been sold, one in 1799 for 210*l.* for redemption of land tax, and the other very recently for 840*l.* for the new street to the Mansion House. John and Frances West, in 1720, gave property, now worth more than 1,500*l.* per annum, for the maintenance and education of poor boys and girls (of whom more than three fourths should always be boys) nominated by the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Giles, and St. Mary, Reading, of Newbury in Berks, and of Twickenham. Frances West, in 1723, left 1,750*l.* for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing six poor girls born in the city of London.*

The sum derived under Jumper's will is now carried to the general account of receipts, and is deemed as paid with several other specific gifts in the salary of the schoolmistress at Hertford. No children are received under Astill's will. There have been also several gifts and bequests for the purpose of apprenticing girls as well as boys, for helping to set them up in business at the expiration of their apprenticeships, for placing them out in service, &c. Only a small proportion of the hospital property was given *expressly* for the maintenance and education of girls. It was until recently represented by a ward at Hertford containing 70 girls. The number has now been reduced to 18, and the governors have for some time been considering the advisability† of doing away with the girls' ward altogether.

Various rules have been made from time to time by the governors to regulate the admission of children to the hospital, and the qualifications necessary for candidates. Under those now in force, as last settled in January 1860, children must be between seven and ten years of age, baptised, not foundlings, nor children of livery servants, nor maintained at parish expense, nor deformed, nor whose parents have adequate means of maintaining and educating them. They must be able to read elementary reading books. And there may not be more than two children of the same family in the hospital at the same time. Exceptions are made in the case of children admitted under certain trusts. The average income of the parents is estimated at 150*l.* to 160*l.* per annum; but an average would hardly explain the case. Of 1,200 boys usually under the hospital's care in the London and Hertford schools, about 180 are (December 1867) clergymen's sons, and of these some are orphans left quite unprovided for, whilst others have fathers living who possess but very slender means; about 50 are sons of living or deceased officers, R.N., all narrowly circumstanced; and amongst the rest are sons of professional men of very moderate income (where living); besides a miscellaneous body of children, some the sons of widows of good social position, but very poor; others the sons of tradesmen, farmers, clerks, and various employés; whilst some are children of very humble derivation. Many of the boys are fatherless, and not a few motherless also. The uniformity of dress, of treatment, &c., (the hospital standing in loco parentis) conceals social difference.

All boys leave at the age of 15, except the "King's boys," who may stay a few months longer, if it be thought requisite, for the completion of the nautical school course; and except "Deputy Grecians," who may, if recommended,

* 46 children on West's trusts are included in the 145 above mentioned.

† The governors have now (1867) under consideration a plan for reconstituting and much improving their girls' school.

remain up to the age of 16, when they must leave, unless they have become "Grecians." Twelve are selected yearly by examination from the deputy Grecians, who are then called probationers, from whom again eight are selected by examination the following year; and after another year five or six of these are chosen as exhibitioners, and after one more year's training are sent to college. Allowances are made to them on leaving, for books, clothing, entrance fees, &c., amounting to 60*l.*

Of the King's boys five go to sea every half year on an average. They receive, on being placed out, a suit of clothes, some books, and money allowances to the amount of 25*l.* 17*s.*;* and at the end of three years, on evidence of good conduct, and on passing an examination at the hospital, a further sum of 24*l.* 14*s.*

Of the rest about 180 are superannuated each year. For any of them bound apprentice for not less than five years to a trade or profession within one year of leaving the school, premiums are paid, of 10*l.* to 30*l.* for boys, and of 10*l.* to 20*l.* for girls.

Numerous gifts for exhibitions, the first by Thomas Dixon, given by will in 1574, with a designation of the first youth who was to receive it if qualified, were about 1802 merged in a common exhibition fund, and were the subject of an Order in Chancery in 1837, which still regulates them. There are † 15 exhibitions to Cambridge, one to Oxford, and ‡ four to either university, all tenable for four years; those to Oxford being of the value of 100*l.* a year, and those to Cambridge 80*l.* There are six others, of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, five of which are open to any poor scholars at Oxford. Two of the scholars have each 30*l.* a year in addition, from "the Times scholarship" and "the Pitt Club scholarship" respectively. The largest benefaction for exhibitions is that of John Browne, 1662, which, owing to the property (which is at Islington) having been built over, now yields about 900*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum to the exhibition fund before mentioned. Exhibitions have also been established in modern times in favour of the hospital scholars by the late Alderman Thompson, the President of the hospital, and H. Rowed, Esq., a late governor.

A partition sanctioned in Chancery in 1854 of Serjeant § Moses' (1668) benefaction to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in which the hospital's scholars at that college had a special interest, brought three exhibitions to the hospital, which are included in the present Cambridge complement.

Several gifts and legacies for the release of prisoners for debt are held to be in abeyance through the alteration of the law of imprisonment for debt; and the application of the income arising out of them is proposed to be made the subject of a scheme.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good education and instruction (charter 1553); navigation and arithmetic in the naval school (charter 1673).

Governor and Masters.—The mayor and commonalty to make statutes for the governance of the poor within Bridewell, Christ Church, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and to compel vagrants to work (indenture, 1553). Governors incorporated by charter of 1553.

In 1556 the Court of Aldermen appointed members to join with the governors, who were previously appointed by the corporation.

By "Order of the Hospitals," 1557, it was directed that there should be 66 governors of all the four hospitals, viz., 14 aldermen and 52 commoners, citizens and freemen; one comptroller and one surveyor of all; the other 12 aldermen and 52 commoners to be distributed among the four. The names of persons fit to serve as governors to be sent down by the governors of each to the general court.

Various practices prevailed at different times in the several hospitals with regard to the election of governors. At a meeting of the treasurers of the four hospitals in 1666 it was agreed that each house should choose its own governors; since which time the government of each has been distinct (although practically distinct for a century previously), and the number of

* Raised from 13*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.* 17*s.* in 1864, and to 25*l.* 17*s.* in 1867.

† Eighteen at Cambridge since October 1867.

‡ These four exhibitions are (in 1867) all held at Oxford.

§ Himself a Blue Coat boy; in after-life a Governor of the Hospital; and, as is understood, sometime Master of Pembroke College. He was a donor to the Hospital in his lifetime, as well as benefactor by will.

governors of Christ's Hospital soon began to increase rapidly; the needs of the hospital after the Great Fire having acted as a powerful stimulus to public benevolence, and caused a stream of benefactions in money, in the erection of buildings, and otherwise in kind, to flow into the hospital. To this period may be fairly traced the introduction of benefaction or donation governors; although not distinctly recognised until nearly a century later.

The Court of Aldermen interfered at different times, principally in the years 1699, 1700, as also did the Court of Common Council at various times, and tried to regain their control over the hospitals. The attempt was renewed in 1778 and the three years following. It resulted in certain "Articles of Agreement," dated 15th June 1782, between the "Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of King Edward VI. of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas," and the presidents and treasurers of the several hospitals, and other persons acting as governors. By these it was agreed that the governors then standing on the lists, together with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and certain common councillors, should be confirmed as governors; and that the Court of Common Council should appoint 12 of their number governors of each hospital, and nominate successors to vacancies in that number. These articles were ratified by Act of Parliament in the same year (22 Geo. 3. c. 77). The corporation governors are elected by lot from the Common Council. Besides these, it was the practice generally to elect 20 new governors every alternate year, on the nomination of the existing governors.

In the year 1752 a donor of 500*l.* to the hospital was elected a governor by special vote. In 1760 a donor of 200*l.* was elected in like manner. From that time up to 1790 all donors of like sums were elected. From 1792 until 1840 donors of 400*l.* were made governors, and several gentlemen were also made governors at the request of testators, or otherwise under special circumstances, irrespective of any donation from themselves. A former upper grammar master and a retired chief clerk were specially appointed governors in consideration of services. The present qualification of the donation class of governors is a gift of 500*l.*; which, although it has led (with two exceptions in the last 20 years) to the appointment of the donors as governors, does not confer any positive right to such appointment, the governors refusing to consider the governorship as a purchase. These are called benefaction governors. Sometimes they have been included in the 20 allowed for every two years, sometimes not. Several attempts have been made at different times to limit the number of governors to 300. Newly elected aldermen, presidents, and treasurers of the hospital were for a long period allowed to exercise the right of nomination of governors at the first court after their own appointment, whatever the number of donation and special governors appointed during the two preceding years. Nomination governors were expected to make a benefaction of 200*l.* This privilege of personal "nomination" was abolished in 1857. All newly appointed donation governors must be approved by the committee of almoners. The general court now consists of 38 corporation governors and the donation governors, which include several gentlemen appointed as executors or at the special request of testators who have left large bequests to the hospital. The total number of governors is about 470.

The supreme authority is in the general court, or whole body of governors; and a court must consist of 13 governors at least, besides the president or treasurer. Six such courts are held in a year; but the president may convene a court at any time. The treasurer is the chief resident officer and general manager, and is invested with considerable powers, being the principal adviser of the committee and chairman in the absence of the president.

The whole management of the hospital, subject to the standing rules and the superintendence of the general court, is with the committee of almoners, which consists of the president, treasurer, and 42 others selected from the general list of governors. Nine go out yearly, of whom only five are immediately re-eligible. Two new members must not have served before. All elected by the general court, except six honorary members who are appointed from time to time by the committee. This committee may subdivide itself into select committees for the consideration of special subjects. A sub-committee of

renters, consisting of the president, treasurer, and 10 almoners, with the assistance of a solicitor, surveyor, and other officers, manage the estates, with a reference of important matters to the committee of almoners, and of leases, &c., requiring the hospital seal, to the general court of governors. Twelve auditors, six selected from the committee and six from the general governors, audit the accounts every two months. There is also standing sub-committee of education, consisting of the president, treasurer, and 10 other members.

Aldermen may present one child yearly; the Lord Mayor two. The president has two hospital presentations yearly, besides what he has if an alderman, and besides two "gift presentations" (equal to an extra presentation every three or four years) under a benefactor's will. The treasurer has two yearly, exclusive of that in turn with other governors, besides three gift presentations from time to time as a vacancy occurs for sons of poor clergymen, and six in like manner for girls born in the city of London or its liberties. Donation governors have the privilege of a presentation within one year of receiving their charge; and their turn comes round in rotation with whole body of governors, except aldermen, once in three or four years.

No consideration is allowed to be paid for a presentation under penalty of disqualifying the child for admission, and the governor from ever presenting again.

The governors, and many of the masters and officers, receive a special charge on appointment.

The teaching staff consists of an upper grammar master or head master, and nine other classical masters, three mathematical and 14 modern and other masters, besides a pupil teacher (in 1867 an assistant master) in the Latin school. Classical and mathematical masters must be graduates, and they are generally in holy orders. All full masters, as well as the superior officers, are appointed by the court of governors, although usually on recommendation of committee of almoners; assistant masters and the inferior officers are appointed by committee of almoners. Clerical masters, except the upper grammar master, who is also chaplain and lecturer, may take church duty if not interfering with school work. All hold appointments subject to any modifications that may seem advisable. Grammar masters may take private pupils not more than six each,† and these mix with foundation boys in all the schools.

No grammar master allowed to take any fee from boys' parents or friends, for instruction, whether ordinary or special, either in or out of school.

In commercial and English departments, boys selected from the school are generally appointed as ushers on recommendation of masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical and commercial.

Masters,—

Schedule of salaries.

		£ . s.
*Upper grammar master (head master)		800 0 }
Do. do. as lecturer		52 10 }
First assistant upper grammar master		350 0
*Second do. do.		250 0†
Assistant to the upper grammar master		250 0
*Master of the Latin school		500 0
*First under grammar master		300 0
Second do. do.		250 0
Third do. do.		250 0
Fourth do. do.		200 0
Fifth do. do.		200 0

† This privilege is almost inoperative, owing to educational facilities elsewhere, and the hospital arrangements being made in reference to the founders solely.

‡ Now (1867) 800L.

**ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.**

		£	s.
*Head mathematical master	-	600	0 <i>tb.</i>
Second do. do., or master of Travers's school	-	350	0 <i>tc.</i>
Assistant mathematical master	-	250	0
Drawing master	-	320	0
Assistant do.	-	140	0
*First master of the commercial school	-	270	0 <i>td.</i>
First assistant do. do.	-	150	0 <i>te.</i>
Second do. do. do.	-	80	0 <i>tf.</i>
First master of the English school	-	400	0
*First assistant do. do.	-	180	0 <i>tg.</i>
Second do. do. do.	-	80	0 <i>th.</i>
Junior do. do. do.	-	70	0 <i>ti.</i>
Usher in the English and commercial schools	-	50	0 <i>uj.</i>
*First French master	-	200	0 <i>fk.</i>
First assistant do.	-	200	0
Second do. do.	-	150	0
Music master	-	100	0

* Those distinguished by an asterisk have also houses, and are entitled to medical attendance for themselves and their households.

The governors generally grant retiring pensions to masters after long and good service, but there is no fixed rule, nor any scale laid down.

Day scholars.—Seldom more than five or six.

Boarders.—775, chiefly between the ages of 10 and 14; only 37 above the age of 15. All boarded at expense of hospital funds; lodged in 16 large rooms or wards, under management of a “ward-matron;” often visited by masters and by warden and matron of the hospital. Three meals a day, and usually taken in the great hall in the presence of the warden, the house steward and matron also attending at dinner-time; each ward-matron superintends her own ward-table. Meat six days a week; senior boys daily§, Grecians, twice a day. Hours, 6 a.m., 6½ in winter; 8 to 9½ p.m. Grecians 11 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 686 feet per hoy. Grecians have generally separate studies. They have common rooms besides. Monitors usually selected from Deputy Grecians.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys drafted periodically from Hertford as vacancies occur (see page 9).

Classification in the grammar school by classics chiefly; in English schools, by English. Each class divided into a morning and afternoon division, which attend the grammar school alternately with another school, either the English, commercial, French, or drawing school. Boys in the Royal Naval school are specially educated for sea service, and are withdrawn from classics, but have English, French, drawing and mathematics. Boys who do not reach the upper grammar school at the first half-yearly examination after they are 13½ years of age are removed into the Latin school, where Greek is discontinued. Drawing is taught to above 400 boys, special instruction being given to the nautical boys. About 30 boys learn music as a set class. Travers's boys receive a general mathematical education. Grecians and Deputy Grecians work in mathematical school three half days in the week.

Religious instruction to all, in principles of Church of England, and under the superintendence throughout the establishment of the head master. Special prayers, composed by Bishop Compton, used at breakfast, supper, and bedtime.

Promotion by half year's marks and examination. Promotion in several of the other schools affected by that in grammar school.

Examination once a year by the chief master in each school, and once by

tb. Now (1867.) 450*l.*

tg. Now (1867.) 200*l.*

c. " 300*l.*

h. " 100*l.*

d. " 300*l.*

i. " 80*l.*

e. " 180*l.*

j. " 60*l.*

f. " 100*l.*

k. " 250*l.*

§ Now (Nov. 1867) all have meat daily. "

examiners appointed by committee of almoners. Numerous book prizes given, and at Midsummer gold medals for classics and mathematics to the Grecian class. A gold medal and books for Latin hexameters are also given to the Grecians under a particular bequest, and there are besides good conduct prizes for some of the upper classes.

Punishments : impositions, stoppage of leave, and caning ; and, very rarely, the rod, only with the sanction of the treasurer or the first master of the school. The warden has the general discipline and control of the boys out of school, but is assisted in the visitation and oversight of the wards by several of the masters.

Playgrounds within school bounds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and large covered cloisters equal to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, overlooked by officers appointed for the purpose. Library open daily. Some of the masters interest themselves in the boys' games ; and athletic exercises are taught as part of the system. Prizes for games and sports and for swimming have been given for several years past. In summer boys go by wards to a large swimming bath about a mile from the school. It is in contemplation to procure a cricket ground.

School open 42 weeks in the year, including holiday of eight days at Easter, during which boys are not allowed to sleep out. Boys in school 30 hours per week. A few lessons prepared out of school hours by boys in middle and upper classes. Playtime 32 hours per week in summer, 22 in winter. A whole holiday once a month, besides several other days in course of the year.

A Report of the Sub-committee of Education, adopted by the committee, and approved by the general court, 6th December 1866, recommends,—

That the upper grammar school consist of 200 to 220 boys; viz., Grecians, about 25; Deputy Grecians, 40; Great Erasmus, 72; Little Erasmus, 72:

That in the lower grammar school the first master then retiring be replaced by two masters teaching parallel classes of 80 boys each, and three others teaching parallel classes of 70 boys each. Salaries to be 300*l.* (including allowance for a house), 280*l.*, 250*l.*, 250*l.*, and 200*l.*:

That the upper grammar school be supplied, after the half-yearly examination from the lower grammar school; and that all boys over $13\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, not qualified for such promotion, be sent into the Latin school, which will contain about 130 boys:

That the scope of education in the Latin school be improved; detail to be more fully considered :

That an assistant master be appointed in Latin school, at a salary of 200*l.*:

That the standard of education at Hertford be slightly raised.

The upper mathematical school consists of the Grecians and Deputy Grecians ; the lower of 120 boys, including the Great Erasmus and such boys as are qualified by their progress in arithmetic to commence mathematics; 35 of these boys are on Mr. Travers's foundation; the Royal Mathematical school consists of 40 boys on the royal foundation, and 13 under other trusts.

The grammar, mathematical, Latin, French, English, commercial, and drawing schools are all independent, each under its own chief master. With a few exceptions, each class is subdivided into two sections, equal in number and merit, attending other schools in turn with the classical schools, to which they give half their time (with some exceptions).

Week day Scriptural instruction is considered as belonging to classical school time, except in the case of the nautical boys.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL AT HERTFORD.

I. BOYS' SCHOOL.

General Character.—Semi-classical; all boys having to pass through this school previous to their admission in London.

There are four classical and four reading and writing masters.

SALARIES as in NOVEMBER 1867.

	£	s.
*Head grammar master	350	0
Do. as lecturer	50	0
Assistant grammar master	150	0
Do. do.	130	0
Do. do.	100	0
*Reading and writing master	250	0
Assistant reading and writing master	150	0
Do. as librarian	20	0
Assistant reading and writing master	130	0
Do. do.	100	0
Do. for occasional assistance to steward	50	0
Organist	31	10

Head grammar master must be a graduate in holy orders.

449 boys, chiefly under 10 years of age; being drafted off three or four times in the year to the London establishment, when qualified, generally at 10 or 11 years of age. None remain after 12, even if then not fully qualified by attainment.

A few day boys, 12 or 14 at most, allowed under certain conditions as private pupils of the masters.

With this exception, all the boys are boarded and lodged in the hospital, distributed into nine wards with a nurse and servant to each, under management of steward and matron. Three meals a day, usually in the hall; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 418 feet per boy. Hours 6 a.m., 7 in the winter; 7½ to 8½ p.m. Discipline maintained in the wards by nurses, under the steward's direction. Steward and matron attend in the hall during dinner and supper, each table being superintended by a nurse.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be between 7 and 10 years of age, and able to read the gospels with facility.

School divided into seven forms, each subdivided into two sections, attending grammar school alternately with reading and writing school. Classification by Latin in the grammar school, and by reading and arithmetic in the reading and writing school. All instructed in religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, English reading, writing, spelling and dictation, and elementary geography. About one fourth learn singing. Prayers three times daily, as in London. Attend church twice on Sunday, and short lecture by the head grammar master in hall.

Head master of grammar school and head master of reading and writing school each supreme in his own school; out of school the steward maintains discipline.

Examination at least four times a year: once by an examiner appointed by the committee of almoners, at other times by the head master at Hertford. Small sums of money and book prizes given. Visitation monthly by two of the almoners, and yearly by the committee of almoners, when about 15 of the committee attend, with some of the auditors and occasionally others.

Punishments: shame, impositions, confinement during play hours, caning, and, very rarely, the rod; the last in public. Monitors appointed by the steward.

Playground three acres; with a large covered shed. Porter or beadle present.

* The head grammar master and head reading and writing master also have houses provided.

Drilling taught as part of the system. A gymnasium has lately been added Library open four days a week.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours per week in summer, 25 in winter. Lessons all prepared in school. Playtime about 27 hours per week, i.e., 4 to 5 hours daily.

II. GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Note.—Many, especially of the earliest gifts, were made for *children*, without limitation of sex. The only gifts expressly for the maintenance and education of *girls* are those mentioned at pp. 13 and 14, producing about 22*l.* per annum. There have been also several small gifts for apprenticing girls. The number of girls has gradually diminished from 76 in the year 1837 to the present number, 18. (16 in November 1867, with two vacancies on Mrs. West's gift.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Teachers.—Head mistress and assistant mistress. Head mistress allowed to take six private pupils, although not the practice of the present mistress to do so.[†]

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—18 have their own ward, under the care of a nurse, where they are boarded and lodged, besides being clothed, at the expense of the hospital. Three meals a day; meat once. Hours, 6 a.m., 7 in winter; 8 p.m. Thirteen sleep in largest bedroom. There is a convenient lavatory.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No standard of qualification for admission; except ability to read.

Subjects of instruction, prescribed by committee: scripture, geography, grammar, history, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and dictation, needle-work, and industrial work. Religious instruction to all. School opened with prayers, and reading psalms and a chapter. Girls prepared for confirmation by grammar master of the Hertford school. School arrangements are under consideration of governors.

Promotions usually by seniority.

Examination yearly by upper grammar master of London, and occasionally by visiting governors. Book prizes and small sums of money given.

Punishments, by head mistress only, or by assistant in her presence; tasks of lessons or needlework, occasional separation from other girls, and stoppage of privileges. Bad marks for unpunctuality.

Two of senior girls appointed by head mistress as monitors.

Schoolroom warmed by open fire and gas stove, and well ventilated.

Playground rather more than a quarter of an acre, and other spaces, under observation of the nurse; beside a large shed for wet weather. Library and general room always open. Girls walk out accompanied by nurse.

Girls usually remain six or seven years at school, and are generally apprenticed to businesses on leaving at the age of 15. Occasionally they go as "pupil teachers" in National schools, or are articled in private schools for the accomplishments.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Girls in school 30 hours per week in summer, 26 in winter. Lessons prepared out of school under supervision of monitors.

[†] The assistant mistress' services have been for some time past, owing to the diminution of the girls' school, and the consequent admission of more boys into the Hertford School, appropriated to the teaching of some of the younger boys in elementary subjects.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of GENERAL ACCOUNTS for Year ending 31st December 1865.

[The large pension charities administered by the governors not included].

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rents of estates, tithe rentcharges, proceeds of timber sales, &c.	39,373	4	2
Annuities, rentcharges, &c.	1,670	13	11
Interest on stocks	10,773	6	5
For management of blind charities	587	4	4
From special estates	3,337	11	4
Benefactions, legacies, and casual receipts	15,036	7	3
Interest on purchase money for estates sold	122	14	5
Repayment of advance	954	10	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£71,855	11	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Payments under wills, rentcharges, &c.	2,720	18	9
Expenses of distribution of blind charities	106	18	8
Rents, taxes, tithes, insurances, repairs and improvements on estates, agency, &c.	6,153	2	9
Interest on purchase money for estates purchased	727	2	10
Purchase of stocks (<i>investment of legacies</i>)	6,821	12	0
Redemption of land tax	1,362	7	7
Balance available for purposes of the hospital and other purposes in connexion therewith	53,963	9	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£71,855	11	10

Portions of the hospital estates have been recently sold to railway companies, &c., and the sums received under this head in 1865 amounted to 17,706*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, which was invested in the purchase of 19,561*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* stock.

Estates have been recently purchased for sums amounting together to 20,790*l.*, which was provided by the sale in 1865 of 23,245*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* stock.

ABSTRACT of HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December 1864	3,425	11	8
Cash available for purposes of hospital, &c., as stated above	53,963	9	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£57,389	0	11

EXPENDITURE.

I. GENERAL, or common to both Establishments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries to clerk, receiver, and assistant clerks	1,425	0	0			
Income tax on salaries of masters and officers	270	9	7			
Gratuities to masters, &c.	148	17	0			
Liveries, &c. for beadles, ward-matrons, nurses, &c.	199	13	0			

Carried over -

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS
Brought forward	- - -							
Pensions to masters, officers, &c.	- - -	1,495	8	0				
Apparel, linen, &c.	- - -	6,604	15	10				
Less for old do. sold	- - -	196	14	1				
		<hr/>			6,408	1	9	
Books, stationery, printing, advertising, &c.	- - -	1,419	3	5				
Architect, surveyor, insurance, &c.	- - -	374	13	4				
Allowances for sick children absent	- - -	109	8	8				
Dinners, &c. for governors, masters, and officers	- - -	219	2	5				
Casual payments, &c.	- - -	183	1	1				
Rewards : books, medals, money, &c.	- - -	168	8	5				

UNDER SPECIAL TRUSTS.

Medals, prizes, &c.	- - -	85	9	7				
Apprentice fees	- - -	720	0	0				
Exhibitions to Universities	- - -	1,666	13	4				
Allowances to exhibitioners	- - -	315	0	0				
Do. to Royal Naval boys	- - -	312	11	6				
		<hr/>			15,521	1	1	
Deduct for kitchen stuff, &c. sold	- - -	175	5	9				
		<hr/>			<hr/>			
					15,345	15	4	

II. The LONDON Establishment.

Salaries to medical officers, medicines, &c.	- - -	767	11	1				
Salaries to masters, warden, steward, matron, &c.	- - -	8,248	10	0				
Wages to inferior officers	- - -	3,372	8	0				
Provisions and stores	- - -	6,858	17	8				
Washing	- - -	1,204	3	5				
Coals, lighting, and water supply	- - -	1,353	15	3				
Disbursements by warden, house steward, and matron	- - -	164	1	9				
Repairs, &c. to hospital premises	- - -	3,402	15	9				
Taxes, tithes, rates, &c.	- - -	841	14	11				
Allowances to Grecians	- - -	57	5	0				
		<hr/>			<hr/>			
					26,271	2	10	

III. The HERTFORD Establishment.

Salary to medical officer, medicines, &c.	- - -	367	12	7				
Salaries to masters, steward, matron, &c.	- - -	2,258	10	0				
Wages to inferior officers	- - -	1,585	0	0				
Provisions and stores	- - -	3,658	8	5				
Washing	- - -	806	6	1				
Coals, lighting, and water supply	- - -	529	10	6				
Disbursements by steward, matron, and mistress	- - -	86	2	11				
Repairs, &c.	- - -	1,469	13	6				
Taxes, tithes, rates, &c.	- - -	78	7	11				
Conveyance of children and other incidental expenses	- - -	146	7	7				
		<hr/>			<hr/>			
					10,985	19	6	
Balance 30th December 1865					52,602	17	8	
					4,786	3	3	
					<hr/>			
					£57,389	0	11	

N.B.—The following list of the Members of the Sub-Committee of Education and Foundation Masters is corrected for the second half-year of 1867.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

Name and Description.	Residence.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President.	Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.
The Worshipful William Foster White, Treasurer.	Christ's Hospital, E.C.
The Venerable Archdeacon Hale	Charter House, E.C.
Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., Q.C.	8, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
George Darby, Esq.	3, St. James's Square, S.W.
Money Wigram, Esq.	Moor Place, Much Hadham, near Ware.
Rev. Wm. Haig Brown, LL.D.	Charter House, E.C.
John Peter Gassiot, Esq., junior	6, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.
Robert Farre Dalrymple, Esq.	26, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.
James Lemrière Hammond, Esq., M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge.
Forster Alleyne McGeachy, Esq.	Shenley, Barnet, Herts.
George Moore, Esq.	5, Bow Church Yard, E.C.
Clerk to Trustees.	
M. S. S. Dipnall.	

FOUNDATION MASTERS.

Name.	Academical Degree or Certificate.	Clerk in Orders or Layman.
		—

IN LONDON.

G. A. Jacob	-	-	D.D.	Clerk	Head Master and Lecturer.
James Thomson	-	-	M.A.	Do.	First Assistant Upper Grammar Master.
Charles Hawkins	-	-	B.C.L.	Do.	Second Assistant Upper Grammar Master.
F. A. Hooper	-	-	M.A.	Layman	Assistant to the Head Master.
John T. White	-	-	D.D.	Clerk	Master of the Latin School.
George Atkinson Crossle	-	-	B.A.	Layman	Temporary Assistant to Master of the Latin School.
Samuel Gall	-	-	M.A.	Clerk	First Under Grammar Master.
John Wingfield	-	-	M.A.	Layman	Second Under Grammar Master.
Malcolm Laing	-	-	M.A.	Do.	Third Under Grammar Master.
Edmund G. Peckover	-	-	M.A.	Clerk	Fourth Under Grammar Master.
Edwin Bristow Penny	-	-	B.A.	Layman	Fifth Under Grammar Master.
Thos. J. Potter	-	-	M.A.	Clerk	Head Mathematical Master.
Edward S. Carlos	-	-	B.A.	Layman	Second Mathematical Master or Master of Travers' School.
John Henry Newnum	-	-	B.A.	Do.	Assistant Mathematical Master.
William Henry Back ^y	-	-	-	Do.	Drawing Master.
Henry W. C. Mason	-	-	-	Do.	Assistant Drawing Master.
Henry Sharp	-	-	-	Do.	First Master of the Commercial School.

Name.	Academical Degree or Certificate.	Clerk in Orders or Layman.	

IN LONDON—continued.

Francis Sykes	- - -	Do.	First Assistant Master of the Commercial School.
John F. B. Sharpe	- - -	Do.	Second Assistant Master of the Commercial School.
Henry F. Bowker	- - -	Do.	First Master of the English School.
Mark Mackie	- - -	Do.	First Assistant Master of the English School.
George Frederick King	-	Do.	Second Assistant Master of the English School.
Henry John Stalley	- - -	Layman	Junior Assistant Master of the English School.
Joseph H. Tompson	- - -	Do.	Usher in the English and Commercial Schools.
Dr. Brette	- - -	Clerk	First French Master.
Félix Geney	- - -	Layman	First Assistant French Master.
Jean A. Delpech	-	B.A.	Second Assistant French Master.
George Cooper	- - -	Do.	Music Master. A Gymnastic Teacher is engaged during summer months.

AT HERTFORD (Preparatory Boys' School).

N. Keymer	- - -	M.A.	Clerk	Head Grammar Master and Lecturer.
John Dyson	- - -	-	Layman	First Assistant Grammar Master.
Albert Stoddart	- - -	-	Do.	Second Assistant Grammar Master.
James Staples	- - -	-	Do.	Third Assistant Grammar Master.
James T. Hannum	- - -	-	Do.	Reading and Writing Master.
Thomas Kempton	- - -	-	Do.	First Assistant Reading and Writing Master.
William Hands	- - -	-	Do.	Second Assistant Reading and Writing Master.
Orlando H. Wagner	- - -	-	Do.	Third Assistant Reading and Writing Master.
Charles Bridgeman	- - -	-	Do.	Organist. An Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, HERTFORD.

Sarah Agnes Peacock	-	-	-	Mistress.
Mary Ludlow	-	-	-	Assistant Mistress ; at present, whilst Girls' School on its reduced scale, and pending contemplated alterations, assisting in the instruction of some of the junior boys.

For more detailed information concerning Christ's Hospital, including the names of the Governors, and for the returns relating to the ages of the scholars, the profession, &c. of their parents, the course of Instruction, and the distinctions gained at the Universities and elsewhere, see Vol. III., pp. 11 to 70.

THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see vol. vii. p. 277, and for Evidence of late Head Master, vol. iv. p. 358.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—School established by Corporation of London, under the authority of an Act of Parliament procured by them in year 1834, and endowed with an annual payment of 900*l.*, in lieu of a sum of 19*l.* 10*s.* (increased from 1827 to about 420*l.*), which had been paid originally towards the education and clothing of four boys under the will of John Carpenter in 1442. Statutes kept at Guildhall, and at the school, accessible to the public.

School Property.—Buildings erected at expense of the Corporation on site of Honey Lane Market. Estate from which income is derived much improved in value by falling in of leases, and understood to be now of the annual value of upwards of 3,000*l.*, but school income fixed at 900*l.*, which amount is by the Act of Parliament made payable “*towards the maintenance and repair of the school.*” It is carried to the general account of the school, and is applied, with the capitation fees, in payment of the expenses of maintenance, including salaries of masters and other officers, books, stationery, printing, rates, taxes, and other charges, which amount in the whole to upwards of 7,000*l.* per annum. By the Act, the repairs of the school might be paid out of the 900*l.*, but the Corporation take this charge upon themselves.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Foundation.—For the extension of religious and useful education in the City of London (Act 1834). For the religious and virtuous education of boys and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and other useful learning (Act 1834 and Rules 1836). Sons of freemen and of householders in the City to have a preference. All applications for admission to be recommended by at least one member of Common Council (Rules 1836).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Bible to be taught and prayers read every morning and evening (Act). Boys to be taught to read well with due modulation and appropriate emphasis, to be taught English grammar and composition; the Latin, Greek, and French languages; writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; elements of mathematics and natural philosophy; geography and natural history; ancient and modern history; elements of choral singing. Lectures to be given on chemistry and other branches of experimental philosophy. Bible to be taught and prayers read, as above. At the wish of parents, German and Hebrew to be taught, and, at extra charges, Spanish, Italian, and drawing. Boys who have distinguished themselves in elementary course to be instructed, without extra charge, in English and French literature, in poetry, and antiquities of Greece and Rome; in higher mathematics, pure and applied; and in logic and ethics. All senior pupils to be practised in recitation (Rules 1836, &c.)

Government and Masters.—Act of 1834, embodied in Rules made by Court of Common Council 1836, modified from time to time as required.

Mayor, aldermen, and common council to make statutes, appoint and dismiss masters, and appoint committee to manage school. First and second masters to be selected after examination and approval by three professors of King's College, London, and three professors of London University (Act). Full powers of management to be vested in a committee appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, consisting of 12 aldermen and one common councillor from each ward; one fourth of the number, after serving for four years, to retire each year; to make orders, regulations, and byelaws; to report from time to time to common council, and present annual statement of accounts; to appoint and dismiss all masters, except first and second, and officers. Head master to submit plan of education to committee; to have general control subject to them; may suspend or expel boys, and report to committee. Masters and officers hold offices subject to annual election; may be suspended or removed for breach of rules, incapacity, negligence, immorality, &c. Salaries and duties prescribed by committee. No master

to take private pupils without consent of committee, nor to have any other employment interfering with school duties (Rules and Regulations, 1836, &c.)

Several other matters, as school times, fees, &c., prescribed by these rules.

ENDOWED
GRAMMACE
SCHOOLS.

State of School in Middle Term of 1865.

General Character.—Classical (but the great majority of the boys do not learn Greek).

Masters.—Head master and second master, selected by common council from candidates examined and approved as directed by the Act; 20 others appointed by a committee, after qualifications ascertained by a sub-committee, consulting with head master. Salaries, from endowment and fees:—

		£
Head Master	- - -	830, and allowance of 150 <i>l.</i> for house.
Second	- - -	400
Composition „	- - -	300
1st Assistant „	- - -	275
2nd „ „	- - -	275
3rd „ „	- - -	230
4th „ „	- - -	220 }
„ „ as singing master	- -	30
5th „ „	- - -	200
6th „ as lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy.	- -	143
Principal master of junior department	- - -	315
1st assistant master	- - -	150
2nd „ „	- - -	125
3rd „ „	- - -	120
Writing „	- - -	175
1st assistant „	- - -	90
2nd „ „ including services as detention master.	- -	90
French Master	- - -	150
Assistant „	- - -	100
German „	- - -	60
Assistant „	- - -	25
Drawing „	- - -	213
Assistant „	- - -	50

Head master pays 150*l.*, half stipend of composition master; chemical lecturer pays for assistance and apparatus; drawing master pays 25*l.* half stipend of an assistant. Two assistant masters take boarders, without limitation or control.

Day Scholars.—641 (average number 629), ages vary from 7 to 19 *, from distances up to 30 miles; pay 9*l.* per annum (or 3*l.* a term), which includes everything, except books, drawing materials, and mathematical instruments. “Carpenter Scholars” free (*see table*). Drawing, extra two guineas. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None recognized.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be seven years of age, able to read fluently, and know the first four rules of arithmetic; admitted by competition. A higher standard for boys over 12.

School classified by classics and mathematics; but an English school for younger boys. In upper classes, boys who show particular aptitude for any subjects allowed to devote special attention to them, diminishing other work in proportion. Drawing voluntary, out of school hours. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, in Christian evidences to upper classes. Jews excused. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy and reading Bible.

Promotion by term marks and examination; in two head classes by examination only. A very good classic or mathematician obtains promotion, unless very deficient in other subjects.

* The following return relating to the ages of the scholars was furnished by the head master in May 1867.

Number of scholars under 10 years of age	-	38
between 10 and 12 years	-	155
„ 12 and 14 „	-	223
„ 14 and 16 „	-	177
„ above 16 years of age	-	46
Total	-	<u>630</u>

**ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.**

Examination yearly, in classics and mathematics, by Oxford and Cambridge graduates, in other subjects by examiners specially qualified; all appointed by committee, in consultation with head master. 27 scholarships, besides many medals, and valuable prizes given. (See *infra*.) Class prizes given by term marks, or examination.

Punishments: impositions, written after school hours under a detention master; caning in public by order of head master; expulsion, suspension, and removal by him. A bad report for two successive terms, endorsed by head master, necessitates a boy's removal.

No playground. Rowing, football, and cricket clubs encouraged by head master. The latter contain about 170 boys, who meet in Victoria Park, Battersea Park, &c.

A library for upper classes.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Three terms; three weeks holidays at Christmas, five weeks in summer, and eleven days at Easter. Boys in school, 29 hours in the week; 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., with half-hour interval for luncheon, except on Wednesday and Saturday, which are half-holidays.

TABLE OF PARTICULARS respecting SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS attached to the CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.	Date of Founda- tion.	Value.	Qualifications of Candidates.		Where tenable.	How long tenable.	Conditions of Tenure.
			Age.	Time in School.			
<i>Tenable at Universities &c.</i>							
1 Teeg - -	1838	£ s. d. 22 0 0	per annum	not pre- scribed.	not pre- scribed.	Oxford, Cambridge, or London.	years. 4
1 Times -	1842	30 0 0		Do.	Do.	Oxford or Cam- bridge.	4
4 Beaufoy -	1844	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Cambridge - -	4
	1845	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Do. - -	4
	1848	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Do. - -	4
1 David Salomons-	1850	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Do. - -	4
1 David Salomons-	1845	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Oxford, Cambridge, or London.	4
1 Travers -	1846	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	University of Lon- don.	4
1 Lambert Jones -	1852	21 16 4		Do.	3 years -	Oxford, Cambridge, or London.	4
1 St. Thomas's Me- dical.	1853	30 0 0		Do.	not pre- scribed.	Medical College, St. Thomas's Hospital.	3
1 Goldsmiths'	1855	50 0 0		Do.	3 years -	Oxford or Cam- bridge.	4
2 Grocers' -	1857 {	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	4
1 Masterman -	1858	50 0 0		Do.	Do.	Do. Do.	4
1 Masterman -	1858	30 0 0		Do.	not pre- scribed.	Such university as the scholar may select.	4
1 Lionel Rothschild	1858	60 0 0		Do.	3 years -	Some English or foreign univer- sity.	4
<i>Tenable at the School.</i>							
8 Carpenter -	1836 1841	Free education and books, equal to 11 <i>l.</i> per annum, 2 <i>5<i>s.</i></i> a year for maintenance, &c., and pre- mium of 50 <i>s.</i>	between 11 and 15.	3 years -	At the school, and afterwards at the university of Ox- ford, Cambridge, or London	till leaving school. 4 years	Regular attendance, diligence, and progress in studies, certified half yearly by head master, &c.
1 David Salomon's Foundation.	1858	31 10 0	between 11 and 16	3 years -	At the school.	till leaving school. Do.	
2 William Tite -	1858 {	25 0 0	not above 16	3 years -	Do. - -	till leaving school. Do.	
1 Jews' Commemo- ration.	1859	20 0 0	not above 16	3 years -	At the school, or at University Col- lege, London.	3 years	

The following PRIZES and MEDALS are attached to the School for the benefit of its pupils.

Prizes awarded annually.

For General Proficiency and Good Conduct, a gold medal of the value of 10 guineas, the gift of Dr. Conquest, F.L.S.

For Classical Proficiency, a silver medal (called the Sir James Shaw's medal), with books, of the value of five guineas together.

For Mathematical Proficiency, a silver medal (called the Beaufoy medal), with books, of the value of five guineas together.

For proficiency in Euclid and the Elements of Algebra and Trigonometry, a silver medal and a (called the Edkin's memorial prize), limited to the fourth and fifth classes.

For proficiency in Arithmetic, and Good Conduct, a silver medal, for pupils below the two head classes; and

For proficiency in the study of Chemical Science, a silver medal; both the gift of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman, Chairman of Committee, and originator of the school.

For the best Writer in the school, a silver medal, the gift of Thomas Lott, Esq., Deputy, F.S.A.

For proficiency in French, a silver medal; and

For proficiency in German, a silver medal; both given in the name of the late Sir George Carroll, Alderman.

For proficiency in Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, a gold pen, the gift of George Virtue, Esq., Deputy.

For proficiency in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, prizes of the aggregate value of ten guineas.

For proficiency in Drawing, several prizes.

For proficiency in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and the Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, a Polyglot copy of the Holy Scriptures, the gift of Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of London.

For such subjects as may be determined by the head master, prizes of the total value of ten guineas, the gift of Thomes Quested Finnis, Esq., Alderman.

For the best Latin Composition in Prose or Verse, a prize instituted by Richard Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A.

For encouraging the study of the English Language, the cultivation of an acquaintance with the best specimens of English Literature, and the attainment of purity of style in Speaking and Writing the language, prizes of the value of 15 guineas, the gift of Herbert Lloyd, Esq., Deputy.

For the encouragement of the study of the Works of Shakespeare, several valuable prizes are also given annually, under an endowment established by the late Henry Beanfoy, Esq., F.R.S.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Age.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Age.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
19	Boys highest in school - 1	Commission agent.	7	Boys lowest in school - 1	Merchant Cooper.
18	" " 2	Clothier.	9	" "	Merchant's clerk.
19	" " 3	Colonial merchant.	9	" "	Accountant to a Public Company.
16	" " 4	Draper.	10	" "	Stationer.
16	" " 5	Draper.	9	" "	Bookseller.
19	" " 6	Timber merchant.	8	" "	Printer.
		chant.	8	" "	Stationer.
15	" " 7	Gentleman.	8	" "	Tailor.
15	" " 8	Gentleman.	9	" "	Wholesale tobacconist.
18	" " 9	Tallow chandler.	10	" "	
18	" " 10	Merchant's clerk.			

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

* The entire number of pupils in the school. † One of the boys in the head class is a Jew.
§ Student reading is required for admission.

† Examination prizes on these subjects are given in the nine highest classes.

WEEKLY TIME TABLES of the several CLASSES.

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Sixth Class.

No. of Boys, 23. Average age, 17½ years.

Monday,	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-11 Classics and Divinity. 11-12 Mathematics.	9-11 Classics. 11-12 Mathemat.	9-10½ Classics. 10½-12 French.	9-11 Classics. 11-12 Mathemat.	9-11 Classics. 11-12 Mathemat.	9-10½ French. 10½-12 Mathem.
12½-1½ Mathematics	12½-1½ Mathemat.		12½-1½ Mathemat.	12½-1½ Mathemat.	
1½-2½ Classics.	1½-3 Classics.	—	1½-3 Classics.	1½-3 Classics.	—
2½-3½ Nat. Science (Lecture).					

Subjects, and Names of Authors and Text Books.

Classical.—Homer, *Odyssey*, Book XI.; *Aeschylus*, Agamemnon, line 1148 to end (Paley); Sophocles, Ajax; Thucydides, Book II., chapters XXXIV. to LXV. inclusive; Aristophanes, Plutus (Holden); Demosthenes' Philippics, I., II., III.; Terence, Andria; Cicero, pro Archia Poets; Lucretius, Book I.; Virgil, Georgics, Book III., line 349 to end, and Book IV.; Juvenal, Satires I., VII., XV.; Grecian History down to the commencement of the Peloponnesian War (Smith); number of exercises given up per week, 5.

Mathematical.—Euclid (Todhunter); Algebra (Colenso, part I. and Todhunter); Trigonometry, plane (Beasley and Todhunter); Trigonometry, spherical (Todhunter); Conic Sections, geometrical (Goodwin and Drew); Conic Sections, analytical (Todhunter); Newton, Sections I., II., III. (Goodwin); Statics, elementary (Goodwin); Statics, analytical (Todhunter); Dynamics, elementary (Goodwin); Hydrostatics, elementary (Goodwin); Optics, elementary (Goodwin); Astronomy, elementary (Goodwin); Differential Calculus (Todhunter); Integral Calculus (Todhunter); Theory of Equations (Todhunter).

French.—Half hours of Translation (Mariette); Boileau's Lutrin; Barriere's Litterature Française.

Fifth Class.

No. of Boys, 26. Average age, 15½ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-11 Mathematics.	9-11 Mathemat.	9-10½ French.	9-11 Mathemat.	9-11 Mathemat.	9-10½ Mathem.
11-12 Writing.	11-12 Horace. (Epodes.)	10½-12 Grk. Test. and Latin Gram. or Lat. verses and Greek History.	11-12 Writing.	11-12 Lucian.	10½-12 French
12½-1½ Virgil.	12½-1½ Virgil.		12½-1½ Lucian and Lat. Prose.	12½-1½ Bradley's Lat.-Exrcs.	
1½-2½ Greek Prose.	1½-3 Alcestis.	—	1½-3 Horace, De Arte Poetica	1½-3 Alcestis.	—
2½-3½ Chemistry. (Lecture.)					

Books read :—

Classical.—Horace, Odes, Book IV., 5 to end; Epodes, I.—X., inclusive; Greek Testament, St. Luke's Gospel, ch. X.—XV.; History of Greece, ch. XV.—XXVII. Euripides, Alcestis, line 280 to end; Horace, Ars Poetica, the whole. Xenophon's Memorabilia, ch. I.—III.; Lucian's Dialogues, c. I.—IX.; Cicero de Amicitia, ch. I.—X.; Virgil, Book X.; Æneid, 1 to 500.

Mathematical.—Todhunter's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra; Beasley's Trigonometry.

French.—Chardenal's French Exercises for advanced pupils; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises, Fables de La Fontaine.

Fourth Class.

No. of Boys, 35. Average age, 15 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-10 Writing.	9-10½ Lat. Exrcs.	9-10 English compositn.	9-10 Writing.	9-10½ Lat. Exrcs.	9-10 Writing.
10-12 Script. Hist. Greek Gram.	10½-12 French.	10-11 Eng. Hist.	10-12 Grk. Gram. and Reader.	10½-12 French.	10-11 Lat. Gram.
		11-12 Grk. Readr.			11-12 Rom. Hist.
12½-1½ Virgil.	12½-1½ Sallust.		12½-1½ Virgil.	12½-1½ Sallust.	
1½-3 Mathematics.	1½-2½ Mathemat.	—	1½-3 Mathemat.	1½-3 Mathemat.	—
	2½-3½ Chemistry				

Text Books used :—

Virgil (any edition); Sallust, Jugurtha; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, part I.; Jacob's Elementary Greek Grammar; Frost's Analecta Græca Minora; Liddell's History of Rome; Markham's History of England; Euclid; and Colenso's Algebra.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

New subjects commenced :—Greek; Sallust; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

(Fourth Class. Lowest Greek Class.)

Number of Greek lessons per week, 3; average duration of each lesson, 1½ hours.

Number of Greek exercises per week, 2; total number of hours given to Greek, 4.

Between Michaelmas 1864 and 1st June 1865 the whole of the Greek Grammar, not including Syntax, has been learnt; 17 pages of easy Greek sentences; 15 tables of Æsop, and 9 odes of Anacreon (all from Frost's Analecta Græca Minora) have been translated and parsed.

(Fourth Class. First Class in English Composition.)

Number of lessons per week, 1; average duration of each lesson, 1 hour.

Number of exercises per week, 1; total number of hours given to English Composition, 1.

Between Michaelmas 1864 and 1st June 1865, 21 themes have been written by the boys at home, and corrected by the master, the best ones being read aloud in class. There have been given as subjects, among others, "Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico"; "The Story of Joan of Arc;" "Describe an English Country Village"; "Vesuvius," &c.

Latin Class.

No. of boys, 40. Average age, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-11 Euclid.	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ French.	9-10 Writing.	9-11 Euclid.	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ French.	9-11 Cæsar or Virgil.
11-12 Scripture.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 Arith. or Algebra.	10-12 Cæsar or Virgil.	11-12 Algebra or Arithmetic.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 Algebra or Arith.	11-12 Scripture.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Writing.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Writing.		12-2 Arithmetic or Algebra.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Writing.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Latin Anthor, or Exercises and Grammar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Algebra.	—	2-3 Eng. Dictation, &c.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Lat. Anthor or Exercises and Gram.	—
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chemistry				

Instruction in English combined more or less with every lesson in Latin.

Subjects commenced in this class :—Algebra; Virgil.

Books used :—Potts' Euclid; Arithmetic, Colenso and Barnard Smith; Algebra, Colenso, pt. I.; Eton Cæsar; Valpy's Virgil; Robson's Latin Exercises; Key's Latin Grammar.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Third Class.

No. of Boys, 60. Average age, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-12 Latin Composition and French.	9-11 Euclid, Bk. I. 11-12 Writing & Bookpng.	9-11 Arithmetic. 11-12 Divinity.	9-12 Lat. composition and French.	9-11 Euclid. 11-12 Wrting, &c.	9-10 Divinity. 10-11 Arithmetic 11-12 Wrting, &c.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Ovid and Lat. Grammar.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cæsar and Lat. Gram. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chemistry	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Writing. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Ovid and Lat. Gram.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Cæsar and Lat. Gram.	—

Subjects commenced in this class :—Euclid; Cæsar; Ovid.

Text books used :—Potts' Euclid; Arithmetic, Colenso and Barnard Smith; Eton Cæsar; Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidisnæ, part I.; Key's Latin Grammar; Robson's Latin Exercises.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Second Class.

No. of Boys, 57. Average age, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1-12 Arithmetic and French (in two divisions).	9-10 Writing or Bookpng. 10-12 Latin construing or exercise.	9-10 Lat. Gram. 10-11 Writing or Bookpng. 11-12 Bible lessn.	9-12 Arith. and French (in two divs.)	9-10 Writing or Bookpng. 10-12 Latin construing or exercise.	9-10 Lat. Gram. 10-11 Writing or Bookpng. 11-12 Bible less.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Latin repetition, and preparation of construing & exercises.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Arithmetic	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lat. repetition and prepara. of constru. of exercises. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chemistry	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Arithmetic	—

Subjects begun in first class continued in second; Latin; Arithmetic; Gospel History.

Books used:—Robson's Latin Exercises and Reading Lessons; Key's Latin Grammar; Arithmetic, Barnard Smith and Colenso; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

First Class.

No. of Boys, 63. Average age, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-12 Lat. and Eng. compositn. or Scripture.	9-12 French and Latin.	9-12 Physcl. Geography and Writing.	9-12 Latin.	9-12 French and Latin.	9-12 Scripture, Maps, and Geography.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Arithmetic.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Arithmetic		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Arithmet.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Arithmetic	
2-3 Writing.	2-3 Writing,	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chemistry	2-3 Writing.	—

Subjects begun in grammar class continued in first; Latin; arithmetic; gospel history.

Subjects commenced in this class:—Physical geography.

Books used:—Robson's Latin Exercises and Reading Lessons; Colenso's Arithmetic; Barnard Smith's Arithmetical Examples; Reid's Physical Geography; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Grammar Class.

No. of boys, 72. Average age, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-10 Latin.	9-10 Arithmetic.	9-10 Latin.	9-10 Latin.	9-10 Arithmetic.	9-10 Arithmetic.
10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 } Latin Repetitions.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 } Repetition do. and
11-12 Latin.	11-12 Arithmetic.	11-12 } & French. (2 Divisions alternately).	11-12 Latin.	11-12 Arithmetic.	11-12 } French. (2 Divisions alternately).
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ English Recitations.*	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bible lesson.		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ English composition, derivation, &c.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bible lesson.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Arithmetic.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Latin.	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Arithmetic.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 Latin.	—
			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chemistry.		

* An occasional lesson on Scripture Geography or Mapping is substituted for English recitations.

Subject commenced in this class, Latin.

Text Books used:—Robson's Constructive Latin Exercises; Arithmetic, Colenso's and Barnard Smith's; Barnes's Notes on the Gospels.

French.—Delille's French Grammar; Stièvenard's Lectures Françaises.

Junior Department.—First Division.

No. of boys, 80. Average age, 13 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-10 Writing. 10-12 (1.) Correct gram. exercise of previous eveng. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.	9-10 Bible. 10-12 (1.) Correct geography exercise. (2.) Hear lesson of geography. (3.) Point out the same on maps.	9-10 From 30 to 50 senior pupils go to French lesson. Theothers are exercised in mental arithm. 10-12 (1.) Correct arithmetic exercises. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.	9-10 Writing. 10-12 (1.) Correct grammar exercises. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.	9-10 Bible. 10-12 (1.) Correct geography exercises. (2.) Hear lesson of geo- graphy. (3.) Point out the same on maps.	9-10 From 30 to 35 senior pupils go to French lesson. The others have writing lesson. 10-12 (1.) Correct arithmetic exercise. (2.) Hear lesson of Eng. grammar.
12½-1½ History. 1½-3 Arithmetic.	12½-1½ History. 1½-3 Arithmetic.	—	12½-1½ History & dictation. 1½-3 Dictation continued and corrected.	12½-1½ Arithm. 1½-2½ Arithm.	—
				2½-3½ Chmstry.	

N.B.—The boys gain and lose places in class in writing as well as in all other subjects. The writing of the exercises at home is rewarded or punished by promotion or degradation in class.

The master occasionally visits and examines the three Lower Divisions. Books used in the junior department:—Bible; Barnes's Notes on Gospels; History of England, by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge; Lennie's English Grammar; Colenso's Arithmetic; Geography, Macdougal's, City of London School; Phillips's Introductory Atlas.

French.—Delille's French Grammar.

Junior Department.—Second Division.

No. of boys, 79. Average age, 11½ years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-10 History. 10-11 New Testmt.	9-10 New Test. 10-11 Grammar.	9-11 Geography.	9-10 History. 10-11 Dictation.	9-10 New Test. 10-11 Grammar.	9-11 Geography.
11-12 Writing.	11-12 Writing.	11-12 Writing.	11-12 Writing.	11-12 Writing.	11-12 Writing.
12½-1½ History. 1½-3 Arithmetic.	12½-1½ Grammar. 1½-3 Arithmetic.	—	12½-1½ Dictation. 1½-3 Arithmetic.	12½-1½ Grammar. 1½-2½ Arithm. 2½-3½ Chemistry	—

Junior Department.—Third Division.
No. of boys, 58. Average age, 10 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-10 Scriptures.	9-10 Scriptures.	9-10 Scriptures.	9-10 Scriptures.	9-10 Scriptures.	9-10 Scriptures.
10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.	10-11 Writing.
11-12 History.	11-12 Eng. gram.	11-12 Geography.	11-12 History.	11-12 Eng. gram.	11-12 Geography.
12½-1½ English exercises.	12½-1½ English exercises.		12½-1½ English exercises.	12½-1½ English exercises.	
1½-3 Arithmetic.	1½-3 Arithmetic.	—	1½-3 Arithmetic.	1½-2½ Arithmetic.	2½-3½ Chemistry

Junior Department.—Fourth Division.
No. of boys, 44. Average age, 9 years.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9-10 Writing.	9-10 Writing.	9-10 Writing.	9-10 Writing.	9-10 Writing.	9-10 Writing.
10-11 Eng. gram.	10-11 Poetry.	10-11 Geography.	10-11 En. Gram.	10-11 Poetry.	10-11 Geography.
11-12 Scriptures.	11-12 Scripture.	11-12 Tables and history questioning.	11-12 Scriptures.	11-12 Scriptures.	11-12 Tables and History questions.
12½-1½ History, reading.	12½-1½ Arithm.		12½-1½ History, reading.	12½-2½ Simple dictation.	
1½-3 Arithmetic.	1½-3 History, reading, and questioning.	—	1½-3 Arithmetic.	2½-3½ Chemistry	—

Class for Choral Singing.

Average number attending, 80 boys.

Time of lessons:—Boys belonging to junior school (43), Wednesday, 12-1.
Boys belonging to senior school (37), Saturday, 12-1.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(a) Two senior wranglers. Two first Smith's prizes. One second wrangler. Two third wranglers. Two fourth wranglers. Two sixth wranglers. One sixteenth wrangler. One twenty-second wrangler. One twenty-sixth wrangler. One thirtieth wrangler. One thirty-fifth wrangler. Besides many senior and junior optimes. Two senior classics. Three chancellor's medalists. Two first-class classics. Besides lower honours. Eight fellowships in Cambridge. Four Trinity minor scholarships. Thirty-five other scholarships at Cambridge. Three open scholarships at Oxford. One mathematical first-class at moderations. University of London, M.A., gold medal, one; LLD. gold medal, two. Open scholarships, seventeen. Degrees with honours, nine; besides a

great number of first-classes in the matriculation first B.A. and second B.A. examinations.

(b) Honours obtained at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services, believed to be about a dozen, but not accurately registered.

(c) List of Honours in Science gained by Pupils of the City of London School at the Examinations of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington and elsewhere:—

Bowrey, John. first silver medal, and second certificate in the Class of Chemistry, University College, London, 1864-65.

Brown, J. T. 1861, gold medal in Experimental Physics (South Kensington). 1862, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry, and first-class prize in Organic Chemistry. 1864, honours and first prize in Chemistry at Matriculation in University of London.

Clarke, Joseph George. 1862, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat (S.K.); first-class in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, gold medal in Experimental Physics. 1863, Natural Science scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

Clowes, Frank. 1864, first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity (S.K.); second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Cook, H. J. 1859, certificate of honour in Chemistry at University College, London.

Craik, James. 1864, first-class prize in Chemistry and third-class in Physics, at the School of Mines. 1864, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry, and second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity (S. K.)

Divers, Edward. 1859, first-place in first examination for the degree of M.D., at Queen's Collégé, Galway. 1859, University scholarship.

Deering, W. H. 1864, first-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1864, second-class in Inorganic Chemistry; first-class prize in Organic Chemistry, S. K.

Ellis, Reuben. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Gurney, Henry P. 1862, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry. 1863, second-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1864, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class prize in Physical Geography (S. K.)

Henman, W. 1864, first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Lambert, Carlton, J. 1862, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1862, first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, silver medal in Experimental Physics.

Manly, Thomas. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry.

Maybury, Augustus C. 1862, second-class in Acoustics, Light and Heat; second-class in Magnetism and Electricity. 1863, first-class prize in Experimental Physics, and first in second-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1863, silver medal in Experimental Physics; first-class in Magnetism and Electricity; first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry (S. K.); St. Thomas's Medical Scholar and Exhibition for Physical Science. 1864, honours in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in preliminary examination in science for degree of M.B., University of London.

Medland, W. 1864, first-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1864, second-class in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class in Organic Chemistry (S. K.)

Purkiss, Henry John. 1860, first-class prize in Chemistry (S. K.)

Reynolds, A. 1862, degree of B. Sc. in University of London, with honours in Geology and Palaeontology.

Ridge, John James. 1863, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class prize in Magnetism and

Electricity (S. K.) 1864, bronze medal in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1864, honours in Chemistry at Matriculation Examination, University of London.

Rushbrooke, Wm. George. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry (S. K.)

Screymgour, Edward P. 1861, bronze medal in Experimental Physics. 1862, first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity; second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1863, bronze medal in Experimental Physics; first-class prize in Organic Chemistry; second-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat. 1863, Physical Science Scholarship (S. K.) 1863, first-class in Physics and first-class in Chemistry at the School of Mines.

Soane, William. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry (S. K.)

Thorp, William. 1863, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry. 1864, first-class prize in Acoustics, Light and Heat; first-class prize in Magnetism and Electricity; first-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; first-class prize in Organic Chemistry; first-class prize in Physical Geography. 1864, Science Scholarship. 1864, first-class in Chemistry in the School of Mines.

Unwin, William Cawthorn. 1860, first division in first examination for degree of B. Sc. London.

Vardy, Albert Richard. 1860, second-class prize for Chemistry (S. K.)

Wood, Augustus A. 1860, second-class in Chemistry at School of Mines. 1864, second-class prize in Inorganic Chemistry; second-class prize in Organic Chemistry.

Summary, 1860 to 1864.

Three scholarships,	}	Science and Art Department.
Two gold medals,		
Three silver medals,		
Three bronze medals,		
A large number of first, second, and third-class prizes.		
Two bachelors of science, University of London.		
Two silver medals, University College.		
Science scholarship, Queen's College, Galway.		
Science scholarship, Magdalen College, Oxford.		

LIST OF MASTERS, &c. (1868.)

Chairman of Committee of Management:

Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman.

Secretary :

T. Brewer, Esq.

Head Master (appointed after Middle Term, 1865):

Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Second Master :

Mr. Francis Cuthbertson, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Assistant Masters :

Rev. Joseph Harris, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Rev. Albert Richard Vardy, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. Charles Braddy, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Charles Nathaniel Woodroffe.

Mr. Thomas Hall, B.A., London.

Mr. Thomas Sharpe.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Principal Master, Mr. Thomas St. Clair Macdougal.

Assistant Masters, Mr. John Thomas Ablett.

Mr. Edwin Gray.

Mr. William Jesse Richardson.

Writing Master, Mr. Henry Manly.

Assistant Writing Masters, Mr. Robert Paul.

Mr. James William Jaffray.

French Master, M. Léonce Stièvenard.

Assistant French Masters, M. Jules Achille Leriche.

M. Adolphe Ragon, jun.

German Master, Dr. Otto Froembling.

Assistant German Master, Mr. Leopold Goldschild.

Drawing Master, Mr. John Robert Dicksec.

Assistant Drawing Master, Mr. Robert Edward Forster.

Singing Master, Mr. Charles Nathaniel Woodroffe.

Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Mr. Thomas Hall, B.A.,
F.C.S.

Assistant Teacher in Natural Philosophy, Mr. Henry Durham.

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.
—

THE MERCERS' SCHOOL, COLLEGE HILL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on May 15, 1865.

It has a twofold origin; viz.:—(a.) in 1542; (b.) in 1672.

(a.) King Henry VIII. by letters patent dated April 21st, in the 33rd year of his reign, granted to the Mercers' Company, in consideration of the sum of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, certain premises in the city of London which had belonged to the dissolved house or hospital of St. Thomas of Acon; and by an indenture of the same date (1542) made between the King of the one part and the Mercers' Company of the other part, reciting the above grant, the company amongst other things covenanted with the King, his heirs and successors, that they would find and keep a free grammar school within the city of London perpetually, and would find a sufficient master to teach 25 children and scholars in the same school freely for ever.

(b.) Thomas Rich, who was born in Lambeth, and educated at the Mercers' school, endowed the school as follows:—By his will, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Essex, August 21, 1672, he gave to the master and wardens of the Mercers' Company (after the decease of his wife) certain tenements and hereditaments in St. Mary Axe, upon condition that they should yearly, out of the rents and profits thereof, pay and allow two exhibitions of 6*l.* a piece unto two poor scholars that have been or shall be taught in the Mercers' school, and from thence sent to the University. By the same will he gave certain lands and tenements in West Ham to the Mercers' Company, upon trust that they should (after making certain specific payments amounting to 4*l.*, subject to all necessary charge for repairs), pay one moiety of the net produce to the schoolmaster for the time being of the Mercers' school, for his better maintenance and encouragement in the management thereof, and education of the scholars there committed to his charge; and should apply the other moiety to the educating of so many poor men's children born in the parish of Lambeth who were not able to maintain them, in learning Latin, writing, cyphering, or reading, as the same would yearly amount to, at such rates as should be agreed upon for their teaching.

II. The Mercers' Company, in accordance with the charge made upon the hospital estates sold to them by Henry VIII., maintain a school at College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C., and, in accordance with Rich's bequest, pay a moiety of the proceeds of the West Ham property to the master of that school. (The other moiety is paid to the master of a National school in Lambeth.) The company educates 70 boys, instead of 25,

in the school on College Hill, but it does not send any scholars from the school to the University, in accordance with Rich's bequest.

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The company, it seems, has never admitted its legal obligation to support this school, and now declines to make any returns, on the ground that the school is not an endowed school at all, but a proprietary school. I confess I am quite unable to see how this theory can be maintained. Even supposing that the charge made by Henry VIII. on the hospital estates sold to the company did not constitute this an endowed school (an hypothesis which is at least questionable), yet there is here a distinct and twofold endowment of the school by Thomas Rich, partly by way of assistance to poor scholars, and partly by way of augmentation of the master's salary; and to the present day the head master of the Mercers' school receives his share of this endowment, amounting, as it seems, to rather more than 25*l.* per annum.

Owing to this refusal on the part of the company to answer the questions officially put to them I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining any definite information. There are no returns at the Charity Commission, the company having refused to make any on the same grounds as those on which they refused them to this Commission. The master, acting under a very proper sense of loyalty to his employers, declined to answer any question relating to the income, government, or administration of the school; and he also declined to give me the last report of the examiners who are appointed by the company to examine the school annually in March. This, however, I subsequently obtained from the Company's clerk.

III. The number of scholars on the books is now always 70. At the date of my visit 61 were present; the remaining nine alleging sickness as the cause of absence. The registers of the school show that, on an average, eight per cent. of the scholars are always absent on account of sickness. The cause of this appears to be the following:—Formerly the attendance was very irregular, boys being frequently absent without sufficient cause. Accordingly the company made a rule, “That no scholar absent himself on any pretence whatever (sickness only excepted); “and any scholar absenting himself three several days, except “on account of sickness, to be no longer of the school.” The effect of this rule is that there is no longer any absence from other causes than sickness; but that the average absence from this cause amounts to eight per cent. of the scholars.

There is an admission examination, but it is not graduated by age. It consists solely in “writing from dictation an easy verse of Scripture.” Boys of 12 or even 14 years of age are often admitted into the lowest form, totally uninstructed.

It appears that 11½ is about the average age of boys at entrance; and 3½ years the average duration of their stay in school. They seldom stay at school beyond 14½ years.

The education, which is in the usual subjects of a classical school, is *entirely gratuitous*, the scholars paying nothing.

The school is conducted by a head and second master, graduates and clergymen, a writing master, and a French master. These are all annually elected for one year by the company. The head master has 350*l.* per annum as salary, about 25*l.* as share of Rich's endowment, and an official residence. The second master has 300*l.* as salary. The writing master has 150*l.* as salary. The French master 140*l.*

IV. The teaching is, apparently, fair on the whole, except in French, in which subject it is moderate. Judged by the results of a brief examination, the highest class appears to reach an average standard in Latin scholarship, and to make as much progress as could be expected from the circumstances of the school. No doubt, if some of those circumstances were changed, much better results might be obtained; but the masters are not responsible for the management of the school.

V. The schoolroom is well furnished and suitable to its purpose; but there is no classroom. The playground is small, but at least as good as that possessed by most schools in the city. On the whole, the buildings and premises are very fair for a school in the city. The master's house is not commodious for boarders.

VI. It may be questioned whether, in a city like London, a small school of this kind is not a needless waste of power. It seems probable that twice as much good might be done with half the money expended on this school by the Mercers' Company, if the school were larger and differently managed. It certainly seems an extraordinary policy to bring in daily, from the country and elsewhere, boys whose parents could, almost all of them, perfectly afford to pay a reasonable sum for their education, and to shut them up in a small school on the river side. In such a school there is never likely to be much energy or vigour on the part of either teachers or scholars.

But besides these fundamental defects in the size and position of the school, the school is badly administered in detail. It is a great mistake to give entirely gratuitous instruction in such a school as this. The effect is seen in the comparatively small value attached by parents to the education, shown by the irregular attendance and by the early age at which boys are withdrawn. It is also a great mistake to admit boys without a graduated examination, or on such a trifling minimum examination as that required by the rules. The result is seen in the neglect of preparatory education by parents, who are certain of eventually finding a free schooling for their boys, and in the serious injury to the general progress of the school caused by the admixture of older but neglected boys with their juniors.

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(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 241, A.D. 1820.)

N.B.—*No returns have been furnished by the Mercers Company, who state that “the school was founded by them, and always has been, and is, solely supported out of their own property, and is in every sense a private school.”*

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent, 21 April 1542, King Henry VIII. granted to the Mercers Company, in consideration of 969*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, certain premises in the City of London, formerly belonging to the hospital of St. Thomas Acon, on which the hall, chapel, and other buildings of the company have been erected. By indenture of same date the Company covenanted to maintain a grammar school. Further endowment by will of Thomas Rich, in 1672, who bequeathed property in St. Mary Axe, charged with the payment of two exhibitions of 6*l.* a piece to poor scholars sent from this school to the university. He also bequeathed to the company a house and premises at West Ham, to pay half the net proceeds (after deducting certain charges) to the Master of Mercers' Chapel School.

School Property.—The house in St. Mary Axe, let at 30*l.* per annum. The exhibitions not having been applied for before 1817, the rents were funded and accumulated until the dividends amounted to 90*l.*; now two exhibitions of 70*l.* a year each. The share of the proceeds of the West Ham property, amounting to about 25*l.* per annum, paid to the master.

School premises built by the company, and the school supported at their expense. 940*l.* per annum is expended in salaries of masters.

Objects of Trust.—To find and keep a free grammar school within the City of London perpetually, and to find a sufficient master to teach 25 children and scholars in the same school freely for ever (indenture 1542).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (ind. 1542).

Government and Masters.—School managed by the Mercers Company. Head master required to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical and commercial.

Masters.—Four; head master, M.A. and clergyman. (For salaries, &c. See Report.)

Day Scholars.—70, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of clergymen, professional men, &c.; from all distances within easy access by rail (one from St. Albans), receive whole instruction gratis. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to write correctly from dictation an easy verse of the Bible.

School classified separately for each subject. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction to all in principles of Church of England. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy; a psalm, and the second lesson read.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination. Prizes decided in same way.

Examination in March by examiners appointed by the company; in July by masters.

Punishments: caning on the hand, impositions, and detention. Graver offences always reported to head master. Detention on Saturday half holiday and expulsion only by head master.

Monitors, the sixth form; and in school head boy of each form.

Playground, 40 yards by 10 yards, close to school, about one third under cover. A library open weekly for exchange of books. Books for reference may always be had on application to master.

School open 37 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. About half the lessons prepared out of school.

No class rooms, but one large school, in which all the boys are taught.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are given as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school	
" " 1	Medical man.	" " 1	Widow.
" " 2	Clergyman.	" " 2	Widow.
" " 3	Clerk of the Merchants' Company.	" " 3	Clerk.
" " 4	Banker's clerk.	" " 4	Captain in merchant service.
" " 5	Clerk.	" " 5	Tea dealer.
" " 6	Clergyman.	" " 6	Cashier in bank.
" " 7	Clerk in Government office, General Post Office.	" " 7	Managing publisher.
" " 8	Clerk in Government office, General Post Office.	" " 8	Cashier in bank.
" " 9	Wharfinger.	" " 9	Banker's clerk.
" " 10	Clerk in WarOffice.	" " 10	Widow.

Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.		Statistics of LOWER Class in each Subject.	
Subject.	Number of Boys learning each Sub-ject.	Number of Classes into which each Sub-ject is divided.	Number of Boys in the Sub-ject.	Names of whois in school.	Statistics of each Subject.
Religious Knowledge.	31	3	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average Age. Number of Lessons per Week. Average Time Given to each Lesson. Number of Exercises per Week. Average Time Given to Preparation for each Lesson. Number of Boys in the Class.
Greek	70	6	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average Age. Number of Lessons per Week. Average Time Given to each Lesson. Number of Exercises per Week. Average Time Given to Preparation for each Lesson. Number of Boys in the Class.
Latin	-	6	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average Age. Number of Lessons per Week. Average Time Given to each Lesson. Number of Exercises per Week. Average Time Given to Preparation for each Lesson. Number of Boys in the Class.
French	-	6	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average Age. Number of Lessons per Week. Average Time Given to each Lesson. Number of Exercises per Week. Average Time Given to Preparation for each Lesson. Number of Boys in the Class.

THE MERCERS' SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWER Class in each Subject.											
	Number of Boys learning each Sub-subject.	Number of Boys learning each Sub-subject.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Average Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.						
Arithmetic	70	6	8	X. 15½	1	8	Average Time for Preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.							
Mathematics	44	4	8	15½	6	1	to each Subject.	to each Subject.	to each Subject.	to each Subject.	to each Subject.	to each Subject.	to each Subject.							
History	70	6	10	15½	1	½	Euclid, Books VI. and XI., examined at different times in all the usual books; Algebra, Hall's Algebra, Hall's Arithmetic - Progressions, Tyler's General History, Modern Part, chs. 13, 15, 59, 60, 75, and 76. On the constitution of Great Britain and her colonies, Cornwall's Geography, Asia (generally) and Hindostan (in detail).	12	14½	5	1	—	5	Euclid, Books III. and IV., Examined at different times in Books I., II., and III.; Algebra, Hall's Algebra up to Simple Equations. Tyler's General History, Modern Part, chs. 13, 15, 59, 60, 75, and 76. On the Constitution of Great Britain and her Colonies, Cornwall's Geography, Asia (generally) and Hindostan (in detail).	12	14½	3	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic -
Geography	70	6	10	15½	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
English Dictation.	70	6	10	15½	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Reading	-	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Writing	-	70	8	19	15½	2	1	—	2	14	2	1	2							
Drawing	-	70	3	19	15½	1	2	—	2	14	2	1	2							

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

J. C. Whitley, elected scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, in May 1856.

R. I. Porter, elected scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in May 1856.

J. Hyde, elected to a mathematical scholarship of 40*l.* at Queen's College, Cambridge, in May 1862.

C. C. Smith, passed competitive examination for Civil Service in China, appointed Registrar General and Justice of the Peace at Hong Kong in 1865.

J. T. Bridgeman, obtained medal at examination of College of Surgeons.

T. J. Pearson, first out of 25 candidates in competitive examination for Civil Service in India.

W. J. White, third out of 33 candidates in competitive examination for Customs Civil Service in 1864.

Clerk to the Mercers Company :
H. E. Barnes, Mercers' Hall.

Head Master :
Rev. Foster Stable Barry, M.A.

NEALE'S MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. Fetter Lane.

Mr. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on September 7 and December 13, 1867.

It was founded by J. Neale, who in 1705 bequeathed the residue of his personal property to his executors, to be applied for erecting charity schools, and to such other charitable uses as they should think fit.

The Court of Chancery directed 500*l.* in the hands of the surviving executor to be laid out in the purchase of annuities for 99 years, to be vested in trustees, in trust to apply the yearly payments for raising a salary for an able master, skilful in such parts of mathematics as were requisite to instruct youth in the art of navigation to fit them for sea service either in men-of-war or in merchantmen ; and that the boys to be taught should be chosen out of the charity schools of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, St. Bride, St. Andrew, Holborn, and Farringdon Ward Within, or some other adjacent charity school.

II. The school seems to have been established in 1715, in Dorset Street, for 20 poor boys to be taught navigation therein. In 1844 it was transferred to its present situation in Fetter Lane, under the following circumstances : The parish of St. Dunstan's required an infant school. Some of the trustees of Neale's charity lent the parish 1,000*l.* at 4 per cent. to build a schoolhouse, on a bond that they would pay the interest (40*l.*) There was an understanding, however, that the upper floor of the building should be devoted to the use of Neale's school, and that the charity should pay the 40*l.* to the parish in the shape of rent for the use of that room. The school is accordingly held in an upper room at a house No. 2, Fetter Lane.

The property of the charity is said now to consist of 4,900*l.* in the reduced three per cents, standing in the names of four trustees. The interest amounts to 147*l.* per annum ; and the foregoing is an account of the expenditure for the year 1864.

Annuity to late master, (who resigned, being insane,) 25*l.*; salary of present master, 40*l.*; French master, 12*l.*; rent of room, 40*l.*; examiner, 5*l.* 5*s.*; other expenses, 10*l.* Total expenditure, 132*l.* 5*s.* So that, according to this statement, there would be a balance for that year of 14*l.* 15*s.* The accounts are very irregularly kept; sometimes not being made up for eighteen months. But, as far as I could gather from them, there was a gross balance in the treasurer's hand at last audit of 130*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, a sum nearly equal to the whole annual income of the school.

"Navigation," which the foundation requires to be taught, has not, I am told, been taught in the school for many years.

III. The subjects now taught in the school are Latin, English, and commercial, French, arithmetic, mathematics, and drawing. In September 1865 no boys were learning Latin; but in December of the same year the first two classes (15 boys) professed the declensions of nouns, and part of the declensions of adjectives, in the Latin grammar. All the boys were learning French, two boys algebra, and one Euclid.

There were 28 boys on the books, of whom 21 were present on the occasion of my visit in December. They were all the sons of neighbouring tradesmen; and none of them was 13 years old. The average age of the first class was only $11\frac{1}{3}$ years. The registration was extremely imperfect; it was necessary to gather all these particulars from the boys themselves.

The master is not a graduate, nor is trained nor certificated. His salary consists of 40*l.* from the endowment; and he receives also 4*l.* per annum as fee from each scholar. For this fee they are taught all the subjects of the curriculum.

The classification is triplex; viz., (a) for Latin and English; (b) for French; (c) for arithmetic and mathematics.

IV. The school was examined according to its threefold classification. The Latin taught is, as might be expected from the age and circumstances of the boys, a mere trifle at present. The first two classes professed the declensions of nouns and part of the declensions of adjectives, having been taught this orally with the black board. They did not remember anything whatever of it.

The first class contained three boys of the average age of $11\frac{1}{3}$ years, and having been in school, on an average, scarcely two and a half years. They read English very badly. There was a great want of style, and no sign of good teaching, in their reading. It should be remarked, however, in regard to reading, that reading books were very scarce in the school, and those which they had were not of a good description, and inferior to the books now used in inspected elementary schools. This class had eight lines of dictation from paper XI., and had an average number of $3\frac{2}{3}$ errors each; only the first boy doing it correctly. Their writing was very moderate. The following table will give some account of their knowledge of history and geography. They were examined in what they had prepared since last vacation. In English grammar no analysis was done. The first two boys could parse a little; the rest knew absolutely nothing, guessing all the parts of speech with most ludicrous results.

The second class contained 12 boys, average age $10\frac{1}{2}$. Their reading was also very bad; proportionately worse than that of class I. Their writing was very bad. They had the same dictation as class I., with eight entire failures out of the 12; and the remaining four averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ errors each. Much of their writing was wholly illegible. They had done the same history, geography, and English grammar as class I. (See Table *infra.*)

The third class consisted of six little boys, "infants" as regards their knowledge, and one of them actually an infant in age. I examined them as I should examine the first class of an elementary infant school. (See the Table *infra*.)

No.	Time in School.	Age.	English Class.	Reading.	Errors in Dictation.	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	Occupation of Parent.	French Class.	Results in French.	Arithmetio Class.
1	y. m. 3 0	11	I.	F.	- -	F.	F.	F.	Clerk - -	I.	Very bad.	I. Bad.
2	4 0	12	"	Bad	3	Very bad.	Bad	F.	Cheesemonger	"	Nil	" Very bad.
3	0 3	11	"	F.M.	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fishmonger -	Nil	- -	II. Bad.
4	1 0	11	II.	F.M.	5	F.	Bad	Very bad.	Bookbinder -	II.	Nil	" F.M.
5	2 6	11	"	"	4	Nil	Nil	Very bad.	Publican -	"	" "	"
6	0 9	11	"	Bad	3	"	Very bad.	Bad	"	III.	" "	Bad.
7	2 0	11	"	Very bad.	Nil	Very bad.	Nil	Very bad.	"	II.	" "	"
8	0 8	9	"	Bad	"	Nil	Very bad.	Grocer	-	III.	"	III.
9	3 0	11	"	Bad	6	Very bad.	"	Publisher	-	II.	" "	"
10	1 0	10	"	Very bad.	Nil	F.	F.	"	Butcher -	III.	" "	"
11	0 6	11	"	Bad	"	F.	F.	"	Glasscutter -	Nil	"	"
12	0 3	12	"	"	"	F.	F.	Nil	Milliner -	"	"	"
13	1 0	12	"	Very bad.	"	Nil	Nil	"	Tobacconist -	"	"	"
14	1 0	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	Carpenter -	"	"	"
15	0 3	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	0 3	9	III.	F.	They could not write.							
17	0 3	8	"	Nil								
18	Absent.											
19	0 3	6	"	Nil								
20	0 3	9	"	"								
21	0 3	9	"	Very bad.								

The French (which is taught by a visiting master) was evidently worthless. All three classes were taught from Ahn's First Book. Only the first boy knew anything of what was professed, and he very little. (See the preceding Table.)

Euclid was professed by the first boy, as far as the 7th proposition of the First Book. He knew nothing of the 4th or 6th propositions, or of the definitions. The two first boys professed the four first rules of algebra. The first boy could work examples in them fairly; the second knew nothing of this. The arithmetic was very unsound all through the school. The first class professed all arithmetic; the second, up to proportion and practice; the third, the compound rules; the fourth, the simple rules. The first two classes and the fourth were examined. (See the preceding Table.)

On the whole, the results of the examination were thoroughly unsatisfactory. It does not, however, follow that the master is careless or inefficient. With boys of this age and class, admitted without any preliminary examination, perhaps unpunctual in attendance, and having only one regular teacher, it is perfectly preposterous to expect proficiency in such a wide range of work as that professed in this school. Were the boys well trained from infancy, children of intelligent parents, regular in attendance, and taught by two or three well trained and highly qualified masters or mistresses, they might perhaps reach such a standard as is here proposed. Under existing circumstances it is quite impossible. So much is grasped at, that all is lost.

V. The school premises consist only of an upper room of a house in Fetter Lane, moderately supplied with apparatus and a watercloset.

VI. I have been thus minute in describing the condition of this school, because it is an example of the sort of *preparatory education* which is generally given to the sons of small tradesmen and clerks in this part of the city. This school is really nothing but a preparatory school, all the boys being removed before they are 13 years old, and most of them going to other schools; it is also in effect almost a private school, for the trustees take little concern in it, and the master can do much what he likes. Preparatory day schools for sons and daughters of London tradesmen, and others in a similar position, similar to that for children of professional men, described in Appendix XVIII. to my General Report, and taught by well trained mistresses, are greatly wanted. Few institutions would tend more to improve the condition of the London grammar schools, as they would render it possible to impose really strict admission examinations at these schools.

Meantime the funds of this charity are not so well applied, and the trustees have not as a body shown themselves so efficient or careful of the welfare of the school, that the Commissioners need feel any hesitation in making recommendations for their diversion to the purpose of a general scheme of secondary education for the city.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Joseph Neale, by will 1705, bequeathed property for erecting charity schools, and other charitable uses. Mode of application settled by Court of Chancery. Further endowed by Elizabeth Holford in 1717.

Deeds deposited with Messrs. Hoare, in Fleet Street.

School Property.—Consists of dividends on 4,900*l.* 3 per cent. Reduced, or 147*l.* per annum.

School held in an upper room, for which rent is paid.

No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For an able master, skilful in such part of mathematics as was requisite to instruct youth in the art of navigation, to fit them for sea

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service, either in men of war or in merchantmen. Boys to be chosen out of charity schools in St. Dunstan in the West, St. Bride's, St. Andrew, Holborn, and Farringdon Ward within, or some other adjacent charity school (Original directions of Court of Chancery).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Part of mathematics requisite for the art of navigation.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, six gentlemen resident in London, who appoint one of their own body to be acting trustee for the year. Trustees appoint the head master, whose competency is certified by the head mathematical master of Christ's Hospital.

State of School in 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master receives a salary of 40*l.* a year from endowment, besides a fee of 4*l.* a year from each scholar.

French master receives 20*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—28, sons of neighbouring tradesmen, all under 13 years of age. Pay 4*l.* a year for all subjects.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission. School classified separately for Latin, French, and mathematics.

No prayers used, the school being for all denominations.

Examinations by head mathematical master of Christ's Hospital; prizes awarded according to the result.

School time about 44 weeks. Study 26 hours in the week. No playground.

Several boys have left for the City of London and King's College Schools.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868).

Trustees :

Peter Richard Hoare, Esq.,	} 37, Fleet Street.
Henry Gerard Hoare, Esq.,	
Henry Hoare, jun., Esq.,	

Thomas Hunt, Esq., 11, Manchester Square.
Charles Heberdcn, Esq., 14, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
Algernon A. de L. Strickland, Esq., 37, Fleet Street.

Head master :

Wm. Pooley.

**ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, and ST. MARY MAGDALEN, MILK
STREET.**

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(Ch. Com. Rep. ii, 51, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, by will, 13th April 1693, devised two leasehold houses in Broad Street, subject to rents of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, to the parson and churchwardens, or other parishioners of St. Lawrence, Jewry, for the teaching of boys. Benefits subsequently extended to the united parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalen.

School Property.—The two houses above mentioned have been sold, and proceeds invested; now represented by 11,115*.4s.* 10*d.* consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustee of Charitable Funds. Annual income 333*.9s.* 0*d.*, less income tax. All applied to purposes of foundation.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching at some creditable Latin school or writing school, or either of them, or part at the one and part at the other, of six boys, children of the poorest inhabitants of St. Lawrence, Jewry, at the rate of 40*s.* per annum apiece for each boy, for not more than six years. The overplus to provide necessary books for the boys; and after the expiration of an under-lease, then outstanding, the number of boys to be increased (Mrs. Smith's will, 1693). 80*l.* a year to be set apart for providing four exhibitions for boys of St. Lawrence, Jewry, children of the poorest ratepayers, to King's College school, University College school, and other eminent schools, at discretion of the vestry. Heterodox schools to be expunged from the list; bnt exhibitions never to be held at fewer than two schools. 40*l.* per annum for two similar exhibitions for the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street. The residue for books, and rewards for exhibitioners and pupils, and for necessary expenses in the school. Further surplus, if any, for additional exhibitions in same proportion (Schemes).

School might be discontinued, if necessary, to increase number of exhibitioners (Schemes 1835 and 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, and writing, and arithmetic (will).

Government.—Schemes established by Court of Chancery 1835 and 1848.

The vestry of the united parishes, if they think fit to act, and if not, the parsons and churchwardens; they choose boys, and regulate all matters connected with the charity.

Present State of Charity.

“ Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's school for the boys of the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, is no longer maintained as a separate school; but, under a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery in the years 1835 and 1848, boys of that parish and of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, with which it is united, are elected as exhibitioners, and the expense of their education (limited to 20*l.* a year each) is paid by the trustees of the charity, the parents having the choice of the following schools to send their sons to, viz., King's College school, University College school, and the City of London school. The present number of exhibitioners is 16.” (Return made by trustees, Messrs. Robert Kynaston and Samuel Walkden, 15 June 1865).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Robert Kynaston.
Samuel Walkden.
John Walkden.
William Windsor Baker.
John Kynaston.
Edward S. Marriot.
Jonathan Thorp (Treasurer).
George Oliver (Auditor).

Clerk to Trustees:

Septimus Davidson, 22, Basinghall Street.

THE STATIONERS' SCHOOL. Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see vol. vii., p. 464, and for Evidence of Head Master, vol. v. p. 22.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Established by scheme of Court of Chancery, 11th February 1858, which directed the application of rentcharges of 22*l.* per annum, and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of proceeds of trust property in Wood Street, to the founding and maintaining a school for the sons of liverymen and freemen of the company, in or near as practicable to the City of London.

School premises purchased and master's house adapted at cost of 6,210*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* (of which 460*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* raised by subscription), and school opened 8th April 1861.

School Property.—The above-mentioned rentcharges, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of rents of houses in Wood Street, the rent of leasehold house purchased by subscription, and 1,322*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* stock. This investment has been increased by recent donations, which are funded. (See balance sheet.)

The whole income from the property, including the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the property in Wood Street, now amounts to about 577*l.* a year, of which the school share is about 496*l.* gross, or 400*l.* net.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For maintaining a school, open to sons of liverymen and freemen of the Stationers' Company, free from contagious disease, and not convicted of any crime, not less than seven years of age. If not enough sons of liverymen and freemen, then open to other boys. One half of capitation fees to be paid to head master, and one half to company, for additional masters, prizes, &c. (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and other subjects at the discretion of the company, to render the school of most general use, and to give boys a sound religious, moral, and liberal education.

Prayers from the Liturgy to be used, Scripture read and explained, and instruction given in the Liturgy and Church Catechism, (with conscience clause (Scheme)).

Governors and Masters.—The master, warden, and court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, governors, appoint and remove masters, nominate boys, and appoint annual examiners. A committee manage property, are to form a repairing fund.

Head master to be a member of Church of England; has control over studies and discipline, subject to visitation of governors; to report twice a year to governors; may suspend boys (governors expel); is removable by governors at a month's notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Not allowed to take boarders. Head master, M.A., L.L.B., has house, receives annual stipend of 200*l.* from endowment, with a moiety of the fees. English assistant master's stipend, 75*l.*; French master's, 20*l.*; drawing master's, 20*l.*; German master's, 10*l.*, since increased to 15*l.*, 50 per cent.

Day Scholars.—65, since increased to 150, chiefly under 15 years of age, sons of professional men, merchants, shopkeepers, &c.; from distances up to 25 miles; pay 30*s.* per quarter, including stationery and drawing materials. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boys about to leave. Religious instruction to all in Scripture and Liturgy, and Catechism of Church of England. Prayers from Liturgy before and after school.

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Promotions: by examination, by proficiency in Latin, French, and arithmetic.

Examination yearly by a Cambridge classic and examiner in Latin of London University. Prizes given for examination and half-year's place.

Punishments: caning, impositions, detention, and suspension; the first in public, by head master only. Expulsion only with sanction of the Court. Präpositors may order boys to stand out from desk, expel them from playground, and report boys to master on duty.

A small playground adjoining school, and a covered shed for playing. A master always present.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school. One hour's interval daily.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	- 282 10 1	Head master (salary) 195 0 0
Rentcharges	- 20 16 5	Do (payments to Assistant masters, &c.) 176 1 3
2/3ds rents of Nos. 11, 12, 13 Wood St.	401 2 2	Prizes, printing, and examiner 20 6 8
Leasehold rent	- 35 0 6	Cleaning 5 0 0
Dividends	- 24 9 4	Clerk 10 0 0
Donations	- 406 0 0	Consols bought 406 0 0
Half capitation fees	- 25 10 0	Paid for works at school 100 0 0
	£ 1,195 8 6	Ground rents 17 0 0
		Repairs, rates, insurance, &c. 68 15 2
		Balance in hand 197 5 5
		£ 1,195 8 6

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school	
1	Bank clerk.	1	Bookseller.
2	Physician.	2	Bank clerk.
3	Wine merchant.	3	Bookbinder.
4	Do.	4	Surgeon.
5	Law stationer.	5	Bookseller.
6	Bookseller.	6	Bookseller.
7	Printer.	7	Solicitor.
8	Printer.	8	Clerk in Peninsular Company.
9	Law stationer.	9	Librarian in British Museum.
10	Clerk in Court of Chancery.	10	Clerk in General Post Office.

STATIONERS' SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

STATIONERS' SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Second Classes in each Subject.		Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.	
	All	Each Sub-ject.	All	Each Sub-ject.	All	Each Sub-ject.
Number of Boys learning each Sub-ject.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Number of Classes into which three Boys are remitted.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Number of Days in the Class.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Average Age.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Number of Boys in the Class.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Average Time given to each Lesson.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Number of Lessons per Week.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Average Time given to teach Lesson.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Number of Exercises per Week.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Average Time given to teach Lesson.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Number of Boys in the Class.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Average Age.	"	"	"	"	"	"
In English — History, Geography, English Grammar, and Composition.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Text Books.	"	"	"	"	"	"
History, Collier's Eng. History; Geography; Hugo Reids; Eng. Grammar, Webster's; Euclid, Webster's; Arithmetic, Webster's; Phy. Science, Ray-nolds and Crossley's Class Bks. of Science; Algebra, Bridges.	"	"	"	"	"	"

"Little more than the names of authors and principal works. Once a fortnight the boys are required to bring a biographical sketch of some leading author, and a short account of his chief works.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school has not been in existence ten years.

Two boys have passed the A.A. examination (Oxford Local Examination); one has passed the preliminary examinations by the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, and two have gained certificates at the College of Preceptors.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Master of Stationers Company:

Edmund Hodgson, Esq., 115, Chancery Lane.

Wardens:

Henry Adlard, Esq., 42, Hatton Garden.

Henry Good, Esq., 60, Moorgate Street.

Assistants:

Sir William Magnay, Bart., 23, Kensington Gate, Hyde Park (Lord Mayor of London in 1843–44).

Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart. and Alderman, 35, Portman Square (Lord Mayor of London in 1854–55).

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, 66, London Wall (Alderman of London).

Charles Baldwin, Esq., Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park.

John Dickinson, Esq., F.R.S., 39, Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

Thomas Brown, Esq., 39, Ludgate Street.

Samuel Bentley, Esq., Croydon.

Frederic Greenhill, Esq., Whetstone, Middlesex.

Henry Foss, Esq., 42, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.

Charles Adlard, Esq., 155, Hemingford Road, Barnsbury.

Richard Bentley, Esq., F.R.G.S., 8, New Burlington Street.

John Simpson, Esq., 266, Regent Street.

James Smith, Esq., Hamper Mills, Watford.

James Daikers, Esq., Penge, Surrey.

Charles Whittingham, Esq., 14, Richmond Villas, Barnsbury.

Thomas Jones, Esq., Kensworth, Hertfordshire.

Thomas R. Harrison, Esq., 46, St. Martin's Lane.

Henry G. Brown, Esq., Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath.

William Tyler, Esq., 17, Queenhithe.

George Virtue, Esq., Walton-on-Thames.

Alfred Adlard, Esq., Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons.

William Young, Esq., Kent Villa, Aeton.

Charles F. Whiting, Esq., Beaumont Buildings, Strand.

William Henry Varden, Esq., 51, North End, Croydon.

Richard Hodgson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Chingford, Essex.

Francis Rivington, Esq., 63, Harley Street.

Head Master:

Alexander Kennedy Isbister, M.A., LL.B., Layman.

Other Foundation Masters:

Mr. R. M. Conley, M.A., Classical and Mathematical Master.

Mr. Frederick Howard, C.M., English and Commercial Master.

Mr. Wm. Finch, German Master.

Mons. Benjamin Desmarest, 1st French Master.

Mons. C. F. Ragon, 2nd French Master.

Mr. George Carpenter, 1st Drawing Master.

Mr. F. Howard, 2nd Drawing Master.

HACKNEY.

ORCHARD STREET BOYS AND INFANT SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 97, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School established by William Pearson and others, in 1807, who purchased a site, and in 1811 conveyed to 12 trustees the schoolroom and master's house and other premises for endowment, in aid of annual subscriptions and other funds, all to be conveyed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, if the number of boys should fall short of 30, and continue so for two years. Deeds at the Theological Seminary, Well Street, Hackney.

School Property.—Now consists of three houses, a sum of 1,850*l.* stock, and six gas shares, producing in all (besides annual subscriptions and children's payments) 140*l.* per annum gross, 115*l.* net,* all applied to school, besides master's house and schoolrooms.

Objects of Trust.—For the gratuitous education of 60 boys, or more if funds permit, orphans or children of respectable and indigent parents; particular attention being paid to moral and religious principles and conduct (Deed 1811). Weekly payments by scholars subsequently sanctioned by the founders.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, English grammar, and arithmetic, and religious principles in accordance with the doctrinal articles of the Church of England in their Calvinistic sense, and with the Assembly's Catechism (Deed 1811).

Government and Masters.—A new scheme is being settled by the Charity Commissioners.

Present trustees, a committee of 12 members of the Protestant dissenting chapel in Well Street, or selected from the committee of the Village Itinerant Society (Deed 1811). Survivors appoint to vacancies, appoint and dismiss master, direct the studies, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master holds appointment during pleasure of trustees. Present master and mistress from Homerton Training College.

State of Boys School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Head master has a house, and receives annual stipend of 60*l.*, besides one half of boys' weekly payments. Appoints and partly pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—141, nearly all under 14 years of age, from the immediate neighbourhood; pay 2*d.* and 6*d.* a week for instruction. Do not attend on Sunday.

* BALANCE SHEET from June 1866 to June 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
To received of the English Joint Stock Bank Company, two instalments, being $\frac{1}{2}$ of a balance of 58 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> in their hands	- - - 35 0 1	By payments on account of boys' school	123 13 4
To subscriptions and donations	- 13 15 0	Do. Do. of infant school	61 14 11
To one year's rent of houses	- 58 0 0	By insurance of school premises and houses	2 5 0
To dividends on stock	- 55 10 0	By rates and taxes on do.	7 5 9
Do. on gas shares	- 26 5 0	By sundry repairs, printing, &c.	11 15 7 <i>½</i>
To received payments from boys' school	- 66 3 6	By Commission	3 11 6
Do. from infant school	- 18 11 8	By balance in hand	62 10 1 <i>½</i>
	£273 5 3		£273 5 3

Examined with vouchers, and found correct, showing a balance in hand of 62*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*
There is also due from the English Joint Stock Bank the sum of 23*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

**ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.**

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. All applicants admitted if there is room.

School classified separately for each subject. Boys able to read, write, and cipher go on to other subjects at desire of parents; 14 learn French, 50 drawing. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with extempore prayer.

Promotion at master's discretion. Examination half-yearly; examiners appointed by committee. Book prizes given.

Punishments: extra work, dismissal, and, very rarely, corporal, by head master only.

Playground close to school, for boys' and infant schools together, contains 1638 square feet. A library open to all who can read.

School open 47 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week. All lessons learnt out of school.

Infant School.

Infant school for boys and girls under a trained mistress and assistant, contains 120 scholars. The mistress receives stipend of 40*l.* and half the pence. A new infant school is about to be built, and the present schoolroom will serve as a classroom for the boys, who require more accommodation.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school	
" " 1	Joiner.	" " 1	Shoemaker.
" " 2	Postman.	" " 2	Labourer.
" " 3	Omnibus conductor.	" " 3	Cabman.
" " 4	Labourer.	" " 4	Plumber.
" " 5	Baker.	" " 5	Laundress.
" " 6	Jeweller	" " 6	Haircutter.
" " 7	Printer.	" " 7	Shoemaker.
" " 8	Clerk.	" " 8	Joiner.
" " 9	Clicker.	" " 9	Bricklayer.
" " 10	Cabinetmaker.	" " 10	Bookbinder.

All residing in Hackney, in the immediate neighbourhood of the school.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Number learning each Subject.	Subject.	Number learning each Subject.
Religious Knowledge	121	Natural History	Occasionally.
Greek.	—	Chemistry.	—
Latin.	—	History	80
French	14	Geography	80
German.	—	English Grammar	80
Other Foreign Languages.	—	English Literature.	—
Arithmetic	110	English Composition.	80
Book-keeping	None at present.	Reading	121
Mensuration and Surveying.	Taught, if required	Writing	121
Mathematics, pure or applied, besides preceding.	—	Music	—
Physics	From Reading Books.	Drawing	50
		Other Subjects.	—

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

- J. G. Stapleton, Esq., Lee Park.
 Rev. Samuel Ransom, King Edward Road, Hackney.
 Rev. W. Woodhouse, West Hill, Wandsworth.
 Rev. H. T. Seaborne, Australia.
 Rev. C. R. Howell, Wells.
 Rev. J. E. Richards, Hammersmith, Middlesex.
 Mr. H. W. Dobell, Eltham, Kent.
 Mr. E. Smith, 36, Camomile Street.

Secretary to trustees:

Rev. J. E. Richards.

Head master

William Pratt.

HAMMERSMITH.

THE GODOLPHIN SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 19th, 1865.

The charity was founded by C. Godolphin in 1703 for the education of poor children, the relief of decayed gentlemen, the placing out of poor children to trades, or such other pious and charitable uses as the nephew of the founders and his heirs should direct. The funds of the charity having accumulated, schemes of the Court of Chancery in 1852 and 1859 directed that a school should be founded in which 30 boys, to be nominated by the founder's heirs, should be educated gratuitously.

II. The school was for several years after the passing of the scheme conducted in temporary buildings, but in 1861 it was established in the present buildings and on its present basis. It is both a boarding and a day school, and attended chiefly by the sons of professional men and persons of independent income. According to the scheme 30 boys are educated gratuitously, and the fees for other day scholars are now 10*l.* per annum. For this sum they are taught classics, mathematics, French, the usual English subjects, and book-keeping. This last subject, however, appears to be learnt only by the foundationers. German, music, and drawing are extras. At the date of my visit there were 30 foundationers and 150 non-foundationers on the books, of whom 40 were boarders either in the master's house or in the boarding house kept by two assistant masters jointly.

III. The school is divided into six forms chiefly by classics, but the system of bifurcation is attempted, all boys who have passed the second form being at liberty to enter a form called "the Remove," which has an upper and a lower division, and is parallel with the third, fourth, and fifth forms. Boys newly admitted may pass at once into the Remove if they are 14 years of age, otherwise they must go through the first or second forms according to their ability. The distinctive feature of the Remove is that in it Greek is dropped, and more mathematics and French are done. The objects of this "bifurcation" in classical schools are well known, and I need not describe them here. I have spoken on this subject at page 279 of my general report. The Remove does not appear to be very popular or very successful. It is a kind of refuge for boys, who from idleness, neglect of early education, or other causes of mental incapacity, do not succeed in their classical studies, and fall behind the average in their work. It contains in short that residuum which is always to be found in a classical school.

The head master is a graduate (M.A.) of Cambridge. The French master is an Englishman, graduate (B.-ès-L.) of the University of France. There are four other regular assistant

masters, besides visiting masters for German, drawing, and drill. The staff is sufficiently large and efficient.

The education aimed at is decidedly classical, all subjects being regarded as of inferior importance to Latin and Greek. This is not the place in which to discuss the desirability of such a curriculum in such a school as this. (See General Report, pages 292-6.) The school, however, is a fair specimen of classical schools for the middle class. It is taught with conscientious care, and the methods used for governing, reviewing, and conducting the ordinary routine are judicious and effective. The head master remarks : “ Unfortunately there are no scholarships or exhibitions in connexion with the school to tempt forward boys who are intended for college to come to and remain at the school. One of our head boys has, at my recommendation, recently left us for Uppingham, where, during the two years before he goes to Oxford, he will have more competition, and a chance eventually of a scholarship or exhibition. We must, for the present, be content to aim at preparing for ordinary pass degrees, and a preparation for practical life in professions or commerce.”

IV. The school was examined about the time of my visit by an examiner from Cambridge, appointed for that purpose by the trustees, who occupied five days in a written and oral examination. His report was very favourable on the whole.

V. The buildings and premises are remarkably good. The only defect in them seemed to be the want of a second school-room. The boys are too numerous to be taught in one room, and the forms are placed rather too close together. The playground and external accommodation are excellent, and the master's boarding house is very well conducted.

VI. There can be no doubt that this school is suited to the wants of those inhabitants of Hammersmith who, being professional men or persons of independent means, require a local education for their sons, and wish it to be classical. The school, however, is not well suited to the requirements of the tradesmen and commercial community generally of Hammersmith. The curriculum is too classical for them, and the fee (10*l.*) rather higher than the majority of them are willing to pay. And I gather that a certain amount of disappointment prevails in Hammersmith among this class of the inhabitants at the character which the school has assumed, combined as it is with a recent raising of the fees to day boys.

There is a considerable want of lower secondary education of a semi-classical or commercial kind in this part of London. The provision for public education of the labourers' children in this quarter, both from endowment and government grants, is abundant and increasing. But the education of the tradesmen's children is almost entirely in the hands of private adventurers.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By the Hon. Charles Godolphin and Elizabeth his wife, who, by deed dated 21st December 1703, gave certain property for the education of poor children, amongst other objects. School established by order of Court of Chancery, 25th April 1852.

Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Thereof of two houses in St. James' Street, Westminster, producing 500*l.* a year gross, 425*l.* net., all applied to school; besides master's house, school, and playground. 5,000*l.* borrowed for buildings. 325*l.* per annum applied in reduction of debt. Payments will cease in 1891. Deficit supplied by order of Charity Commissioners, raising capitation fees from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per annum.

One scholarship, of 15*l.* a year, tenable for three years, at the school for boys, not being at the time members of the school, and under 14 years of age at competition; founded by Lord Ebury.

Site and buildings good. Head master's house suitable for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For education of poor children, relief of decayed gentlemen, redemption of slaves, placing out poor children to trades, and other charitable purposes (Deed). To educate gratuitously 30 boys nominated by founder's heirs; and at a future time, as funds should allow, to maintain "Godolphin scholars" elected from the 30, who should assist in teaching the younger boys. The continuance of payment of pensions amounting to 70*l.* per annum, during lives of pensioners, is also directed. Surplus income to be applied in raising masters' salaries, founding a library, and forming a repairing fund (Scheme 1859).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—The principles of the Christian religion, according to doctrines of Church of England, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, the principles of natural philosophy, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading and writing, and such other languages, arts and sciences, as to the trustees may from time to time seem expedient (Scheme 1859.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by order of Court of Chancery, 25th April 1852; altered by a subsequent one, 10th November 1859.

Eleven trustees, besides the heirs of William Godolphin, residing within 12 miles of schoolhouse; new ones to be appointed by order of Court of Chancery; manage property and furnish accounts to Charity Commissioners; appoint masters, except head and second masters, who are appointed by founder's heirs, and cannot be dismissed without their consent; appoint a yearly examiner; and expel boys suspended by head master, foundation boys not without consent of founder's heirs or Bishop of London.

Visitors, the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster.

Head master holds appointment independent of any future alterations; must be a graduate of an English university, and licensed by bishop. Second master must be a member of Church of England. Neither allowed to hold any benefice or appointment having cure of souls, nor, without consent of trustees, to hold any other office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, allowed to take as many boarders as trustees think proper. Income from endowment, 100*l.*; from fees, 400*l.*; besides profits of boarders. House provided, rate and tax free. Pays whole salary of one assistant master, and another in part. Income of second master, 60*l.* from endowment, and 200*l.* from fees. Other masters, 65*l.*, 60*l.*, 56*l.*, and 35*l.* respectively, from endowment. German, drawing, and

music masters paid by pupils' fees. Two of the assistant masters jointly keep a boarding house.

Day Scholars.—140, from distances up to three miles. Some dine with assistant masters' boarders. Pay 10*l.* for general work. Those admitted before 1865 pay only 8*s.* 30 boys on the foundation, between ages of 8 and 19, appointed by founder's heirs, or in default by trustees, receive instruction free. All pay extra for German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 8*l.* 8*s.*; drawing 2*l.*; drilling, 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday. Foundationers attend church.

Boarders.—40 (since increased to 52); part in head master's house, part in one kept by two assistant masters.

In head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once; twice for a few senior boys. Terms: for board, 45*l.*; washing, 2*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest, 84*l.*; average, 68*l.*; lowest, 44*l.** Cubical contents of bedroom, 760 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m. Discipline maintained partly by monitors.

In assistant masters' house. Three meals a day; four on Sunday. Meat once. Terms: for board, 35*l.*; washing, 2*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest, 64*l.*; average, 44*l.*; lowest, 37*l.** Hours, 7 a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little.

School classified by Latin and Greek chiefly; separately for French. Above second form a boy may choose the modern department, learning more French, arithmetic, mathematics, &c., instead of Greek. Religious instruction to all. Church formularies not compulsory on Nonconformists. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy and Bible reading.

Promotions, partly by marks, and partly by examination, for general work.

Examination at Midsummer by examiners appointed by trustees; and at Christmas by masters. Prizes given at each. Head master also examines whole school periodically.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last by head master only, and usually in school. Monitors may set impositions and fag juniors.

Playground, 3½ acres a'fives' court, gymnasium, and covered shed, open to all. A cricket ground rented in summer. Only partial control out of school. Masters sometimes join in games. No definite bounds; but rules about b'arders going out.

Few boys gone to universities at present. A few gone to Woolwich, &c.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides about 1½ hours a day to prepare lessons, for boarders under supervision. Playtime 27 hours per week.

Summary of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 30th December 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rents	-	438	5	Due	-	118	8
Loan from bankers	-	400	0	Salary to head and five other masters	-	376	0
Dividend on Lord Ebury's benefaction for exhibition	-	15	0	Head master for sundries	-	181	10
Capitation fees	-	943	11	Examiner's fee	-	5	0
Less head and second masters' share	-	571	10	Exhibitioner	-	15	0
		372	1	Six months' interest on loan of 400 <i>l.</i>	-	9	15
				Two instalments of loans repaid	-	325	4
				Tithe rentcharge and annuities	-	24	6
				Insurance	-	25	0
				Clerk's salary	-	20	0
				Stamps	-	1	7
				Balance in hand	-	123	10
						225	7
						1	

* These two bills are for foundation boys, and so do not include capitation fees.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school	
" " 1	Government Office.	" " 1	Clerk in Government office.
" " 2	Owner of brick fields, contractor, &c.	" " 2	Naval captain.
" " 3	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 3	Clergyman.
" " 4	Surgeon.	" " 4	Gentleman.
" " 5	Solicitor.	" " 5	Merchant.
" " 6	Government office.	" " 6	Clerk in Horse Guards.
" " 7	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 7	Colonel.
" " 8	Gentleman.	" " 8	Widow, gentle-woman.
" " 9	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 9	Writing clerk.
" " 10	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 10	Gentleman.

The day scholars live at distances varying from a quarter of a mile to two miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school	
" " 1	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 1	Photographer.
" " 2	Clergyman.	" " 2	Gentleman.
" " 3	Gentleman.	" " 3	Clergyman.
" " 4	Civil engineer.	" " 4	{ Tradesman.
" " 5	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 5	City merchant.
" " 6	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 6	Officer's widow.
" " 7	Gentleman.	" " 7	Widow, gentle-woman.
" " 8	Widow, gentle-woman.	" " 8	{ City merchant.
" " 9	Clergyman.	" " 9	
" " 10	Clergymau.	" " 10	

HAMMERSMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

* Independently of sundry instruction to boarders.

HAMMERSMITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

The School has not yet been established nine years, and has only gradually worked its way up to its present size and position. Not a dozen boys have left it for the universities altogether. No honours have been gained, excepting an exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, by a boy who received some intermediate tuition, and a scholarship at London university. It has been found impossible hitherto to raise the standard of the Sixth Form above that of ordinary youths entering the universities. At present the school must rest content with sending a few boys for the ordinary degree at Oxford and Cambridge, and training a great many for the professions, and for mercantile life.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees :

The Right Hon. Lord Ebury, 107, Park Street, Grosvenor Square.
Viscount Enfield, M.P., 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.
Sir Thomas Phillips, Temple.
The Rev. John Gylby Lonsdale, National Society, Broad Sanctuary.
The Rev. Robt. George Baker, The Vicarage, Fulham.
Thomas Davis, Esq., 18, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park.
John Aldridge, Esq., 20, Princes Gate, Hyde Park.
Henry Godolphin Biggs, Esq., Stockton House, Wilts.
The heir or heirs of William Godolphin, if a male or males, and of full age.

Head master :

Rev. H. Twells, M.A.

Other foundation masters :

Rev. C. D. Crossman, M.A.

ISLINGTON.

LADY ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 2, 1865.

It was founded by Dame Alice Owen, who, in 1609, granted certain lands and tenements to the Brewers' Company of London for the maintenance and relief of 10 poor and old widows of the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell. In the deed of grant no mention is made of a school; but in 1613, Dame Owen made certain rules and orders "for the good government of *a free school*, and of the said almshouses which she had erected at Islington." She directed that there should be 30 children in the school, 24 chosen from the parish of Islington and six from that of Clerkenwell; and that the master should be able to teach the grammar, fair writing, cyphering, and casting of accounts.

This property having greatly increased in value, a scheme, passed by the Master of the Rolls, dated March 30, 1830, directed two fifths of the whole net income of the endowment to be applied to the benefit of the school.

II. In accordance with the requirements of this scheme, the Brewers' Company maintain a school in Islington in which 120 boys, chiefly sons of shopkeepers, are taught the usual branches of an English education, and half of their number are instructed in French. On the occasion of my visit there were 115 boys present in the school.

III. The education given in this school is entirely gratuitous, no fee being charged either for admission or instruction. The boys are divided into six classes, according to their general proficiency in English subjects; and there is a separate classification of those who learn French. The school is rather understaffed, being supplied with only two regular teachers besides the visiting French and drawing masters. The registration appeared to be very imperfect; and there is no system of reporting progress to parents. The head master (who also holds the office of master of the almshouses) is a layman, not a graduate, nor trained, nor certificated. The second master is his son.

The boys are supposed, on admission, to be able to read and write, and to know the first four rules of arithmetic. I gather from my examination of the first (lowest) class, that this examination is not strictly enforced; and that the boys enter the school very moderately prepared.

IV. The results of instruction in this school are pretty fair compared with the amount of endowment expended on it, and the age of the scholars. The subjects in which the results appear to be least satisfactory are the elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic; but there might be some improvement in all the subjects taught.

The school requires, among other things, the stimulus of an independent and careful written as well as oral examination, and the protection of a strict and graduated admission examination.

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The imposition of reasonable fees would also be a great improvement; causing the parents to take more interest than they now do in their sons' work, and applying a stimulus through them to the scholars. If part of the funds now spent in supplying gratuitous education at this school were employed in furnishing exhibitions to promising scholars, either towards the continuance of their general education at a school of the first grade, or towards providing them with the means of technical or professional education, such an application would be a direct benefit to the cause of secondary education in Islington, and would probably act beneficially on the progress of the scholars at this school.

V. The schoolroom and premises generally are fair for a London day school; but there is no playground.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 190, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 22 November 1609, Lady Alice Owen granted certain lands, called the Ermitage Fields, in Islington and Clerkenwell, to the Brewers Company, for the support of 10 poor widows, without mentioning a school. In 1613 she made rules for the government of "a free school and certain almshouses," having, by will dated three months previously, bequeathed money for purchase of land producing 20*l.* per annum for master and 2*l.* per annum for repairs of school and almshouses. This was invested in purchase of a farm of 41 acres at Orsett in Essex, of yearly value of 22*l.*, and until 1830 this farm alone was regarded as liable to support the school. An annuity of 1*l.* was bequeathed to the schoolmaster by Elizabeth Lovejoy in 1694. Deeds kept at the Brewers' Hall.

School property.—The property at Islington having much increased in value, and being more than sufficient to maintain the almshouses, two-fifths of the whole net income from that property and from the farm at Orsett (being the proportion originally laid down by the foundress or thereabouts) was ordered to be applied to school, by scheme of Master of the Rolls, 30 March 1830. The gross income of the whole charity on the average of six years preceding 1866 was 1,937*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The net share of the school would be 655*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; but an annual balance on account of both school and almshouses is invested for the benefit of both. Actually 620*l.* is spent in masters' salaries, and about 175*l.* in books, repairs, &c.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the support of 10 poor widows; and for the instruction of poor men's children, 24 of Islington parish, and 6 of Clerkenwell. No other scholars to be taught except by special license from the governors, and the free scholars not to be neglected for others (Foundress' Orders).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, fair writing, cyphering, and casting of accounts (Foundress' Orders).

Government and Masters.—The Brewers Company as trustees make statutes, appoint master, and may dismiss him for neglect or disorderly life; admit scholars on foundation, and take part in annual examination. They appoint and dismiss all assistant masters.

By Foundress' Orders, head master must be a single man, of honest life, allowed by the ordinary of the diocese; to be examined as to learning and

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religion, life, and dexterity of teaching ; to take an oath to observe rules, and to give a sufficient bond to give up possession if dismissed, and not to leave without three months' notice.

May not hold clerical preferment.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Head master alone is on the foundation. He is not allowed to receive boarders. Income from endowment, 250*l.*, besides a house; second master's income, 150*l.*; third master's, 60*l.*; drawing master's, 80*l.*; French master's, 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—120, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of tradesmen and clerks in public and other offices, from distances up to three miles; all on the foundation; receive whole education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know the four simple rules of arithmetic.

School classified uniformly. No classics taught. A class of 60 selected (by merit) to learn French, and 20 drawing. Instruction in Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions half-yearly according to merit.

Examinations half-yearly by head master; yearly by and in presence of trustees. Book and money prizes given according to boys' class at annual visitation.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master only, and in school.

No playground. A library open to all.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 34 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

No account kept.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Religious knowledge ; arithmetic ; mensuration and surveying ; mathematics (Euclid and algebra) ; physics ; natural history and chemistry ; history, geography, English grammar, &c., taught to	- - - - -	120 boys (all).
French	- - - - -	60
Drawing	- - - - -	20

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees :

The Brewers Company.

Clerk to trustees :

Charles Richard Vines, clerk to the Brewers Company.

Head master :

Mr. John Hoare.

STEPNEY.

ST. DUNSTAN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 3, 1865. It was founded in 1540 by Nicholas Gibson, who devised all his real and personal property to his wife Avice in trust to convey all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments for the maintenance of a free school and almsmen and almswomen for ever. In 1552 Dame Avice surrendered to the lord of the manor of Stepney certain premises which had been devised to her by the will of her late husband N. Gibson to the use of herself for life, remainder to the use of the Coopers' Company for ever, upon trust (*inter alia*) to find and maintain a fit master for the school mentioned in the will of Nicholas Gibson, who was to be learned in grammatical science, to instruct the boys in the same, and to teach the young ones spelling and such instruction as was proper for them, until they were old enough to be taught grammar. The company were also to find a sufficient and learned person (*doctum in literis Latinis et grammaticis*) as usher of the said school. The salary for the master was to be 10*l.*, and for the usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and both were to have apartments in the building.

No scheme or other recent regulations have been made for the management of the school, which is governed by the Coopers' Company, in accordance, so far as altered circumstances permit, with the terms of the trust conveyed to them by the above-named surrender of Dame Avice.

The founder's intention was therefore to establish a school which should combine primary and secondary instruction for boys. The instrument of primary instruction was to be spelling and the other elements; and that of the secondary instruction was to be the Latin language and the science of grammar. I am not aware that there was any definition of the locality from which the boys were to be taken, or of the number that was to be instructed. An ancient order of the company fixes the number at 30. As a fact, the boys are always elected from the parish of Stepney.

II. The property of this charity, which at the time of the former inquiry into charities is stated by the Commissioners in their Report dated March 1819 to be worth only 594*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* per annum, has now risen in value so as to be worth 2,624*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* for the year ended December 31, 1865. The following is

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extracted from the accounts of the charity furnished to the Charity Commission for that year.

<i>Income.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
Balance from 1864 - - - - 555 13 2	Masters in the school - - - 740 10 0
Income for 1865 - - - - 2,624 16 9	Examiners in school - - - 7 7 0
Total sums in hand on account of the Charity in 1865 - - - 3,180 9 11	Books and stationery - - - 75 7 8
Total expenditure - - - - 2,638 3 3	Medals and rewards - - - 32 2 5
Balance to be carried to 1866 - - 542 6 8	Charwoman and coals - - - 44 15 0
	Almspeople - - - 308 11 4
	Repairs - - - 99 17 8
	Tradesmen - - - 32 13 8
	Miscellaneous - - - 23 3 10
	Otherwise expended - - - 778 14 10
	Total expenditure for 1865 - - 2,838 8 3

It is very difficult to state what is precisely the amount expended in any year by the company in behalf of the school, inasmuch as the accounts for the school are, to some extent, mixed up with those for other parts of the charity. The trustees, however, put down the first five of the above items as "expended upon the school," amounting to a total of 900*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* And though no doubt there are other expenses (such as repairs), part of which were incurred in behalf of the school premises or staff, yet comparing this return with the answers given in the returns to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, perhaps the annual cost of this school may be fairly stated at about 900*l.* or 1,000*l.* per annum. At the time of my visit there were 196 boys on the books of the school, there being four vacancies at that moment which would be filled up after the ensuing holidays, so as to make up the total number of 200, which is the number generally receiving education in this school. The scholars are all day boys, and pay a fee of 20*s.* per annum, quarterly, in advance. There are no other charges, and with this exception their education is free. Thus the cost of education may be stated in this school thus:—For 43 weeks in the year, 34 hours per week, instruction in the elements, religious knowledge, Latin, French, book-keeping, mathematics, physics, history, geography, English grammar and literature, and drawing:

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Public cost for each boy - - 5 0 0	
Private do. - - 1 0 0	
Total cost per head - - 6 0 0	

The boys rarely stay in the school beyond their 14th year; only about one eighth of them are in any one given year above 14, and none ever above 16. Yet there is no rule for superannuation. Thus they belong evidently to the lower middle class, according to the definition given in my General Report (page 237). At the time of my visit there were about 300 boys in the parish of Stepney waiting for admission to the school, which shows the estimation in which the school is held, and the want of such institutions in this part of London.

III. The boys are divided into four classes, and taught by four masters, exclusive of the French master. There is also a drill sergeant. The boys take places in class by a method peculiar to the school, which seems to work well. The registration is adequate, and the attendance very fairly regular. There is nothing required of the boys on admission except to be able to read English fairly. Even this is not very strictly required, and boys frequently enter the school in an extremely backward condition of attainments. There ought either to be a preparatory school to this school, the scholars of which should have a prior claim to admission into this school, or else a stringent admission examination in the English elements; otherwise, the knowledge that they will ultimately obtain a place for their sons in this school tends to make parents careless of their preparatory training.

IV. The instruction given in the school appears to be sound, and suitable to the age and social position of the scholars. The results also are very fair, judged by an examination of the highest and lowest classes, and considered with reference to the attainments of the boys when admitted, and to their age on leaving school.

V. The buildings and premises are by no means satisfactory.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 185, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Nicholas Gibson, who about 1538 built a school and almshouses, and by will, dated 23rd September 1540, left all his property at Ratcliff in trust for their maintenance. His widow, by deed dated 6 August 1552, surrendered same to Coopers Company upon same trusts; among others, to provide houses for a master and usher, and pay them 10*l.* and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum respectively, and also 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to each of fourteen occupants of almshouses. Various subsequent bequests. Estates cannot be certainly identified. Buildings burnt down in 1794, and rebuilt partly out of general funds of Company.

School Property.—Income of whole charity property in 1865 was 2,624*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; expenditure on the school was 900*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.** There is also a school building, a play ground, and two masters' houses. Ground leases will fall in in 1875, but no material increase expected.

Buildings not good. Trustees are laying by a fund for improvement.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing boys in grammatical science, and teaching younger ones spelling and other instruction till they be old enough to be taught grammar. Also for maintenance of almspeople. (Deed, 1552.) Until 1848 there were but 30 boys, who were taught only reading, writing, and arithmetic.

* For balance sheet see Assistant Commissioner's Report. The expenditure on the school from June 1866 to June 1867 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Schoolmasters	739	10	0
Books and stationery	70	9	0
Prizes	26	4	3
Examiners	7	7	0
Coals and chairwoman	42	8	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	885	18	3

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatical science, and for younger boys spelling and such instruction as was proper for them until they should be old enough to learn grammar. Usher as well as master to be “Doctus in literis Latinis et grammaticis.” (Deed, 1552.)

Government and Masters.—The court of the Coopers Company manage property, and send annual balance sheet to Charity Commissioners. They appoint and dismiss master, appoint yearly examiners, admit boys, and exercise general control over school arrangements. Head master renders a quarterly statement of condition of school. Four masters. No special qualifications. No other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Income from endowment, of head-master, 300*l.*; of second master, 130*l.* and a house; of third master, 120*l.*; of fourth master, 100*l.* and a house. French master attends twice a week; salary, 84*l.*

Day Scholars.—200, chiefly under 14 years old, from parish of Stepney, admitted on recommendation of minister and churchwardens, pay 1*l.* for general work. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified uniformly by general proficiency. Religious instruction to all. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. All expected to be present.

Promotions by half-yearly marks, and by age of child.

Examination yearly by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by the court of the Company. Prizes given for arithmetic. Other prizes given by marks.

Punishments: impositions and caning, at discretion of masters.

Playground, 715 square yards, close to school. No control out of school. Drilling taught weekly.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 34 hours a week on an average. Lessons prepared chiefly out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school	
1	Engineer's clerk.	1	Ordinary seaman.
2	Customs officer.	2	Foreman shipwright.
3	Life assurance agent.	3	Shirtmaker (widow).
4	Foreman caulkier.	4	Carman.
5	Beadle to Coopers' Company.	5	Law stationer.
6	Merchant's clerk.	6	Lighterman.
7	Stationer.	7	Guager.
8	Customs officer.	8	Tailor.
9	Foreman, London Docks.	9	Commercial traveller.
10	Pilot.	10	Sorter, Post Office.

The Scholars live at distances varying from a quarter of a mile to 2½ miles.

STEPNEY.—ST. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject,	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. (In this Class there are Two Divisions.)		Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.							
Religious Knowledge.	200	8 { 14 9 }	H. 1 ½	H. 2	Paley's Philosophy, ch. v. to ix.; Lewis' Catechism, sec. X.-XL; Crossman's Latin, sec. I. viii.; Paley's Philo. Ovid, bk. 1 to line 243; Caesar, ch. vii. to xiii.; Syntax, the whole; Delectus, as far as p. lv. (10 pages).	Lewis' Catechism, sec. x.	H. 1 ½	27	10½	4	10½	6	1 ½
Latin.	-	134	6 { 14 9 }	H. 3	Paley's Philosophy, ch. v. to ix.; Lewis' Catechism, sec. X.-XL; Crossman's Latin, sec. I. viii.; Paley's Philo. Ovid, bk. 1 to line 243; Caesar, ch. vii. to xiii.; Syntax, the whole; Delectus, as far as p. lv. (10 pages).	Lewis' Catechism, sec. x.	H. 1 ½	25 { 13½ 26 }	13½	4	38	2	2½
French	-	54	8 { 10 14 2 }	H. 2	Delsalle's Gram. p. 157 to 177., trans. p. 233 to 230; Gase, His., as far as p. 8, & from p. 24 to 28.	Dialectus, p. 1 to 5; Accidence, the whale; Syntax, 15 rules.	H. 2	25	13½	2	52	2	1 ½
Arithmetic	-	200	8 { 4 14 5 }	H. 1	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Sq. Root, & Interest.	De Lille's Beginner, p. 18 to 29, and p. 30, 31.	1 ½	50	-	4	1	-	-
Book-keeping	-	24	2	H. 1	Double Entry: Forms of Receipts, &c.	-	4	-	-	-	-	28	10½
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	-	10	1	H. 1	Euclid, bk. I; Algebra, as far as Fractions.	-	5	1	-	5	1	-	5½
Physics	-	10	1	H. 1	Mechanics (Elements), s. i. and ii.	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-

STEPNEY.—ST. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. (In this Class there are Two Divisions.)				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
Chemistry	- 1	- 1	Y. 14	2	H. $\frac{1}{4}$	-	II. Elementary, ch. i. to xvi.	-	Y. 13	2	20'	-
History	- 79	4	10	14	3	1	Tytler's, ch. xii. to xiii.; Ari. His., ch. xii. and xiii.	51	133	2	20'	40'
Geography	- 200	8	9	14	2	1	Chambers, the whole.	51	133	2	20'	40'
English Grammar.	- 200	8	9	14	1	1	Murray's do.	-	61	133	2	20'
English Literature.	- 28	2	10	14	1	1	Shakespeare, &c.	-	-	-	-	-
English Composition.	- 28	2	-	-	-	-	From Historical Subjects.	-	-	-	-	-
Reading.	- 200	8	26	13	2	1	-	51	133	5	1	24
Writing.	- 200	4	54	13	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	13	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
Drawing.	- 53	3	26	13	1	2	-	-	57	13	1	2
Mapping.	- 28	2	10	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orthography.	- 200	8	9	14	1	1	Butter's Derivations from Greek roots, p. orix. to p. orix.	51	133	4	20'	1.20'
Dictation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	133	1	1	1

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

The Coopers Company, Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, London.
(During rebuilding held at Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street.)

Clerk to trustees :

J. Boyer, Coopers' Hall, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Temporary office,
Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street.)

Head master :

Henry Chas. L. Hart.

Other foundation masters :

Henry Pinder, B.A., Lond.
William John Brett.
John Shefford.
Charles L. D'Alphonse.

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ST. MARY'S, STRATFORD-LE-BOW.

SIR JOHN JOLLES' SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on June 16, 1865.

It was founded by Sir John Jolles, who in 1617 gave to the Drapers' Company five tenements in Mark Lane upon trust (*inter alia*) that the said Company should, out of the rents and profits of those tenements, pay $3l.$ to each of eight poor almspeople in his almhouses and $26l. 13s. 4d.$ per annum to the schoolmaster and his usher who should be appointed to teach in the school which he had built; upon consideration that the said schoolmaster and usher should teach 35 boys of the inhabitants of Stratford, Bow, and Bromley St. Leonard in grammar and the Latin tongue, and in writing and ciphering, freely and without paying anything for such teaching. The schoolmaster to be appointed by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Drapers' Company.

The value of this property having largely increased, a petition was about 1827 presented to the Court of Chancery by certain inhabitants of the parish of Stratford-le-Bow claiming on behalf of the parishioners the right of disposing of the surplus estates of this charity. The Court, however, refused to enter upon the question on petition. The Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities say in their Report dated June 30th, 1837: "It would seem from the terms of the will, taking into consideration that of the rents reserved at the time of the testator's death there was left a surplus, though of small amount, undisposed of, the Company are entitled to the surplus rents of the estates to their own use."

II. In accordance with the terms of the above bequest the Drapers' Company maintain a school in the Old Ford Road near to Bow Church; and pay the master a salary of rather less than $55l.$ per annum. There is no usher; and nothing is now taught in the school except the ordinary subjects of a primary English education. At the date of my visit there were 71 boys on the books of the school, of whom 57 were present on the 16th of June. The boys are almost all of the labouring class or a parallel social grade, and the majority of them remain only a short time in the school. At the date of my visit there were—

2 boys above 13 years of age.

6 boys between 12 and 13 years of age.

12	"	"	11 and 12	"
17	"	"	10 and 11	"
11	"	"	9 and 10	"
11	"	"	8 and 9	"
12	"	"	6 and 8	"

Again,

1 boy aged 12 years had been 6 years in the school.				
1 "	12	"	5	"
1 "	12	"	4	"
10 "	12 to 9	"	3	"
15 "	11 to 7	"	2	"
17 "	age unknown	"	1	"
26 "		" less than a year ,		

Thirty-five "free scholars" pay 3*d.* a week "for materials"; the rest pay from 4*d.* to 6*d.* according to age.

III. The master is not a graduate, nor trained, nor has a Government certificate. He has no assistance in working the school, which is under his sole charge. Under these circumstances it would be difficult even with the best arrangement of time, the most careful classification, and the use of the best methods, to conduct the school satisfactorily. But I regret to be obliged to say that there is an entire want in the school of all these necessities. The school is badly classified, and unsystematically conducted. The teaching is very unmethodical, and, judged by its results even in the case of the oldest scholars, is very inefficient. The tone of the school is decidedly bad, as shown by the unpunctuality and rude behaviour of the scholars, and by the dirty and disordered condition of the materials. I have seldom been in a school in which the order was so bad.

IV. The boys were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. English history is not taught. The *reading* was fair in the first class, pretty fair in the second, and bad in the third. Below this the boys did not appear to receive any regular instruction. The *writing* was very bad all through the school both in the copybooks and on slates. The spelling, as tested by *dictation*, was extremely bad. Only one boy in the school wrote correctly a very easy passage of about six lines, from the Third Irish Book. The first class had an average of about three and a half errors (in spelling, exclusive of mis-placed capitals and punctuation) in the passage. Of the second class, two boys were quite unable to write the passage at all, and the rest had an average of more than 11 errors in spelling. The average age of this class was 10 years. The *arithmetic* was very bad all through the school. The boys were both backward and imperfectly grounded. No boy was able to attempt the fifth or sixth standard of the Revised Code (see General Report, page 251), and the first class (eight boys) did very badly in the fourth standard. Only the first 35 boys in the school professed any knowledge of arithmetic. There was, of course, nothing like suitable teaching for the little boys (almost infants) who constituted the lower half of the school.

The results of the examination in grammar and geography were equally unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that the school which has long ceased to fulfil the founder's intention as a

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secondary school is thoroughly inefficient as a primary school, and I gather from what I saw of the education that it must do quite as much harm as good to the education of the locality.

V. The buildings consist of one schoolroom, one classroom, and a small courtyard. They are in fair repair; but the supply of books, apparatus, and other materials is deficient.

VI. The Drapers' Company does not appear to take any interest in the condition of this school. A new building, called the Drapers' College, has lately been erected by the company at Tottenham, in which 50 boys are boarded, lodged, clothed, and taught free of expense. This is an example of the injudicious application, not to say waste, of educational funds on the part of a city company. The money employed in clothing and teaching gratuitously at Tottenham boys whose parents can well afford to clothe them and to pay a reasonable sum for their schooling might have been bestowed much more advantageously to the public in restoring secondary education in the locality which Sir John Jolles intended to benefit.

There is a very great want of secondary day school education in this neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 136, A.D. 1819. End. Gr. Ret. (1865), p. 140.)

N.B.—*No returns were received from this School.*

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Jolles, who built school, and by will, 24 February 1617, gave to Drapers' Company five houses in Mark Lane, in trust to pay the sum of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to a schoolmaster and usher. Documents with Drapers' Company.

School Property.—Master's salary raised to 54*l.* 12*s.* by an annual grant from the Company (End. Gr. Ret.) No usher appointed since 1711 (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Objects of Trust.—To teach freely 35 boys, children of inhabitants of Stratford-le-Bow and Bromley St. Leonard, and educate them in the fear of God and good manners (Jolles' Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and the Latin tongue, reading and ciphering (Jolles' Will). No Latin taught since 1711.

Government and Masters.—Master and usher to be appointed and paid by master, wardens, and assistants of Drapers' Company (Jolles' Will).

Present State of School.

The master states, that besides the founders there are 20 boys paying 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and that instruction is given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the usual subjects of English instruction besides Latin and French. But see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Clerk to Drapers' Company:

W. H. Sawyer, Drapers' Hall, 27, Throgmorton Street.

Head Master:

F. W. Chipperfield.

WESTMINSTER.

PALMER'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

This school was visited on Nov. 23, 1865.

It was founded by the Rev. J. Palmer, who in 1656 conveyed to trustees an almshouse, a messuage, and a garden with a chapel and schoolhouse, and in 1657 an estate in Berkshire, the rents to be applied to the maintenance of six poor old men, and six poor old women, and towards the education of 20 poor male children born within the parish of St. Margaret; and for the maintenance of one school for the catechising and instructing the said old men, old women, and children in religion and piety, and for teaching the children reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, and also for repairs of the premises.

II. This charity is now called the "Black Coat Hospital." Its premises are in Palmer's Passage, Victoria Street; and the school is a hospital day school. There are 23 boys on the books of the school, of whom 20 are foundationers, and three non-foundationers. The foundationers are partially clothed, and receive their instruction gratis. The non-foundationers pay 2*l.* each per annum for the instruction.

The value of this property has greatly increased of late; so much so that the income is now considerably over 2,000*l.* a year. The trustees informed me that they had been for some time considering what should be done with the surplus income, but had been unable to come to a decision. They wish to extend the benefits of the charity both eleemosynary and educational; but the present buildings are not suitable, or capable of enlargement; and they have been warned off several sites by projected railway companies. The trustees desire to add to the number of the almsfolk, and to increase the school. They wish to board, clothe, and entirely maintain 30 foundationers, and to keep up the present number of day scholars as well. They would thus have both a boarding and day school, and would elect the most deserving of the day scholars on to the foundation as boarders. Meantime they fund the surplus.

I need scarcely point out to the Commissioners how inadequate such a scheme is to the present resources of this charity. This part of Westminster is already full of little hospital boarding schools, the social and educational effects of which are at least questionable (see General Report, pages 335-340), and it will be a great pity if such large resources as these are sunk in the clothing and boarding of a few more boys. If it is necessary, or desirable, to confine the employment of these funds to elementary education, it would be far better to employ them in some such mode as that adopted by the governors of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh (see my Report on Secondary Education in Scotland, page 179).

III. The school is conducted by a certificated master, who is also master of the almshouses. The office causes considerable interruption to his work as a teacher. His salary as teacher is 60*l.* per annum, besides an official residence.

The school is annually examined by one of the trustees, with whom the master had served previously to his appointment here as National schoolmaster. The reports are favourable.

A time-table has been made out ; but the master finds that he cannot adhere closely to it, owing to his being frequently called away to the almsfolk. The registration is most inadequate. The daily attendance is kept, but not totalized. The master is therefore unable to say whether the attendance is regular or not. The discipline is good. The scholars are quiet and well behaved. The school is divided into three classes. On the occasion of my visit, there were 20 foundationers, and two non-foundationers present. Of these, nine were in the first class, seven in the second, and six in the third. The average age of the first class was a little over 12 years.

IV. The first class read well. The second and third moderately ; their books being quite unsuitable for them. The handwriting in copybooks is good in all the classes. The boys are taught this subject carefully and on a good method. The spelling, as shown by dictation, is moderate in the first class. The arithmetic is moderate in the first class, the boys being pushed too far forward, and therefore unable to do what they profess, while the back work is unsound. The knowledge of grammar and geography is very moderate.

The education given in this School has no pretension to be considered a secondary education. As an elementary education, it is both expensive and inferior.

V. The buildings and premises are fairly adequate to their present purposes. The schoolroom is a small but comfortable room ; but it is ill supplied with desks and apparatus. The desks are not parallel, and not well shaped. The room is barely large enough for the 23 boys, and gives very little room for classes drafted on the floor. Over the schoolroom is a so-called chapel, not consecrated ; in which the master reads service, and which is also, apparently, used for the meetings of the committee. To the north of this building are six houses for the almswomen and six for the almsmen. Each house has a small strip of garden attached to it. Those of the women were entirely neglected and uncultivated ; those of the men were moderately cultivated. This neglect of their gardens is a very common thing in London almshouses, the alms-folk being often too idle to do anything. The houses are only separated from the road by a low iron railing over which it must be very easy to cross ; and the master's house is on the remote side of the premises. I was not surprised to see a flourishing public house at the end of the passage.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 181. A.D 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Rev. James Palmer, B.D., 2 March 1656, who conveyed to trustees an almshouse, school, and chapel, erected by himself, and a house and garden, containing six acres, in Tothill Fields, for maintenance of almspeople and a school. By deed, 5 November 1657, he conveyed a farm of 120 acres at Ashampstead for the same purpose. 12 almspeople to receive 4*l.* each per annum, and master to receive stipend of 12*l.* out of the rents; to be increased to 6*l.* and 20*l.* respectively, when the funds should have improved sufficiently. Nicolas Butler in 1669 devised five leasehold houses for the better maintenance of the poor people. Subsequent benefactions made, amounting to 1,250*l.* Deeds in a strong box at the chapel.

School Property.—The whole rents, up to the end of last century, did not exceed 70 guineas per annum; and funds did not always suffice, even for the maintenance of the almspeople. The school suspended at intervals, was revived in 1817. In the years 1816—1818 the almshouses, school, and chapel were rebuilt at a cost of 3,423*l.* Much of the property in Westminster recently sold to the Westminster Improvement Commissioners and Railway Companies. Present gross income* 2,349*l.*, of which about 170*l.* applied to school.

Site and buildings adapted to their present purpose.†

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of six poor old men and six poor old women, and for the education of 20 poor male children born within the parish of St. Margaret,‡ and for the maintenance of one school for catechising and instructing the said old men and women and children in religion and piety, and for educating the said poor children in learning (Deeds 1656). For boys born in wedlock, in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, whose parents are inhabitant householders and continue to reside in one of such parishes (Trustees' Resolutions, 1818). Boys to be clothed as well as educated (Resolutions 1820). Present allowance to almspeople 30*s.* per month, besides special allowances.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, the rules of grammar, religion, and piety (Trustees' Rules).

* STATEMENT OF INCOME and EXPENDITURE on average of 3 years, 1861—1863.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Rents of property in St Margaret's parish	907	5	0
Rent of farm at Ashampstead	120	0	0
Dividends on stock (44,065 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>) arising from sales of property and accumulations of income	1321	19	4
	<hr/>		
	2349	4	4

EXPENDITURE.

(1.) General.			
Repairs	182	9	0
Insurance	26	1	7
Rates and taxes	93	19	6
Coals, gas, and water supply	57	2	0
Management (including salaries)	98	0	10
Law expenses	17	6	5
(2.) Special.			
Stipends and allowances to almspeople	235	9	10
Medical attendance for do.	21	11	1
Master's salary	60	0	0
Other school expenses	97	2	11
	<hr/>		
	889	3	2

† A report, drawn up 28 December 1863, by the clerk and solicitor to the charity, instructed by the trustees, with a view to preparing a new scheme for extending the benefits of the charity in proportion to improved value of property, recommends alternative schemes; either increasing the number of boys and masters, and also of almspeople, and increasing their allowances; or confining the establishment to boys, and otherwise meeting the claims of almspeople. No new scheme yet matured. Consideration interrupted by changes in property owing to Railway Companies, &c. Funds meanwhile accumulating.

‡ This at the date of the deed included the whole of Westminster.

Government and Master.—Founder's directions (contained in a breviate of a lost deed of settlement, 2 March 1656) modified from time to time by resolutions of trustees.

Trustees are 10 town-dwellers of Westminster; vacancies supplied by survivors. They manage property, and audit accounts annually; appoint master, admit children, appoint examiner; and exercise general control over management of school.

Master required by the founder to teach and catechise the men, women, and children. May not hold any other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—Receives annual stipend of 60*l.* from endowment, and 6*l.* a year from fees, besides having house provided.

Day Scholars.—23, all under 14, half of them under 10 years of age; sons of artisans, policemen, &c., living within half a mile; 20, on the foundation, educated and clothed free. The rest pay 2*l.* a year. Attend parish church on Sunday morning, and school chapel in the afternoon; also attend school chapel twice in the week.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Rule that boys should be able to read on admission dispensed with, as it could not be enforced.

School classified by reading only. Instruction to all alike, in reading, writing, arithmetic, rules of grammar, reading Bible, and scripture knowledge, and singing. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion at master's discretion.

Examination, yearly by one of the trustees at the request of his colleagues. Book prizes given.

Punishment: by caning in public.

No playground.

School open 47 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week, including 2½ hours singing in the chapel.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and the ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School -	
1	Porter.	1	Printer.
2	Porter.	2	Cabman.
3	Carter.	3	Carpenter.
4	Leather dresser.	4	Shirtmaker.
5	Carter.	5	Butcher.
6	Scripture reader.	6	Milliner.
7	Baker's man.	7	Policeman.
8	Shirtmaker.	8	Almswoman.
9	Charwoman.	9	Carter.
10	Policeman.	10	Laundress.

All residing within half a mile of the school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

James Lys Seager, Millbank Row.
George Streeter Stempson, Abingdon Street.
Joseph Carter Wood, Victoria Street.
John Lettsom Elliot, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square.
William Freeman, Millbank Street.
George Trollope, Parliament Street.
Rev. John Jennings, Smith Square.
James Alfred Hallett, Great George Street.
Thomas Brittain Vacher, Parliament Street.
Henry Stone Smith, Smith Square.

Clerk to Trustees :

Edwd. J. Stephenson, 7, Great Queen Street, S.W.

Head Master :

R. H. Bishop.

WESTMINSTER.

HILL'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on November 23rd, 1865.

It was founded by E. Hill, who, in 1674, gave certain premises in the Strand and elsewhere to trustees, in trust to build six houses for six poor old men, or six poor old men and their wives, and six houses for six poor old widows, and a "free school to " teach 20 poor town-born children born in Westminster, and a " chapel, and a house for the schoolmaster to dwell in much " after the manner of Mr. James Palmer." The children were to be taught free English, Latin, writing, and keeping accounts, but especially were to be well catechised and instructed in the principles of religion. The schoolmaster was to have 20*l.* per annum, and the governors 10*l.* to "entertain them and their " wives at two collations."

No boys were educated upon this foundation until the year 1817.

II. This school is, like that in Palmer's Passage, a day school connected with almshouses. The total income of the charity is now about 450*l.* per annum, and the expenditure for the year ending December 31st, 1864, exceeds this amount, so that an accumulated balance has been reduced. Part of this expenditure, however, appears to be exceptional. Of this income about 125*l.* is the sum annually expended on the school.

At the date of my visit there were 35 boys on the books of the school, who were taught the usual English elements, with arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, and the rudiments of Latin, gratuitously, and were also clothed out of the charity.

The boys are the sons of artisans, or others in the condition of skilled labourers. They never stay in the school beyond the age of 14 years, and seldom beyond that of 13 years. The average length of their stay in the school is not more than three years.

I need scarcely point out what a waste of money it is to clothe and educate entirely gratuitously the sons of skilled labourers. These persons are in many respects the most well-to-do portion of the wage-getting classes. They frequently receive from 100*l.* to 150*l.* per annum in wages, paid weekly and punctually to the day, on which they never pay income tax; they have none of the liabilities, risks, or expenses of small shopkeepers; and they are seldom out of work, except when on strike, when they are liberally supported by their unions.

The argument generally put forward in defence of clothing, educating gratuitously, and similar modes of expending the funds of these charities, is that they have the effect of keeping children at school who would otherwise be removed earlier, and thus tend to raise the standard of education among this class of the com-

munity. It is evident that in the case of this school the argument has no force. The boys are removed as soon as they can begin to earn their bread, in spite of the offer of gratuitous education including Latin and clothes. This will always be the case where good wages can be earned by lads of 14. And if such wages cannot be earned, then parents will send them to school whether clothes are offered or not.

III. There were 32 boys present on the occasion of my visit. They were divided into three classes, the first containing 16 boys, the second 12, the third, four. The master was a B.A. of London University. His salary is 84*l.* a year, besides an official residence. There was no usher or paid monitor. There is no admission examination, and the boys often enter totally ignorant even of the English elements. I found some boys in the third (lowest) class who could hardly read words of two syllables.

IV. The *reading* is carefully taught throughout the school, and with good results on the whole. The *writing* is pretty well taught, wanting more systematic correction and instruction. The *spelling*, judged from dictation, is well taught. The first class (16 boys, a large proportion of the whole school,) took eight lines from paper XI., and wrote it with an average of less than $2\frac{1}{3}$ errors in spelling; seven out of the 16 being entirely free from error. The *arithmetic* was very fair. The first class took paper I., questions 3, 4, 5 (see General Report, Appendix I.), and answered them on the whole better than might have been expected from their age.

Three boys were learning *Latin*. They professed the accidence to the end of the fourth conjugation of regular verbs, with accompanying exercises. They were tried in paper XVII., but were quite unable to do any of it correctly, nor could they answer oral questions in the pronouns and declensions. The *Latin* instruction, in short, is, as might be expected under the circumstances, an unreality. The rest of the first class professed *English Grammar*; some of them could name the parts of speech correctly, but others could not even do this. None could parse, and of course there was no attempt at analysis.

The first rudiments of English instruction are well taught to these boys; but the higher work is of little value. If the master, instead of being obliged to divide his energies between Latin and English grammar, were permitted to teach English grammar only to the first class, it is probable that better results would be secured. It is, however, very creditable to him, as a graduate, that he teaches the English rudiments and arithmetic so carefully, instead of neglecting these for the sake of cramming two or three head boys in Latin.

V. The buildings consist of a schoolhouse, master's house, and 12 almshouses. They are situated in Rochester Row. The schoolroom is small, and its situation is rather noisy. There is no playground.

VI. This charity, in combination with that of Palmer, called the Black Coat Hospital (see Report), would, if judiciously employed, afford an admirable secondary day school education for this part of Westminster. Such a day school might be divided into two departments; a non-classical representing Palmer's charity, and a semi-classical representing Hill's charity.

This part of the town is greatly in want of the public means of such education. The resources exist in abundance, if only they were utilised.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 182, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Emery Hill, 8 March 1674, who gave to trustees some houses in the Strand, Buckingham Street, &c. in trust to build 12 almshouses and a free school, a chapel and master's house. The schoolmaster to have 20*l.* a year, and the governors to have 10*l.* a year to entertain them and their wives at two collations. The rents to remain unaltered, but fines to be taken on renewing leases. 3,000*l.* stock (known as the "Chadwick Fund") subsequently given to augment the allowances to almspeople. Deeds in a strong box in the almshouse board room.

School Property.—House property let on leases for 40 and 21 years, at rental amounting to 12*l.* Trustees also hold 12,705*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* consols, arising from fines for renewal, besides 3,000*l.* new 3 per cents on account of the Chadwick fund. Total gross income, including the Chadwick fund, 592*l.* per annum, of which 125*l.* applied to school.*

No school established before 1817, provision for the almspeople being always considered the first object, and funds not sufficing for both purposes before that time.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—To build six houses for six poor old men, or for six poor old men and their wives, and six houses for six poor old widows; and a free school to teach 20 poor town born children born in Westminster, and a chapel over the said school, and a territ at one end of the chapel to hang a

* ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for year 1864.
INCOME.

	£ s. d.
Balance in hand on 1st Jany.	217 18 4
Dividends on 8,300 <i>l.</i> stock	249 0 0
do. on 4,405 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> (3 half years)	192 15 3
Rents of houses (net)	117 14 10
	<hr/>
	777 8 5

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
(1.) General	
Clothing for boys and almspeople	32 9 11
Repairs and gasfitting	248 18 8
Insurance	17 8 7
Rent of almshouses	1 0 9
Coal, gas and water supply	54 17 8
Management (including salaries)	46 12 3
Entertainment and presents to boys and almspeople	20 7 10
Sundries	0 4 7
Balance in hand on 31 December	118 2 0
(2.) Special.	
Allowances to almspeople	188 5 0
Medical attendance for do.	12 0 0
Schoolmaster's salary	70 0 0
Books, Stationery &c.	8 1 2
	<hr/>
	£777 8 5

Account of "Chadwick Fund," which is entirely appropriated to the benefit of the almspeople, kept separately.

bell in to ring the poor people to prayers, and a house for the schoolmaster to dwell in, much after the manner of Mr. James Palmer.*

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Both English and Latin, and writing and keeping accounts, and children especially to be well catechised and instructed in the principles of religion.

Government and Master.—Trustees, 10 residents in Westminster, survivors appointing to vacancies; manage property, and audit accounts annually; appoint master, admit boys, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master to be an honest, able, careful man; to instruct and teach boys, and to read prayers in the chapel twice every day to the poor people and boys, and in every holy day to read them a church homily.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Master.—Is B.A., has a house, and receives annual stipend of 84*l.* from endowment.

Day Scholars.—35, all under 14 years of age, 15 under 10; mostly sons of mechanics, from within half a mile, educated and clothed free. Attend church twice on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

Boys taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and those who can read scripture knowledge. Four learn rudiments of Latin. Often come without knowing their letters, and generally leave by the age of 13. Promoted principally by ability to read.

Examination yearly by a clergyman appointed by the treasurer. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, and caning in public.

No playground.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week. A few lessons learnt out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION OF PARENT.

N.B.—The ten highest and the ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Journeyman tailor.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Soldier (deceased).
" " 2	Shoemaker (deceased).	" "	Carman.
" " 3	Policeman.	" "	Baker.
" " 4	Machine minder.	" "	Coalheaver.
" " 5	Surgeon.	" "	Compositor.
" " 6	Fire-escape man.	" "	Labourer.
" " 7	Labourer.	" "	Drayman.
" " 8	Warehouseman.	" "	Bandsman (deceased).
" " 9	Deceased.	" "	Policeman.
" " 10	Carpenter (deceased).	" "	Plumber (deceased).

All residing within half a mile of the school.

* See account of Palmer's school and almshouses, page 85.

ENDOWED
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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

- William Freeman, Esq., Millbank Street, Westminster.
Henry Stone Smith, Esq., Smith Square, Westminster.
Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., Victoria Street, Westminster.
Robert Stafford, Esq., Millbank Row, Westminster.
John Letsom Elliott, Esq., Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square.
Taverner John Miller, Esq., M.P., Millbank Street, Westminster.
Henry Arthur Hunt, Esq., Parliament Street, Westminster.
John Russell Freeman, Esq., Millbank Street, Westminster.
George Trollope, Esq., Parliament Street, Westminster.
John Gough Nichols, Esq., Parliament Street, Westminster.

Clerk to Trustees :

Edw. J. Stephenson, 7, Great Queen Street, S.W.

Head Master :

S. Elliott, B.A.



WESTMINSTER.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, HOLBORN ESTATE CHARITY: COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii. p. 454.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—An estate in High Holborn was conveyed by William Breton in 1552, in consideration of 160*l.*, to 12 feoffees of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in trust to pay the proceeds to the churchwardens, to be distributed in alms among 12 poor people of the parish.

By order of Court of Chancery, 29 February 1844, the property, then worth 3,957*l.* 10*s.* per annum, besides income arising from 21,113*l.* bank 3 per cent. annuities, was ordered to be applied as follows, viz., 300*l.* per annum for support of parochial charity school, besides 800*l.* for enlarging premises, if necessary; 1,500*l.* for site and building of infant schools, and 400*l.* per annum for support; a sum to be approved by a Master in Chancery for site and building of commercial school, and 600*l.* per annum for its support; a sum similarly approved in building new almshouses; and 1,200*l.* per annum for pensions to almspeople; 200*l.* per annum for apprenticing poor children, and 700*l.* per annum for certain hospitals and other charitable objects. The surplus income to be funded for repairs and other purposes.

By order of Master of the Rolls, 30 March 1860, managers empowered to found a middle class girls' school, and apply 200*l.* per annum to its support.

Statutes at Report Office, Court of Chancery, and at managers' office.

School property.—600*l.* per annum, or about 450*l.* net, after payment for repairs, rates, taxes, &c., from funds of above-named charity, (the income of which is between 3,900*l.* and 4,000*l.* a year,) besides one third of capitation fees, the other two thirds being divided among masters according to scheme.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For educating sons or wards of parishioners or inhabitants, of good character, free from infectious disease, and between 7 and 10 years of age, in such course of instruction as is most suitable for their advancement, in grammar and other useful learning and good manners. Managers may admit children up to age of 14 if otherwise qualified (Scheme). When the number of boys is below 110, sons of non-parishioners admissible on payment of double fees (Order of Court of Chancery modifying Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge and education as in the judgment of the master and managers shall be proper or necessary (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1844. 10 or 12 trustees, inhabitants and parishioners, possessed of real property to the value of 30*l.* per annum, or rated at not less than 50*l.* per annum, manage trust estate. The charity administered by 24 managers, who may be trustees, ratepayers, resident in the parish; new ones appointed by Court of Chancery, when number reduced to 12; may delegate duties to committees of three or

SCHOOL ACCOUNT for year 1865.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
From general charities	- - -	£ s. d.	
600 0 0		Rates, taxes, and insurance	58 15 9
From capitation fees	- - -	Salaries (including capitation fees)	631 18 9
305 15 0		Porter, firing, cleaning, &c.	76 15 7
Deficit	- - -	Books, stationery, &c. (including prizes)	70 4 9
43 2 4		Treat at breaking up	10 12 9
		Bills for repairs and furniture	95 4 9
		Fee to examiners	5 5 0
			918 17 4
	948 17 4		

four, whose acts must be confirmed by them; audit trustees' accounts twice a year; appoint and may remove masters; place and displace boys; appoint hours of attendance, discipline and internal regulation of school, and holidays; and, with the head master, the course of instruction; and appoint examiners. Masters examined and certified by head master of Christ's Hospital, appointed by managers, and removable for misbehaviour, immorality, neglect, or incapacity; must be members of Church of England; may not take any fee from boys, nor take private pupils. Head master must occupy school house.

School was opened on 4th August 1862.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical and commercial.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, receives annual stipend of 200*l.* from endowment, and 100*l.* a year from fees, besides a house; assistant master 80*l.*, and 50*l.* from fees; second assistant 60*l.*, and 50*l.* from fees. A drawing and a French master attend twice a week; stipends 30*l.* and 15*l.*, and 20*l.* each from fees.

Day Scholars.—94, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, none over 16, sons of tradesmen, &c.; nearly all residing in parish; pay 3*l.* per annum for general instruction. Singing extra, 7*s.* 6*d.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday. [The number of scholars has since increased to 110 in 1867, of whom 35 are non-parishioners, paying double fees.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read a little, and write their own name.

School classified by Latin and arithmetic. Modified in case of boys entering at a late age, who may be excused from learning Latin and some other subjects of school course. Religious instruction to all; bible read and expounded daily; prayers from liturgy before and after school. A Sunday lesson prepared for Monday morning.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination.

Examinations every term by head master, and yearly by university men appointed by managers. Several prizes given.

Punishments; caning in public, and loss of place in class. All cases for severe punishment referred to head master.

No playground, but a yard, 15 yards by 15. No school on Saturday.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Foundation and Endowment.—See preceding page.

School opened 4th August 1862, on authority of a scheme established by Master of the Rolls, 30 March 1860, which empowered the managers to provide a girls' school, and expend upon it an annual sum of not more than 200*l.*, out of which together with capitation fees they were to pay salaries of a mistress and assistants, and other necessary expenses. 100*l.* per annum actually expended.

Objects of Trust.—For the advancement of girls in useful and appropriate learning and good manners. Girls must be children or wards of resident parishioners, of good character, free from infectious disease, and between 7 and 14 years of age. Girls similarly qualified admissible to French and German classes alone. Fees to be applied for repairs, insurance, and rates; then for books, paper, &c., coals and candles; then for prizes, and, if more than sufficient for these purposes, in forming a library (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religion, according to the teaching of the Church of England, grammar, writing, arithmetic, general history, and geography, needlework (including the making their own clothes), singing, elementary and geometrical drawing, and other branches of knowledge and

education, according to the judgment of the mistress and managers, and French and German at extra charges (Scheme).

Government.—Same as of boys' school (see page 35). Managers appoint mistress at salary of not more than 120*l.*, and assistants, when required; place and displace girls, and regulate the course of instruction, hours of attendance, discipline, and internal management of school.

Mistress to be a well-educated gentlewoman, a member of Church of England, appointed by managers; removable for misbehaviour, immorality, neglect, or incapacity; must reside in the house.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Mistresses.—Head mistress receives salary of 100*l.*, besides a house. Two assistants at salaries of 25*l.* and 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—57, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, daughters of tradespeople in the parish, pay 15*s.* per quarter for general instruction. French and German extra, 10*s.* 6*d.* each per quarter.

Instruction and Discipline.—Girls on admission required to be able to read monosyllables, and write their names.

French and German taught by masters. Religious instruction to all (except French and German classes). Prayers from liturgy before and after school.

Promotions by quarterly examination. School examined yearly by clergymen invited by mistress.

Punishments at discretion of mistress.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Girls in school 27½ hours in the week. Lessons all learnt out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and the ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School -		Boys lowest in School -	
1	Law stationer.	- 1	Carpenter.
2	Chemist.	" "	Ironmonger.
3	Surgical instrument maker.	" "	Law stationer.
4	Solicitor.	" "	Gardener.
5	Messenger.	" "	Foreman.
6	Loan office keeper.	" "	Law clerk.
7	Currier.	" "	Publican.
8	Newagent.	" "	Office keeper.
9	Chemist.	" "	Print seller.
10	Milliner.	" "	Lodge keeper.

All within five minutes' walk of the school.

St. CLEMENT DANES.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of Whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.				
Subject.	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	
Religious Knowledge.	88	5	25	12½	4	II.	—	III.	—	Bible: Prayer Book; Catechetical Manual; Caesar; Book II.; Ovid's Fasti; Book II.; Ahn's books "Guillaume le Conquérant."	18	11½	5	36
Latin.	-	73	4	25	12½	6	2	II.	—	—	—	—	—	
French.	-	56	3	25	12½	2	1	II.	—	Lat. Gr.; Lat. Declensions; Ahn's First Book.	18	11½	5	30
Arithmetic.	-	88	5	25	12½	5	—	III.	—	Colenso: "Fract., Practice, &c."	16	8½	4½	—
Book-keeping - Mathematics.	-	12	1	25	12½	3	—	II.	—	Dr. Smith's Small-Mammal.	16	8½	5	30
History.	-	25	2	25	12½	3	—	II.	—	Dr. Smith's Student's half of book.	18	11½	3	40
Geography.	-	88	5	25	12½	2½	1	II.	—	Dr. Smith's Student's half of book.	18	11½	2½	—
English Grammar.	-	88	5	25	12½	2½	1	II.	—	Allen and Cornwell, England, Scotland, and Ireland.	18	11½	2½	—
English Composition.	-	88	5	25	12½	2	1	II.	—	Morell, Syntax.	18	11½	2½	—
Reading.	-	88	5	25	12½	4	—	II.	—	Letter writing; Hopkins' Exercises; Smith's Hist.; Bible; Swan's copybooks; dictation.	18	11½	1	—
Writing.	-	88	5	25	12½	5	—	II.	—	—	—	—	—	
Music.	-	36	2	20	12½	1	—	II.	—	Model; flat.	18	11½	2	60
Drawing.	-	56	3	25	12½	2	—	II.	—	Modul; flat.	18	11½	2	60
Other Subjects.	-	88	5	25	12½	2½	—	II.	—	Spelling, tables, &c.	16	8½	—	—

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school
 (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
 Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

The school has only been opened three years.

Two boys passed the Cambridge Local Examination in December 1864.

Three boys passed the Oxford Local Examination in May 1865.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Richard Twining.
 Thomas Godfrey Sambrooke.
 Samuel Harvey Twining.
 Henry Thomas Woods.
 Charles Farlow.
 Henry Mason.
 Edward Griffin.
 Rev. R. Henry Killick, M.A
 Daniel Betts.
 John Child.
 Robert John Dobree.
 William Hale.
 George Rose Innes.
 Joshua Jeffery.
 Fred. Walter Stewart Lack.
 William Lane.
 James Mugford Macey.
 John Neale.
 Burton Edward Ravenscroft.
 John Gent Taylor.
 George Tyler.
 Thomas Woods.

Clerk and Solicitor to Managers:

W. Raimondi, Houghton Street, Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C.

Head Master:

Rev. W. J. Farell, M.A.

WESTMINSTER.
ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.
ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on October 12, 1866.

It was founded by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in a minute of the vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, dated March 27, 1684, is declared to be intending to erect a library for the use of students within the precinct of the city and liberty of Westminster; and who in 1697 signed an indenture between himself of the one part, and certain others of the other part, witnessing, that he had erected in the new churchyard belonging to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a library, and under it a spacious room for the maintenance of a free school in which there should be one schoolmaster being a person in priest's orders who should be curator of the library, and an usher; and that the archbishop assigned to certain trustees certain hereditaments upon trust that they should permit the churchwardens of the said parish to receive the rents and profits of them, and pay the schoolmaster 10*l.* a year as keeper of the library, keep the premises in repair, and perform certain other provisions, and to the said trustees certain other property to be invested in the purchase of real estate, from the rents and profits of which 20*l.* per annum should be paid to the schoolmaster and 30*l.* to the usher.

Annexed to the deed were certain ordinances, which directed that the schoolmaster should teach and instruct 10 boys, and the usher 20 boys, of the parish of St. Martin, gratis, such boys to be taught until they should be put forth to trades, or attain the age of 12 years; but that if any boy manifested an extraordinary genius for learning, to be approved of by the majority of the trustees, then such boy or boys should continue to be taught until fit to be sent to one of the universities. That other boys might be admitted as non-foundationers to the school, whose fees should be kept by the master for his own use.

Another indenture of 1698 endowed the mathematical master of the school with 10*l.* per annum for teaching and instructing boys of the said school in arithmetic and such other parts of the mathematics as were proper for fitting youths to be put out to trades and to qualify them for sea service.

II. The school is now conducted in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Parliament, 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 43. (confirming the scheme of the Charity Commissioners), which requires that it shall be a school for the benefit of the sons of inhabitants of the city of Westminster, belonging the commercial, middle, and lower classes, with a preference to St. Martin's parish; that the instruction shall be in religion according to the doctrines of the Church of England (with conscience clause), English grammar and composition, writing, history, geography, the Latin and French languages, arithmetic, algebra, book-

keeping, and such principles of the mathematic, mechanical, and physical sciences most applicable to the industrial arts as the trustees shall approve; that the boys shall pay capitation fees, one half to the master, and one half to the charity; that the trustees shall appoint and dismiss the master, and approve the appointment of assistants, nominate and expel boys, appoint an annual examiner, and exercise general control over the school; and that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall be visitor.

III. The number of boys on the books at the date of my visit was 62, of whom 60 were present. Of these 37 were learning Latin; viz., in the first Latin class 11 were reading Virgil and Cæsar, but no composition; six in the second class doing Jacob's Latin Reader; three in the third class learning the rudiments of Latin Grammar. Those who do not study Latin, and a few of those who do, learn book-keeping, which is said to be much valued. About 50 were learning French. The whole school learns English, with arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, geography, history, and grammar, according to age and attainments.

The master is a graduate of the university of . He receives only 35*l.* from the endowment, besides his share of the fees and his official residence; and out of this small income he pays an assistant master for the general work of the school, and a French and drawing master. The assistant has no degree, is untrained, and not certificated.

The discipline, order, and tone of the scholars seemed to be very fair; and the methods of instruction employed are satisfactory on the whole.

IV. The school is annually examined by an independent examiner appointed by the trustees. For the years 1865, 6 this duty has been performed by an examiner thoroughly competent in respect both of scholarship and practical experience. As his examinations appear to be very thoroughly conducted, and as his reports are remarkable for their breadth of treatment and plainness of speech, I considered it quite unnecessary to examine the school myself. I am sure that the Commissioners may thoroughly rely on the results exhibited in these reports; and I am glad to have an opportunity of bringing before them a specimen of reports which are free from the defects described in page 318 of my General Report. Such examples are rare.

The following is a copy of the Report for the year ending Midsummer 1866. "I found the school divided into four classes. The first contained 18 boys of the average of 14, four boys only being of a greater age than the average; the second contained 16 boys of the average age of $12\frac{1}{4}$; the third contained 24 boys of the average age of $11\frac{1}{4}$; the fourth contained 10 boys. Out of the whole school, consisting of 68 boys, only four had completed more than 14 years of age.

"The number of masters and the amount of time devoted to the different subjects appeared to be the same as at last year's examination.

" I thought the general appearance and manner of the boys good, and the quiet and order preserved very creditable to both masters and boys.

" I examined the 1st class vivâ voce in divinity, Virgil, geography, and Euclid; and by written papers in French, arithmetic, algebra, and writing and spelling from dictation. I also set them a short essay to write, viz., a description of any game they knew best, each choosing his own. The divinity, Virgil, writing and spelling from dictation, and commercial arithmetic, were fairly done. The French was as good as I could expect. The geography was badly done. In algebra and Euclid only two or three boys did anything that could be counted. The essay was better done than I expected, and was certainly creditable to them.

" The 2nd class I examined vivâ voce in French, Latin, history, and geography, and by paper in arithmetic, and writing and spelling from dictation. The history was rather poorly done; the geography very badly done. Other subjects were fair.

" The 3rd class I examined vivâ voce in history, which was moderately well done; in writing and spelling from dictation (on slates), which was decidedly well done, and (by paper) in arithmetic, which was fair.

" To the 4th class I put only a few questions.

" On the whole, I am satisfied the school is in a good state, and that much pains is taken with the boys. The standard, as I said last year, is not high; but it is quite as high as it was then, and the general performance somewhat better. The subjects of the instruction are very well suited to the future prospects of the boys.

" It would be desirable, I think, to give the examination a more definite relation to the prizes given at the close of the half year. The aggregate of the marks thus obtained by each boy might be compounded with the results of the examination, an equal weight being given to the examination and the half year in the first class, and a gradually decreasing weight being assigned to the examination in the other classes. To facilitate this, I beg leave to enclose lists of the boys in the first and second classes, arranged in order of merit, the mathematics being kept separate from the other work. I have mentioned also the best boys in the third class.

" Four minor points I wish briefly to notice.

" 1. It would be well to further increase the paper work of the boys during the half year. Few things can be of more use to these boys than a habit of writing out answers to questions and calculations, quickly, neatly, and clearly.

" 2. Hardly any boy did the easiest question in decimal fractions, and few did very easy questions in vulgar fractions, rightly. Both these seem to me of far more value than a smattering of algebra, or several other things which might be mentioned.

" 3. The portion of history selected, was from the early history of England. The third class, indeed, were learning about

Caractacus and the heptarchy, &c. The boys would take much more intelligent interest in the wars of the Commonwealth period, of Marlborough and Wellington. And the younger the boys are the later should be the period of history selected for them to read.

"4. I think both geography and history are taught too much by compendiums. There should be more teaching and talking, and less mere examination on a prepared page of a book. In geography especially a good map and a well-prepared teacher would advantageously supersede books almost entirely."

V. The buildings and premises of this school are not at all good. They are small and poorly lighted, and their situation is unsatisfactory.

VI. The defects of this school, which, however, are not serious, seem to be due to the want of an admission examination, and to the early age at which the boys leave school. With regard to the former, it would be scarcely fair to require the master to impose a strict admission examination, unless his guaranteed income were first raised to a fair minimum amount. At the same time it seems almost essential that, if boys are to leave school at the age of 14 or 15, and are to study French, Latin, and mathematics, besides the ordinary English branches, they should be required to have had a good preparation suitable to their age, before entering the school; otherwise it is hopeless to expect really satisfactory progress. With regard to the latter defect, it is unfortunately unavoidable, while so many employments are open to young lads, and while parents of this class are comparatively so indifferent to the value of a liberal education.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(7th Report of present Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1860.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Archbishop Tenison in 1685, who erected schoolroom and library, and by indenture, 9th December 1697, assigned to trustees two leasehold houses in St. Martin's Lane, in trust to pay the master 10*l.* a year as librarian, and to apply residue of rents for repairs and for renewing leases; and settled 1,000*l.* to be invested in realty, for payment of 20*l.* per annum to school master and 30*l.* to usher, to be made up if necessary out of rents of leaseholds. A further sum of 500*l.* settled in 1698 by Archbishop and Bishop of Ely, to be invested in realty, in trust to pay additional stipend of 10*l.* a year to master, and to apply residue of rents to general purposes of the charity. Site of school and library vested in vicar and churchwardens by Act, 1 Anne.

The sums of 1,000*l.* and 500*l.* never having been invested, and being reduced to 1,000*l.*, and one of the leasehold houses having been lost about the year 1759 for default of renewal, and the other taken for public improvements, and claim for compensation disallowed, the school and library were closed. Scheme of Charity Commissioners, confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1860, provides for sale of the library to the trustees of British Museum, some public

ENDOWED
GRAMMAR
SCHOOLS.

institution, or others; and for establishing and maintaining with the produce and with the remaining property of the charity an improved and more comprehensive school.

School Property.—Now consists of 2,536*l.* 6*s.* 3 per cent. consols standing in the name of the official trustee of charitable funds, and producing annual dividend of 76*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.** or 58*l.* net all applied to school; besides school and master's house.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—To provide a master for the school of the parish, to teach 20 boys, and an usher to teach 30 boys, gratuitously; and to maintain a library for the use of the school, and for public use, especially for the vicar and lecturer of the parish, for schoolmaster and usher, for the parsons of St. James and St. Anne, Westminster, and for the King's chaplains in ordinary (Deed 1697).

To maintain a school for the benefit of the sons of inhabitants of the city of Westminster, belonging to the commercial, middle, and lower classes, with a preference to St. Martin's parish. Capitation fees, one half to be paid to master, and one half for general income of charity; may be remitted to not more than 30 boys, for merit or poverty (Scheme 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious Instruction, according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England (with conscience clause), grammar and English composition, writing, history, geography, the Latin and French languages, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, and such principles of the mathematical, mechanical, and physical sciences most applicable to the industrial arts, and such subjects as trustees shall require or approve for affording to the scholars a sound, religious, and useful education (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, confirmed by Act 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 43. Archbishop of Canterbury visitor. Vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's *ex officio*, and nine other noblemen, gentlemen, and tradesmen, are trustees. They elect to vacancies in their own number, appoint and dismiss master, and approve appointment of assistants; nominate and expel boys; appoint annual examiner, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master to be in holy orders, or a member of Church of England. May hold office of morning reader at St. Martin's.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical and commercial.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, has a house, and receives about 45*l.* a year from endowment, besides fees of pupils; appoints and pays other masters, viz. one regular assistant, a French, and a drawing master.

Day Scholars.—98, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of tradesmen, &c.; from distances up to 3 miles; † pay 25*s.* a quarter. 15 on foundation, free (except 5*s.* a quarter for books, stationery, &c.); do not attend on Sunday.

Boaders.—None.

* STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Dividends on 2,536 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> Consols in January	38 0 9	Balance overdrawn	7 0 1
Do. in July	38 0 10	Insurance	3 12 0
		Rates and Taxes	14 8 9
		Fee to Examiner	5 0 0
		Payments to Master	46 0 9
	76 1 7		76 1 7

† School fee recently raised to 30*s.* a quarter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No test for admission.

School classified by a group of subjects.

Boys who have no inclination for classics allowed to pursue other studies. Religious instruction to all, but not compulsory. School opened with prayers.

Promotion by half-yearly examination.

Examination yearly by an examiner specially appointed by trustees. Book prizes and free scholarships given.

Punishments; corporal, writing pages, and detention during play hours; the first in public, by head master only.

No play ground.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Three fourths of lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school		Boys lowest in school -	
" " 1	Builder.	" " 1	Chemist.
" " 2	Tobacconist.	" " 2	Agent.
" " 3	Fruit salesman.	" " 3	Chemist.
" " 4	Hairdresser.	" " 4	Chemist.
" " 5	Architect.	" " 5	Butcher.
" " 6	Mapseller, &c.	" " 6	Beadle of Church.
" " 7	Outfitter, &c.	" " 7	Butcher.
" " 8	Teacher of music, &c.	" " 8	Chemist.
" " 9	Painter.	" " 9	Bookbinder.
" " 10	Publican.	" " 10	Undertaker.

All within two miles of the school.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

None returned.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Chairman, the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

The Right Hon. Lord Overstone, 2, Carlton Gardens.

Hon. P. P. Bouverie, 1, Pall Mall East.

J. A. Rose, Esq., 11, Salisbury Street.

Mr. S. Barton, 2, Strand.

Mr. Selter, 36, Drury Lane.

Rev. R. G. Maul, 11, Hanover Street, Long Acre.

The two churchwardens for the time being of St. Martin's.

Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., 2, Pall Mall East.

Mr. Wm. S. Staunton, 9, Strand.

Mr. Jos. H. Garlant, 16, Suffolk Street.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles F. Milner.

WHITECHAPEL.

FOUNDATION COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii. p. 460.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By order of Court of Chancery, dated 29th May 1854, empowering trustees of certain charity estates to borrow money for building school, and to apply surplus, after defraying certain charges, in maintenance of school and salaries of masters.

School property.—Whole income of charity estates amounted at the date of the scheme (1854) to about 680*l.* per annum, but has since largely increased (see Balance Sheet appended). The amount actually applied to the school in 1866 was returned at 504*l.* Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For instruction of boys in parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel; or from other parishes, if the full number should not be kept up otherwise. Children of all religious tenets to be admitted.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles of Christian religion; reading, writing, and arithmetic; Latin, French, and German; and such other languages, and such arts and sciences, as may seem expedient to trustees.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 21 May 1854, amended by order dated 10th June 1858.

Rector, churchwardens, and overseers of parish, and twelve other trustees, occupiers within of the parish,—to be supplied by Court of Chancery when reduced to six,—manage property, and submit accounts annually to Charity Commissioners, appoint and dismiss masters, and exercise general control over management of school.

No special qualifications for masters. May not hold other preferment without consent of trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master (LL.B.), second, third, and fourth, all appointed by trustees. Incomes from endowment, 100*l.*, 80*l.*, 60*l.*, 40*l.*; from fees, 187*l.*, 112*l.*, 70*l.*, 60*l.* Master of lower school, two assistants, and a writing and drawing master, paid by trustees 100*l.*, 60*l.*, 40*l.*, and 40*l.* No houses.

Day-scholars.—230, between ages of 7 and 15, from distances up to nine miles. Pay 3*l.* for general work; or, if non-parishioners, 4*l.*; besides 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for books and stationery in upper school, and 1*l.* in lower.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified uniformly by Latin, modern languages, and mathematics; religious instruction in Old Testament to all; New Testament after Jews dismissed, and in Church Catechism after Dissenters dismissed. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy; Jews and Dissenters excused. No Sunday attendance.

Promotions, partly by half-year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination in English by head master at Christmas; in general work at Midsummer by examiner approved by trustees. Prizes of yearly value of 10*l.* given, besides a prize of 3*l.* for scriptural knowledge.

Punishments: impositions, detention (from 12 to 2 p.m.), and extra work. No playground.

Schooldays, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours in summer; 25 in winter.

Note.—The following statement of accounts, supplied subsequently to the issue of the Report of the Commissioners, shows that the annual income of the whole foundation from endowment now amounts to nearly 1,700*l.* gross.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 31st December 1866.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Payments.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	5 1 0	Specific objects under scheme,	
Rents of Estates	1,565 15 5	i. e. Divine Service, national school, almspeople, &c.	256 7 6
Dividends	85 4 4		
Skydmore and Alston's gift	6 0 0	Parish of Pontefract, Mercers' Gift	62 8 0
Insurance premiums repaid by tenants	36 7 0	Whitechapel Church and poor, 30 <i>l.</i> ; Gower's Walk School, 12 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	42 18 0
Capitation fees	665 10 0	Treasurer of Chieksand Street Schools for building, &c.	300 0 0
Scholars' payments for use of books and materials, and deposits against damage to do.	348 12 6	Denations to Royal Mint Street, George Yard, and Whitechapel Church Schools	225 0 0
Books sold	0 15 0	Masters' salaries	602 10 0
Received from deposit account	750 0 0	Masters' shares of capitation fee	387 10 0
Interest on deposit	32 16 7	Examiner	15 0
Sale of old materials	5 0 0	Housekeeper, messenger, and petty disbursements	114 2 6
Dividends on stock given for prizes	4 13 0	Fees at middle class examinations	10 5 0
		Books and stationery	160 7 4
		Deposits returned to scholars on leaving	102 0 0
		Repairs to school	42 10 3
		Gas, coals, and waterworks	39 8 3
		Rates, taxes, and insurance	57 7 4
		Ground rent	15 <i>l.</i> 17 4
		Building	187 0 0
		Trade and other bills	208 15 2
		Advertisements	5 6 11
		Clerk and receiver	104 0 5
		Deposit account	350 0 0
			<hr/> £3,427 14 0
			78 1 8
	<hr/> £3,505 15 8		<hr/> £3,505 15 8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

Thomas Craven, Leman Street, Whitechapel.

William Plumpton, Road Side, Whitechapel.

William Oakley, Road Side, Whitechapel.

Richard Grace, Leman Street, Whitechapel.

Natl. Jas. Powell, High Street, Whitechapel.

Robt. L. Lankester, High Street, Whitechapel.

John Jacobs, Leman Street, Whitechapel.

John Loane, Dock Street, Whitechapel.

Charles Fillingham, Road Side, Whitechapel.

Matthew King, Road Side, Whitechapel.

Clerk to Trustees:

H. S. Mitchell, 5, Great Prescott Street, Whitechapel, E.

Head Master:

Alfred Bingham, LL.B.

Other Foundation Masters:

Mr. Charles Judd, A.K.C., Second Master.

Mr. Charles Robinson, University of London, Third Master.

Mr. David Hutchinson, Master of Lower School.

Mr. Thos. Daflen, Assistant in Lower School.

Mr. J. A. Newcome, Assistant in Lower School.

Mr. Thos. Grays, Drawing Master

OWED
GRAMMAR
HOOLS.

COUNTY OF SURREY,

Within Metropolitan Division.

CAMBERWELL.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii. p. 469.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor Rep. 1,216, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Edward Wilson, vicar, (under Letters Patent of James I. in 1615,) who built a school, and endowed it with seven acres of land.

School Property.—Seven acres of land in Camberwell lately let on building leases at a rental of 220*l.* per annum. No school buildings.

Objects of Trust.—Education and instruction of children and youths in grammar (Letters Patent). 12 scholars of the poor of the parish of Camberwell to be free; other scholars to be taken preferably from the parish of Camberwell, and to pay such fees as governors think fit. (Founder's statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek. Children on admission to be able to read English. (Founder's statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by founder in pursuance of power given by Letters Patent. Trustees to let property on leases of not more than 12 years, and to take a year's fine.

Governors; Vicar and Churchwardens of Camberwell, Rectors of St. Olave, in Southwark, Lambeth, and Newington; Vicar of Carshalton; schoolmaster and patron of vicarage of St. Giles, Camberwell, ex-officio; heirs of certain other persons named in Letters Patent to be elected governors. Power given to governors, after death of founder, to make statutes.

Master must be a master of arts. (Founder's statutes.)

Present State of School.

In abeyance for more than 20 years.

DULWICH.

ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. vii., p. 528.]

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. p. 895, A.D. 1834. Appendix to 3rd report of (present) Charity Commissioners, p. 59.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of James I., dated 21 June 1619, granting licence to Edward Alleyn of Dulwich, Esq., to found a college in Dulwich to endure for ever, and to consist of one master, one warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and 12 poor scholars; the college to be called the "College of God's Gift"; the master, warden, &c. to constitute a body corporate. On 13 September 1619, the said Edward Alleyn established the college. By deed, dated 24 April 1620, he conveyed estates to the above corporation; and on 29 September 1626 established statutes.

The real estate embraced the manor and nearly the whole of the hamlet of Dulwich, comprising upwards of 1,300 acres of land there, and also certain house property in the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Luke, Old Street. The income was estimated by the founder at 800*l.*, and for some years after his death was less than that sum. In the year 1728 it had risen to 1,368*l.*; in 1855 it was 8,500*l.* Part of the estate has been sold to the Crystal Palace and railway companies, and the proceeds have been invested in the purchase of land and government stock.

It was subsequently endowed by the will of Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois dated 20 December 1810, with his collection of pictures, jewels, and ornaments, and with the sum of 2,000*l.* for the improvement of part of the college for their reception, and with the sum of 10,000*l.* to be invested, the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of the collection. Margaret Desenfans, by will dated 19 April 1813, gave 500*l.* to provide an entertainment for the president and academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts on their annual visit of inspection of the gallery, and certain plate, statuary, &c. The legacies of 10,000*l.* and 500*l.* above mentioned (the latter not having been paid in full) were, at the time of the dissolution of the late corporation, represented by 17,500*l.* consols.

College chapel used as place of public worship for inhabitants of Dulwich, as well as for the members of the college.

The incorporation thus founded was dissolved by Act of Parliament, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84., A.D. 1857. The existing upper and lower schools form part of the charity as reconstructed by that Act.

School Property.—Houses in above-named parishes in London, 1,330 acres of land at Dulwich (the original estate), and 61 acres at Knight's Hill, adjoining, purchased by the governors in 1858. Total, 1,391 acres of land in Dulwich, much built upon; also (in 1866) upwards of 80,000*l.* of 3 per cent. stock, and 9,000*l.* on deposit, besides picture gallery endowment, viz., 17,500*l.* consols, and a leasehold house in London having a few years to run.

The net income of the charity is to be divided in the proportion of three fourths to the educational branch and one fourth to eleemosynary branch, subject to the temporary accumulation, for carrying out more effectually the purposes of the endowment. The surplus income of picture gallery endowment, after providing for due preservation of collection, to be expended in teaching drawing and designing to boys in the two schools. No power to add to collection (Act of 1857). The charity is at present charged with pensions under the Act of 1857, in favour of the members of the corporation thereby dissolved, amounting to nearly 4,400*l.*, which determine with the lives of the owners.

Buildings not well adapted to their purpose. The old college is being partly rebuilt and enlarged for the almspeople, and a new college erected for the schools and masters' residences.

Gross receipts of charity from rental (in 1866) 12,513*l.* (For other receipts see balance sheet appended.) Amount from endowment applied (in 1866) to educational purposes, as calculated from Balance Sheet (see p. 113), 3,464*l.*; viz., to upper school, 2,000*l.*; to lower school, 1,464*l.* As returned by trustees, 3,034*l.*; viz., to upper school, 1,460*l.*; to lower school 1,574*l.* No surplus (in 1866) from picture gallery endowment.

Objects of the original Trust.—Twelve poor scholars, three from each of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Luke, Middlesex, St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and St. Giles, Camberwell, to be maintained, clothed, and educated gratuitously, from between six and eight years of age to 18. The third and fourth fellows to be schoolmaster and usher respectively for the poor scholars, and one of the chaunters on the foundation to instruct them in music. Sons of the inhabitants of Dulwich, not exceeding 68 in number, to be educated with the 12 poor scholars at 10*s.* per annum; children of strangers to pay whatever the master and warden should appoint. Not more nor less than four poor scholars to be sent to the University, and allowed sufficient for their maintenance there for eight years. Other four scholars to be apprenticed to good trades and receive an outfit. Former poor scholars to have a prior claim to fellowships or other offices in the college, if qualified. (Alleyn's statutes.) No chaunters ever appointed. By long usage, the first fellow acted as precentor, the second as schoolmaster, the third as usher, the fourth as organist; the second and third also read the prayers daily.

Upper School under Act of 1857.—For the reception and instruction of boys as foundation scholars and day boys. Not more than twenty-four foundation scholars to be boarded, clothed, and educated at the expense of the charity. All boys belonging to the above-mentioned four parishes, either from the upper or the lower school, between 12 and 15, to be eligible. Selection to be made by governors from the candidates reported by the master to be most deserving, regard being had to their performances at the annual examinations of the school, and their character and conduct. Not less than one third of whole number to be elected and appointed by examination from the foundation scholars of lower school. There are to be not more than eight exhibitions, not exceeding 100*l.* per annum each, nor tenable for more than five years; to be awarded by the annual examination, regard being had to general character and conduct; open to all boys in the upper school, provided they have been educated at least two years in the upper or lower school. No boy, not on foundation, to remain at school after age of 18 years.

Lower School under Act of 1857.—For the instruction and benefit of boys as foundation scholars and day boys. The number of foundation scholars to be fixed by the governors. Boys between 8 and 12, able to read and write, being poor orphans, or in default of such, then children of poor deserving parents resident in the four parishes to be eligible; an equal number to be taken from each parish. They are to be lodged, clothed, maintained, and educated at the expense of the charity. Children of the industrial or poorer classes resident in the said parishes are admissible as day boys or day boarders. Gratuities of not more than 40*l.* may be made to not more than six boys in the same year, also three scholarships not exceeding 40*l.* per annum, tenable for four years, may be awarded each year. No boy, whether on foundation or not, to remain at school after age of 16 years.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good and sound learning, writing, reading, grammar, music, and good manners; ciphering and Latin are also incidentally mentioned. (Alleyn.)

Upper School.—The principles of the Christian religion and the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures, English literature and composition, the Greek, Latin, and modern languages and literature, history, geography, writing, vocal music, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing and designing, practical geometry and mensuration, and the principles of civil engineering; physics, mechanics, chemistry, and the natural sciences, especially with their application to the industrial and practical arts, and generally such subjects as the governors shall prescribe for a sound religious, moral, and useful education. (Act 1857.)

Lower School.—The principles of the Christian religion, and the reading and study of the Holy Scriptures, spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, the Latin and modern languages, general history and geo-

graphy, vocal music, arithmetic, algebra, mathematics, and the elements of practical geometry and mensuration, elementary instruction in the laws of physics, mechanics, chemistry and the natural sciences, elementary freehand and mechanical drawing, and such other subjects as the governors shall consider conducive to the objects of the school. The instruction in these subjects to bear special reference to their application to the industrial arts. (Act 1857.)

ENDOWED
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SCHOOLS.
—

Government and Masters.—Trustees, 19 governors : of whom eight are elective, two chosen by the vestries of each of the four parishes above-named ; the other 11, one of whom must reside in Dulwich, appointed by Court of Chancery. The governors hold the property, and exercise a general control over the management of the charity. The Archbishop of Canterbury was appointed by the founder to be visitor, and the Act continues him in this office.

The head master of the upper school is called Master of the College, and has, subject to the governors, a general control over the educational branch of the charity, including superintendence of any boarding houses which may be set up for scholars of either school.

Head and second masters of upper school appointed and removable by governors ; must be members of Church of England, and graduates of one of the universities of the United Kingdom. Master of lower school appointed and removable by governors ; must be a member of the Church of England. Head and second masters of upper school may not receive and board any private pupils in their respective residences. Head master appoints assistant masters, professors, &c., subject to the approbation of the governors, and holding office during their pleasure. Head master supreme over instructions, hours of attendance, discipline, &c., subject to such general regulations as the governors may make. The master may suspend a boy from further attendance at school. Governors have power of expulsion. Retiring pensions may be allowed to masters, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. For removal of foundation masters, there is required a vote of not less than seven governors, being not less than two thirds of governors present at a meeting specially called, with a month's notice.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 636*l.*, from fees 456*l.*. Second master's income from endowment 328*l.*, from fees 228*l.*. Three assistant masters, receiving from endowment respectively, 250*l.*, 225*l.*, 135*l.*. French master, 140*l.*, drawing master, 80*l.* The French and drawing masters also instruct the lower school, so that 84*l.* and 48*l.* represent the part of their respective salaries actually charged to upper school. One assistant master receives boarders.

Day Scholars.—104 parishioners, 2 non-parishioners ; about one-third above 14 years of age. Fees : for parishioners 6*l.*, or above 14, 8*l.*; for non-parishioners 8*l.* or 10*l.* All pay 5*s.* for drilling. Mostly sons of professional and mercantile men. Attend college chapel on Sunday, unless exempted on the ground of distance or nonconformity of parents. Radius of school area 3½ miles. Some dine at boarding houses. Provision for day boarders to be made in new buildings.

Boarders.—One with an assistant master, 23 in the houses of two widow ladies. Four meals a day. Highest bill 45*l.*, lowest 33*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms must not be less than 450 feet for each boy ; practically more is allowed.

Hours 7½ a.m., 8½ to 10½ p.m. A common sitting room for the boys in each house, and a second for the sixth form.

No foundation scholars at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Knowledge required on admission varies according to age. Of candidates between eight and nine, reading and writing only required ; between 12 and 14, reading, writing from dictation, English grammar, geography of the world, Europe, and the British Isles ; in Latin, accidence, the fundamental rules of syntax, and Delectus translation ; in French, grammar and easy translation into English ; arithmetic, including vulgar fractions and practice. There are intermediate standards for boys between 9 and 10 and 10 and 12, and a higher one including some Greek, for

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boys between 14 and 15. There is also a competitive entrance examination for those who have passed in the above.

Classification separate for three groups of subjects (1) English, classics, and French; (2) mathematics and arithmetic; (3) music and drawing. Music and drawing are not learnt by the same boy during the same term. School work modified for a few boys in sixth form, as far as the limited staff and accommodation allow; also in the case of boys without taste for drawing and singing. Religious instruction given to all boys, but nonconformists not required to attend lessons on the catechism or distinctive doctrines of Church of England. School opened with prayers from Prayer Book. No lessons on Sunday. Head master responsible for preparing boys for confirmation, but may request chaplain to take his place.

Promotions by marks of half year and examination combined; independent in each department.

Examinations annually by examiners appointed by governors; each form is also examined at intervals of eight or nine weeks by head master. Prizes of books given in each form by marks of half-year and examination combined in a fixed proportion.

Punishments: detention, impositions, caning on the hand; the last publicly either before the class, by assistant masters, who report the case to head master, or before the school, by the head master only.

Playground 3½ acres, close to school; larger playgrounds will be attached to the new buildings. Masters join occasionally in the games, but are not necessarily present. Boarders must obtain permission to leave school precincts. Drilling taught as part of system. Library of college open to sixth form.

Sixth form, unless deprived by head master, have monitorial power.

School time 40 weeks per annum; study 31 hours per week in summer, 29½ in winter.

State of Lower School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head master (in orders) receives 287*l.* from endowment, 44*l.* from fees. Two assistant masters receive from endowment 135*l.* and 120*l.* respectively. French and drawing masters, two-fifths of whose salary from the endowment, viz., 56*l.* and 32*l.* respectively, are charged to the lower school.

Day Scholars.—82, from distances up to four miles (some of whom are day-boarders), mostly children of small tradesmen and clerks, between 10 and 14, pay 1*l.* per annum for instruction, or, if above 14, 2*l.* Attend the college chapel on Sunday, unless excused by the master of the college.

Foundation Scholars.—11, 3 under 10, 6 between 10 and 14, 2 between 14 and 16, are boarded, clothed, and educated gratuitously. Three meals a day, meat once every day. Cubical content of bed-rooms 350 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m. 9 p.m. Governors licence required for a boarding-house. Boarding-houses under the control of master of college.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Classification separate for four groups of subjects: (1) Latin, French, and English; (2) arithmetic and mathematics; (3) drawing; (4) singing. Religious instruction as in upper school. School opened with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by work of half year and examinations combined.

Examinations annually by examiners appointed by the governors, and at least once a year by the master of the college.

Punishments: impositions, detention, caning; the last publicly, inflicted by the head master, or reported to him.

Playground at four minutes walk from the school. Playground on the new site (in use in 1866), seven or eight minutes from present school. Covered shed for wet weather. Boys not allowed to leave the school precincts without permission. Drilling taught.

Library open to the foundation scholars. Monitors assist in discipline, but have no authority to punish.

School time, 39 to 40 weeks per annum; study, 30 hours per week. Play, 24 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET OF DULWICH COLLEGE.

RECEIPTS in 1866.

	£ s. d.
Rental, including arrears received in 1866, but not deducting Income Tax	12,513 7 0
Dividends on 3 per cent. stock 80,819 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	2,437 10 9
Interest on monies deposited with London and Westminster Bank	461 12 0
Turnpike tolls	540 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts	<u>84 3 0</u>
	16,036 12 9
Pew rents	175 17 9
Capitation fees paid by scholars, upper school	913 5 0
" lower school	<u>86 10 0</u>
	999 15 0
Eleemosynary branch (stock, 2,656 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>), dividends	79 18 11
Picture gallery, rent	11 16 0
" dividends (stock 17,500 <i>l.</i>)	525 0 0
" sales of catalogues	<u>11 18 6</u>
	<u>548 14 6</u>
	£ 17,840 13 11

N.B.—The stock is chiefly derived from sales of lands taken by railways, and part is being sold from time to time under the authority of the Court to pay for new buildings.

EXPENDITURE in 1866.

	£ s. d.
Drainage, repairs of roads, College buildings, &c.	2,036 0 1
Rates, taxes, tithe, gas and water	531 16 0
Income tax on rental and dividends (less amount due on pensions)	185 16 4
Pensions and allowances to members of old corporation	4,376 4 0
Receiver, surveyor, clerk, and auditors	974 0 8
Law costs	551 14 2
Printing, stationery, and advertisements	173 6 11
College porter	90 0 0
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>397 11 5</u>
	9,316 9 7
Chapel services: Chaplain and allowance for residence	430 0 0
Readers and preachers at Sunday afternoon services	54 12 0
Organist (who also teaches singing in schools)	100 0 0
Other chapel expenses	<u>182 17 8</u>
	767 9 8
Library	25 14 3
Upper school: Masters (including master of college) salaries, &c.	2,402 0 0
Examiners, prizes, and printing papers	128 5 9
Two exhibitors at Universities	80 0 0
Repairs of school, master's lodge, and miscellaneous	<u>303 11 3</u>
	2,913 17 0
Lower school: Masters' salaries and share of fees	684 5 0
Twelve foundation boys, board, clothing, &c.	648 13 7
Gratuity to a boy at Christmas examination	20 0 0
Examination expenses, prizes, &c.	35 15 3
Repairs of school and miscellaneous	<u>161 11 9</u>
	1,550 5 7
Eleemosynary branch: 9 alms people for one year	465 1 3
12 ditto (additional, recently elected) for half-year	324 0 0
Repairs of building and miscellaneous	124 15 4
Income tax on dividends	<u>1 6 7</u>
	915 3 2
Picture gallery: Salaries	161 12 0
Repairs and other expenses	401 6 4
Income tax on dividends	<u>8 15 0</u>
	571 1 4
Balanc	
	£ 16,060 12 7
	- 1,780 1 4
	£ 17,840 13 11

N.B.—No account has been taken here of the expenses of the new buildings.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., corrected for 1867.

Governors of the College:

- Rev. William Rogers, M.A., The Rectory, Devonshire Square, Bishops-gate, London, N.E., Chairman.
 Hugh Edward Adair, Esq., M.P., 2, Upper Hyde Park Street, W.
 James Ferguson, Esq., 20, Langham Place, Regent Street, London, W.
 Robert Fisher, Esq., 32, Finsbury Place North, London, E.C.
 John P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S., Clapham Common, Surrey, S.
 Metcalf Hopgood, Esq., Herne Hill, Dulwich, S.
 Arthur Longley, Esq., High Street, Southwark, S.E., and Dulwich, S.
 Col. James Horsbury Macdonald, Herne Hill, Dulwich, S.
 John Nevins, Esq., 1, Great Guildford Street, Southwark, S.E.
 Dr. John Percy, 1, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.
 James Pew, Esq., Diamond Row, Southampton Street, Camberwell, Surrey, S.
 Charles Savile Roundell, Esq., 44, Piccadilly, W.
 James Savage, Esq., 97, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.
 William Henry Stone, Esq., M.P., Dulwich Hill, Surrey, S.
 James Telfer, Esq., 70, Whitecross Street, London, E.C.
 William Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., 42, Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge, W.
 James Waterlow, Esq., Huntington Lodge, Peckham Road, Surrey, S.E.
 Robert Wrench, Esq., London Bridge, E.C.

Clerk to Governors:

R. J. Dennen, Dulwich College, S.

Head Master:

Rev. Alfred Carver, D.D.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., (Under Master of the Upper School).
 Rev. W. F. Greenfield, M.A. (Master of the Lower School).

Other Masters :

Upper School.

Rev. G. Voigt, M.A., Assistant Master.
 Rev. T. Gwatkin, M.A., Assistant Master.
 G. B. Doughty, Assistant Master.
 M. Darqué, French Master.
 J. C. J. Sparkes, Drawing Master.

Lower School.

Rev. B. C. Huntly, B.A., Assistant Master.
 E. Ewer, Assistant Master.
 M. Darqué, French Master.
 J. C. J. Sparkes, Drawing Master.

H. Baumer, College Organist, Foundation officer, to teach music also to the boys of both schools.

The appointment of a German master and also a writing master is now under consideration by the Governors.

For more detailed information concerning Dulwich College, and for the returns relating to ages of scholars, the profession, &c. of parents, the course of instruction, and distinctions gained, see Vol. III., pp. 111 to 174.

LAMBETH.

RICH'S SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 428, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Rich, by will, proved 21 August 1672, gave house and ground to Mercers Company, in trust to apply one moiety of rents and profits (after certain specific charges) to the education of the poor of Lambeth.

School Property.—The house and ground have been sold to the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway Company for 1,750*l.*, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of 1,951*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* 3 per cent. consols, one moiety of the interest of which, less 4*l.* annuities and property tax, now forms the endowment of Lambeth School, which in 1866 was 26*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Objects of Trust.—Education of poor men's children born in Lambeth.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, writing, ciphering, reading.

Government and Masters.—Warden and commonalty of Mercers Company, as trustees, pay the income from endowment to the master of the parochial school in Lambeth.

Eight boys, selected by the master from various parts of the school, are taught free on account of the endowment.

Clerk to Trustees:

H. E. Barnes, Clerk to Mercers Company, Ironmonger Lane.

Head Master of Lambeth Parochial School:

T. E. Heller.

SOUTHWARK.

ST. OLAVE AND ST. JOHN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[(For Assistant Commissioner's Report, see Vol. vii. p. 623.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 207, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 27 July 1571, incorporating governors of grammar school, already erected and endowed with 16 acres of land by inhabitants. Confirmed by letters patent of Charles II., 2 May 1674.

Endowment of houses in what is now Fleet Lane, by John Lamb, in 1572, and of houses in what is now Tooley Street, by Thomas Shelton, in 1612. Also three small rentcharges given. Deeds in strong room at school.

School property.—Average annual income, 4,604*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, 3,078*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* net, of which 2,412*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* applied to this school, and 338*l.* 9*s.* to girls and ragged schools, under scheme of 1860.

Buildings fairly adapted to their purpose, but will require enlargement if new scheme under consideration be established.

Objects of Trust.—Bringing up, institution, and instruction of children and younglings of parishioners and inhabitants of St. Olave. (Lett. Pat. of Eliz.) Sustentation of schoolmaster and usher or ushers; maintenance of schoolhouse and possessions; defraying charge of governors; maintenance and education of two scholars, if elected, at University till B.A., having been brought up in the school, and inhabitants of parish; apprenticing scholars; relief of and maintenance of workhouse for poor of parish. (Lett. Pat. of Ch. II.)

By scheme, 1860, provision is made out of the endowment for four exhibitions not exceeding 80*l.* per annum each, and made tenable at various places of higher education. Candidates to be deemed properly qualified by examiners.

A revised scheme, printed at length in Vol. III. p. 81, promulgated in 1865, proposes that there be three schools, classical, commercial, and English. The fee for parishioners in the classical school to be six guineas (non-parishioners to be admissible at double fees); in the commercial school, two guineas; in the English school, no fee. It provides for an expenditure of not more than 400*l.* a year in exhibitions, and for scholarships not exceeding 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum from the commercial school to the classical school, and not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum from the English school to the commercial school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, accidente, and other low books and writing. (Lett. Pat. of Eliz.)

The Latin and English tongues, writing and casting accounts. (Lett. Pat. of Ch. II.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes amended by Court of Chancery in 1837, and again in 1860. New scheme submitted to Charity Commission in 1865.

By Lett. Pat. of Eliz. 16 inhabitants of the parish are appointed governors. By those of Charles II. it is further required that they be members of Church of England, a condition repeated in the scheme of 1860. By same scheme they must reside, carry on business, or be rated in the parish. They hold property, appoint and dismiss master, and are empowered to make statutes for regulation of school. Survivors elect to vacancies in the body of trustees.

By Lett. Pat. of Elizabeth, one master and one usher; by those of Charles II. a master, and one or more ushers. Governors require that all the masters shall be of the Church of England, and head master a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and in holy orders. Residences provided for head master and first assistant master of English school.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General character.—Upper school, semi-classical ; lower school, non-classical.

Masters.—Head master, with general superintendence of upper and lower schools, receives 500*l.* from endowment and a house; five assistants in upper school receive respectively 225*l.*, 140*l.*, 130*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.* Head master of lower school receives 175*l.* from endowment and a house; three assistants receive respectively 120*l.*, 100*l.*, 75*l.* Also French, drawing, drilling, and bandmasters.

Day Scholars.—In second half-year of 1865 there were 190 in the upper, and 281 in the lower school. The total number has since risen (1867) to 507, mostly children of clerks, small tradesmen, and artizans ; all resident within half a mile. Attend church and school on Sunday. No fees.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know the elements of reading.

School opened and closed with prayers. Religious instruction daily.

Promotions by marks of half-year and examination combined ; not entirely separate for different subjects.

Examinations monthly by head master ; annually by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes awarded by examination.

Punishments ; impositions, extra duty, detention, and moderate corporal punishment ; the latter, if slight, inflicted publicly, if more serious, privately ; flogging by head master only.

No playground. A covered shed adjoins the school. Drilling taught as part of school system. The elder boys have access to a library.

School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 33 hours per week.

Two boys gone to the University in the last five years.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance of last account	2,386 19 3	Educational salaries	1,889 3 10
Dividends on 7,623 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> consols,		Examination fees	31 10 0
interest on 1,000 <i>l.</i> lent on mort-		Exhibitioner	80 0 0
gage and redeemed Land Tax	260 5 10	St. John's girl school	100 0 0
Alienation fines	20 10 0	St. Olave's "	100 0 0
Rents and insurances	4,228 19 5	Magdalen Street ragged school	20 0 0
Property tax returned on corpora-		Do. do. (donation)	20 0 0
tion estates	149 0 0	Two annuities and donation	170 0 0
Interest on deposit	42 3 6	Various charitable gifts	31 4 6
Balance of Building Fund	107 8 1	Professional and staff services	394 14 0
	<hr/> <u>£7,195 6 1</u>	Apprentice fees	75 0 0
		Anniversary day	118 3 0
		Stationery, &c., for schools	251 4 11
		Rates, taxes, &c.	118 1 7
		Building and repairs	160 16 6
		Insurance	214 10 8
		Sundry other payments	401 8 11
		Cash to Lt.-Col. Beres-	
		ford on account	500 0 0
		Masters' salaries do.	518 11 6
		Balance of account	<hr/> <u>2,000 16 8</u>
			3,019 8 2
			<hr/> <u>£7,195 6 1</u>

ENDOWED
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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (corrected for 1867).

Trustees :

- John Ledger, J.P., Abbey Wood, Kent.
- John Humphrey, J.P., Hays Wharf.
- Benjamin Edgington, Duke Street, London Bridge.
- Wm. Wright Landell, J.P., Horsleydown.
- Rev. J. Bowstead, Clerk, Rector of St. Olave's.
- Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, J.P., Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street.
- Leonard Shuter, Dock Head.
- Benjamin Lucas Judkins, Tooley Street.
- Robert Courage, Horsleydown.
- Marcus Beresford, Lieut-Col., J.P., Horsleydown.
- Timothy Richardson, Duke Street, London Bridge.
- Hugh Colin Smith, Hays Wharf.
- Wildman Cattley, Duke Street.
- Wm. Grey Jackson, Dockhead.
- Rev. T. H. Tarlton, Rector of St. John's.
- Wm. Thomas Willson, Willson's Wharf, Southwark.

Clerk to Trustees :

R. Minshull Jones, 190, Tooley Street, S.E.

Head Master :

Rev. Andrew Johnson, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters :

- Rev. Charles Henry Hardingham, B.A.
- James Lewis, Certificated.
- James Bough, Certificated.
- Edward Kell, Certificated.
- John Pendlebury, Certificated.
- James M. Rutland, Certificated.
- Thomas Layton.
- George Pinker.
- Morgan Evans.
- Adolphe Ragon, French Master.
- George Mounsey Atkinson, Drawing Master.

For more detailed information concerning St. Olave's Grammar School, see Vol. III., pp. 71-116.

SOUTHWARK.

ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on July 26, 1865. Its origin and foundation resemble those of the school of St. Olave and St. John, in Southwark, and the objects of the trust are very similar. It was established by the parishioners of St. Saviour's some time previous to the year 1562, in which year it received a charter from Queen Elizabeth, incorporating the governors as trustees of a school for the instruction of boys and youth, as well poor as rich, children of inhabitants of the parish. It was also endowed by John Bingham for the maintenance of two scholars at Oxford or Cambridge. The charter defines the instruction to be in grammatical learning.

II. The school is now administered under a scheme of the Court of Chancery approved in 1850, which, though it has some defects, works well on the whole. The scheme requires that "the governors of this charity shall be six in number, and shall be fit and proper persons, inhabitants of the parish of St. Saviour, in Southwark. That the elections to supply vacancies of the said governors shall be vested in the surviving or continuing governors, and 12 other discreet and more honest inhabitants called in by them for that purpose. That as soon as conveniently may be after every vacancy, a special meeting of the governors shall be held to nominate the 12 inhabitants, and to appoint a day, not earlier than 30 days, to proceed to such election; and the clerk or one of the said governors shall give 20 days' previous notice in writing to each of the persons nominated, stating his nomination as one of the 12 discreet and honest inhabitants called in by the said governors for the purpose of electing a governor to supply a vacancy pursuant to this scheme; and 10 days previous notice in writing shall be given to every governor, and to each of the said persons nominated, of the day and hour and place of meeting for such election. That at the time and place aforesaid the treasurer for the time being, or the elder governor in order of appointment then present, shall be the chairman, and the said governors and persons nominated then present shall proceed to the said election, and the majority of voices shall decide such election, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall give the casting vote."

This part of the scheme is of questionable utility. For either the 12 "more honest" inhabitants elect the nominee of the governors (as is usually done), or, if they do not do so, they elect in opposition to the governors, and being generally illiterate men they may make a bad selection.

The scheme also requires that everything shall be done by the advice and with the co-operation of the Bishop of Winchester. This requirement is practically a nullity.

The scheme also requires an annual examination to be held in November by a M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and provides that each of the two examiners (if two be required) shall have any sum not exceeding five guineas for his attendance. The scheme appears, therefore, to contemplate an examination by the examiner in person attending at the school. But as modern secondary instruction cannot be judged by a mere oral examination, the practice has arisen of the examiner sending down papers to the school, which the master gives out to be worked by the boys, and, when finished, returns to the examiner.

By the 13th rule of the scheme the master may take eight boarders, and the assistant master six; but these boarders "shall not be allowed to compete for the exhibitions to the universities." The object of this rule seems to be that no unfair advantage may be given by the master to his boarders. Whether it be advisable to have boarders at all in a school of this kind is a question. But at any rate this seems to be a vexatious and injudicious rule, as it limits the number of boarders, so that it cannot be really profitable to take them, and it prevents such boarders from being the elite of the school by excluding them from the exhibitions. The result is that the present master takes no boarders.

It appears, however, that it is only in minor points that the scheme is defective. Its great merit is that it opens the school to sons of non-parishioners, and allows the imposition of fees. These two regulations have saved the school from the fate of its sister and neighbour school in the parish of St. Olave's.

The subjects required by the scheme to be taught are religion, grammar, and classical learning; and, in addition, English literature and composition, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of an useful and liberal education as the governors, with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester, shall think fit to require.

The subjects actually taught are; (*a*) religion, English grammar, composition and literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, arithmetic, writing, dictation, book-keeping, commercial correspondence, Euclid, practical geometry, algebra, mathematics, geography, history, elements of chemistry, without extra charge. (*b*) drawing, with extra charge of 10*s.* per quarter. Vocal music is not now taught, having been lately dropped by the wish of the Governors.

The fees for the regular instruction (*a*) are 6*l.* 18*s.* per annum. There is no distinction made in this respect between parishioners and non-parishioners, but such distinction appears to be permitted by Rule 17 of the Scheme; and it is a question whether it is not desirable that such a distinction should be made. There is also an entrance fee of 1*l.* There are no free scholars.

The following advantages are offered to boys preparing for the universities of Oxford or Cambridge (there is nothing to the university of London):—(*a*) Two exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* and one of 21*l.* per annum, tenable four years at Oxford or Cam-

bridge ; open to all boys who have been four years in the school. (b) Four exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum, tenable four years at Oxford or Cambridge. An exhibitioner must be, if such can be found, born in the old borough of Southwark, i.e., in the parish of St. George, St. John, St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. Thomas, Christ Church, Blackfriars, or in the liberty of the Clink ; those attending St. Saviour's Grammar School having a preference over all others. If no candidates born in the old borough apply, then the exhibition is open to all scholars attending St. Saviour's Grammar School.

III. The school is conducted by a head master, M.A. Oxford, and in holy orders ; an assistant classical master, B.A. Cambridge (layman) ; and a commercial and writing master. These three are the foundation masters. There are also visiting masters for French and German.

At the date of my visit there were 103 boys in the school. They were all day scholars, sons chiefly of professional men and superior tradesmen ; and they came from Croydon, Norwood, Richmond, Hounslow, Stratford, and any place in fact within about an hour by rail. The classification is triplex, being separate for classics, modern subjects, and mathematics. There is a minimum admission examination, which appears to be administered with tolerable strictness.

The order and discipline of the school are good ; and the classes appear to be taught with care and ability.

IV. The average of the first class was barely 15 years ; there being only three boys in it of the age of 16, and one who was only 13. They were reading Cæsar ; and, besides some oral work, took Paper XIV., Questions 4, 5. They did this work, on the whole, creditably for their age, quite as well as it was done for me in any other school of the second grade. And though I think that these, like other favourable specimens of the results of classical teaching in second grade schools, make it extremely questionable whether classics ought to occupy such a place in the curriculum of such schools, yet there can be no doubt that these boys are well and carefully taught.

Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, my time for examination in this school was rendered somewhat short. I had only time briefly to examine 2 other classes ; but I saw enough of the boys' and masters' work to show me that this is a favourable example of the schools of the second grade in this district.

V. The buildings and premises are pretty fair. The school-room is a fair room, well furnished, and supplied with necessary apparatus. The master's house is too small to accommodate such a number of boarders as would be really remunerative ; but it is otherwise fairly commodious as an official residence. There is no playground. This, however, is a matter of comparatively small importance while the school is a day school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep i. 210, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by inhabitants under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, 4 June 1562, incorporating the governors. An ancient endowment by John Bingham for two exhibitions at Cambridge or Oxford.

School Property.—An annual payment of 30*l.* by parish, about 220*l.* from interest on stock, the remainder from rents of property principally in the borough. The rent of some houses in Kent Street about 30*l.* per annum, represents Bingham's endowment.

Average annual income from 410*l.* to 420*l.* per annum gross, about 365*l.* net, all applied to school.

Buildings good, but too small. [These were considerably extended and improved in the year 1866, at the expense of the governors, and now afford accommodation for about 50 additional scholars.]

By new scheme, three exhibitions, one of 21*l.*, the other two of 50*l.*, for four years at either University.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of youth, as well poor as rich, inhabiting within parish of Southwark (Charter.)

Education of all boys of age of eight years and upwards, able to read English well, and write a legible hand, and qualified to begin Latin, residing within any part of St. Saviour (Scheme of 1850).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammatical learning (Charter). Religion, grammar, and classical learning; English literature and composition, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other subjects as governors, with advice of Bishop of Winchester, shall require (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Statutes were made by the original governors, which were revised in 1614. A new scheme approved by Court of Chancery in 1850.

Six governors, resident or paying rates in the parish, hold property, elect master and usher, appoint exhibitors, and make general rules for government of school. Bishop of Winchester is visitor. Vacancies in board of governors filled up by survivors, assisted by 12 parishioners.

Master must be M.A., sound in Christian religion, according to laws of this land. Preference to a native of the parish, and old pupil of school. Usher must be B.A. at least; same preference as in case of head master. Head master may receive eight, usher six boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master appointed by governors receives 100*l.* from endowment, 200*l.* from fees; usher appointed by governors, 70*l.* from endowment, 130*l.* from fees; French, German, and writing masters appointed by governors, receive 50*l.* 20*l.* and 110*l.* respectively from fees. House provided for head master, who may take eight boarders.

Day Scholars.—109, of whom two thirds are under 14, mostly sons of professional men and upper class of tradesmen, from distances up to 16 miles, in many cases by rail. Pay 7*l.* to 8*l.* per annum for instruction, stationery, use of library, and drill. Drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* extra. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic required for admission.

Separate classification for classics, mathematics, English, French, and German. A few boys learn no Latin. Religious instruction in the Bible, Greek Testament, and Paley's Evidences. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks of half-year and examination, separate for each subject.

School examined twice a year; once by head master, once by examiners appointed by the governors, in classics, mathematics, English, and divinity. Prizes given in each class by examination annually; also for French and German by class marks.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the latter publicly for serious offences or repeated misconduct.

Playground very small, adjoining school, but Clapham Common, distant only a quarter of an hour by rail, used for cricket and football. Masters not necessarily present, but often join in games. Drilling is part of the school system.

Two boys have gone to Universities within last five years.

School time 42 weeks per annum; study 30 hours per week.

Monitors allowed to set impositions, right of appeal to head master being reserved, and every third offence of the same kind reported to him.

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ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1865-6.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance	243 14 0	Salaries of masters	445 0 0
Court of Chancery	218 6 8	Fees paid to do.	321 17 6
Consols	5 18 0	Gratuity	10 10 0
Warden, St. Saviour's account	30 0 0	Chemical lecturer and chemicals	20 9 6
Carter's, Stapleton's, Browker's, and Appleby's gifts	42 19 9	Exhibitions	75 0 0
Rents	11 4 7 2	Examiner	7 7 0
Fees, &c.	7 4 3 9 3	Stationery, prizes, &c.	81 2 1 0
Governors' subscriptions for new buildings	400 0 0	Coals, gas, cleaning, &c.	31 11 0
		Usher, Lancaster school (2 years)	19 13 4
		Peusion	25 0 0
		Clerk, &c.	20 15 0
		Rates, taxes, and insurance	28 17 2
		Small payments	19 0 10
		Part of contract for alterations	375 0 0
		Bills paid	62 11 8
		Anniversary expenses	13 11 0
		Balance	245 7 2
	£1,803 14 10		£1,803 14 10

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School			
1	Publisher - - -	Mildmay Park	About 3 miles.
2	Gentleman - - -	Upper Norwood	8 miles.
3	Physician - - -	New Street, Spring Gardens.	2 "
4	Captain, Chief Constable.	North Walsham, Norfolk.	
5	Engineer - - -	Bankside, Southwark	4 "
6	Military Store Staff	Tower and Peckham	
7	Accountant - - -	Spencer House, Stockwell.	3½ "
8	Surgeon - - -	Trinity Square, Southwark.	
9	Silk-buyer (Morley and Co.)	Stockwell - - -	Do.
10	Tea Merchant - - -	Penge and City	7 "
Boys lowest in School			
1	Silk Manufacturer - - -	Newgate Street and Hounslow.	12 "
2	Head Verger, Saint Paul's Cathedral.	Penge - - -	7 "
3	Preparatory School - - -	Richmond - - -	10 "
4	Wholesale Stationer - - -	City and Borough, and Upper Norwood.	8 "
5	Fish Salesman - - -	City, and Trinity Square, Southwark.	
6	Iron Bedstead Manufacturer.	Southwark, and Wallingham, Surrey.	16 "
7	Surgeon - - -	Upper Stamford Street, Waterloo Bridge.	1 "
8	Solicitor - - -	Field House, Kennington.	2 "
9	Actuary - - -	Ormond House, Kensington, and Merton, Surrey.	2 "
10	Lighterman - - -	Southwark.	

ST. SAVIOUR'S.—SOUTHWARK.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.		
		Number of Boys learning each Sub-ject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.
Religious Knowledge.	120	4	24	15	H. 2	St. Matthew's Gospel, and part I. of Paley's Evidences.	35	H. 1	-	The Text of Scripture, Pincock's Analysis.
Greek	-	13	2	3	H. 1	St. Luke's Greek Test., St. John's Euclid; Euripides Medea, 1-500; Arnold's 1st. Greek Gospels; Horace Sat., lib. and Ars Poetica; Cicero pro Murina; Crombie's Gymnasm. sum. 100 pages.	10	H. 3	1	Collis's Pontes Clasici; Greek Grammar.
Latin	-	110	6	7	H. 1	Horace Sat., lib. and Ars Poetica; Cicero pro Murina; Crombie's Gymnasm. sum. 100 pages.	10	H. 6	5	Virgil, lib. iii. Aeneid; Caesar; Ellis's Latin Exercises.
French	-	103	4	20	H. 1	Telémaque. Contar-sear's Grammar; Schiller's William Tell	26	H. 2	2	Contar-sean's Gram.; Hail's Fr. Reader.
German	-	85	3	6	H. 1	Schiller's William Tell	14	H. 1	2	Thiarcot's Grammar; Thiarck's German Extracts.
Arithmetic	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Miscellaneous questi- from Colenso, Barnard Smith, and original.
Book-keeping	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

ST. SAVIOUR'S.—SOUTHWAKE.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subjects	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Boys in the Class.			Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.			Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		
Statistics of whole School.	23	3	9	15	5	H.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, Pure or applied, beside preceding, Physics -	120	4	24	15	2	1	-	Smith's Manual, Cornwall's Geography	32	13	2	Gleig's School Series -
Natural History, Chemistry -	120	4	24	15	2	1	-	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis,	32	13	2	Cornwall's Geography
History -	120	4	24	15	2	1	-	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis,	32	13	2	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis,
Geography -	120	4	24	15	2	1	-	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis,	32	13	2	Morell's Gramr. and Analysis,
English Grammar, English Literature, Writing -	120	4	24	15	1	1	-	The boys write in Four Divisions, but as this Lesson is not allowed to derange the Classifications in other subjects, each Division contains boys of various degrees of merit, age, and proficiency.	120	4	24	15
Drawing -	37	-	-	2	-	-	-	All boys have the same time allowed in school for Mapping. They also have to draw maps illustrating their Geography lessons at home.	120	4	24	15
Mapping -	120	4	24	15	1	1	-	All boys have the same time allowed in school for Mapping. They also have to draw maps illustrating their Geography lessons at home.	120	4	24	15

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities ; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

William Duthoit.—East India Civil Service, July 1857.

Arthur Sells.—Open postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, May 1856,
East India Civil Service, 1858.

John H. Hall.—1st Class. 1st examination, London University.

William Keyte.—1st Class, mathematics and English literature, Oxford
local examination, 1862.

Edward D. Holditch.—1st Class, mathematics, 2nd Class, English literature,
Oxford local examination, 1863.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

Chas. Jas. Bevan, Park Street, Southwark.

Jno. Wm. Monnery, High Street, Southwark.

Algeron Perkins, Park Street, Southwark.

Wm. Pott, Bridge Street, Southwark.

Herbert Sturmy (Treasurer), Wellington Street, Southwark.

Joseph Sutton, Bankside, Southwark.

Clerk to Trustees :

George H. Pitcher, Castle Street, Southwark.

Head Master :

Rev. E. Bodger, M.A. Oxon.

COUNTY OF KENT,
Within Metropolitan Division.

DEPTFORD.

DR. BRETON'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on August 1st, 1865.

It was founded by Dr. Robert Breton, who, in 1672, bequeathed to the parish of Deptford 200*l.*, secured by a mortgage which he directed his executors to assign to the churchwardens, the interest of which was to be paid to the then schoolmaster or his successors in the public school for teaching of 12 poor children grammar and writing. He left certain other legacies to the amount of 300*l.* to the parish for teaching 18 more children in the same way, so that the whole number of children taught should be 30.

The Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, in their Report of March 4th, 1819, say that all these moneys came into the hands of the parish, but that a great part of them had been lost, and that it was even then impossible to determine in what manner it had been lost, or to suggest means of recovering it. At the time of that report all that remained of Dr. Breton's legacy of 500*l.* was a certain doubtful proportion of stock in South Sea annuities, the dividends on which then amounted to 18*l.* per annum, of which only 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* was paid to the master of Dr. Breton's school in a schoolroom which had been built by the parish and kept in repair by the parish funds.

II. I have had the utmost difficulty in obtaining any information respecting this school. The school still exists in Deptford, and receives a trifling annual sum as Dr. Breton's endowment; but both the master and the trustees have refused to make any returns to the Commissioners; and those trustees on whom I called for the purpose of obtaining information could give me very little. One of them told me that the property now consists of 261*l.* 7*s.* invested in the three per cents, the interest on which, amounting to 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, he annually pays to the master. He could give me no other reliable information about the school, and I was unable to obtain any from others on whom I called. The trustees, if, indeed, there are any, are evidently utterly indifferent to the condition of the school; and the only one who appeared to act at all in the trust, or to feel sure that he was a trustee, expressed his satisfaction that his tenure of that office would shortly cease.

From the master I gathered that Dr. Breton's school has been united with a school called the "Benevolent Institution." This

institution is supported by voluntary contributions and stock in the three per cents, and it educates 32 boys of the lower middle and labouring classes. To this school 12 boys are now sent on Dr. Breton's foundation; and the master also takes 10 private scholars. So that the school altogether contains—

12 scholars on Dr. Breton's foundation.
30 scholars of the Benevolent Institution.
10 private scholars.

Total - 52

These are all classified and taught promiscuously.

On the occasion of my visit, however, only 11 boys were present, all on Dr. Breton's foundation, one being absent. The other scholars had been purposely dismissed. The master said that he would on no account permit his private scholars to be examined; and that the managers of the Benevolent Institution held the same views with regard to their scholars.

III. The master has no degree, is untrained, and not certificated. He has no assistance in conducting the school. There is no registration worthy of the name. The names of Dr. Breton's and the Institution's boys are written in a small copy-book; but no record is kept of their work and daily progress and conduct. The names of the private scholars are not entered at all. I am consequently quite unable to verify statements respecting the numbers of the scholars, or to give any information respecting their age, time in school, &c., except what I gathered from themselves.

The instruction given is simply elementary; and the boys all belong to the lower middle or labouring class. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and modern geography. No history, or other subject, is taught.

The school is said to be divided into three classes; but there was no time-table, or other means of judging whether the routine is skilfully and judiciously arranged. The 11 boys present were arranged in their classes. The following is a list of them:—

Number.	Age.	Time in School.	Occupation of Parent.	Class.
	Years.	Years. Months.		
1	13	6 0	Carpenter -	I.
2	13	3 5	Dead -	,
3	12	1 4	Baker - -	"
4	12	3 8	Dead - -	II.
5	10	2 2	Trimmer - -	"
6	8	1 10	Boiler-maker	"
7	9	1 4	Carpenter -	"
8	12	0 1	Painter -	"
9	7	0 5	Blacksmith -	III.
10	7	0 2	Engine-driver -	"
11	10	0 2	Baker - -	"

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IV. The *reading* was very bad in the first two classes. The third class could tell monosyllables fairly. The *writing* was very bad, both in copy-books and on slates, showing great want of systematic instruction and careful supervision. The *dictation* was very bad. The two first classes had eight easy lines from a page which they had just read. The first boy made 6 mistakes in spelling; the second, 1; the third, 15; the fourth, 15. Thus the average number of mistakes of the first four boys was more than nine in eight easy lines which they had just seen and read aloud. The other boys in the second class were quite unable to write the passage, making from 8 to 17 mistakes each in spelling. The *arithmetic* was bad. No boy in the school could write down in figures the number 2,012 when dictated. They were entirely ignorant of notation. No boy in the school could pass the 5th Standard of the Revised Code (*see General Report, page 251*). The first class professed a little of the English accident, and the geography of England and Wales. An oral examination showed that they were absolutely and entirely ignorant of every part of these subjects.

V. The building is a miserable affair. It has no offices, and no playground; and is very moderately furnished and supplied with apparatus.

VI. Judging by my examination of Dr. Breton's scholars, I am of opinion that this school is doing more harm than good to the education of the locality. The endowment, whatever it may be worth, could scarcely be less usefully applied.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 99, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Dr. Robert Breton, 4 April 1672, who gave 200*l.* for teaching 12 poor children, and in certain events which happened 300*l.* more for teaching eighteen more poor children. Endowment augmented by John Loving with 23*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

School property.—Greater part of Dr. Breton's gifts lost. At present 7*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, annually paid by churchwarden.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 12 poor children chosen by vicar and churchwardens. For teaching 12 more poor children. For teaching 6 more poor children, and so the whole number to be 30 (Founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and writing (Founder's Will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the churchwardens ex officio.

State of School in 1865.

See foregoing report.

LEWISHAM.**COLFE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.****MR. FEARON'S REPORT.**

I. These schools were visited on September 19, 1865.

They were founded by Rev. A. Colfe, who in 1656 devised certain estates to the Leathersellers Company, in trust, for various charitable uses, and among others for the foundation of two schools in the parish of Lewisham, one for primary and the other for classical instruction.

The primary school was to be for the free teaching of 31 poor men children of Lewisham, six to be chosen every year, and to be taught five years freely to read and write well, and to sing the ordinary tunes of the psalms, to be entered into casting accounts and learning the grammar, and also to be taught all the English accidence. For these purposes 20*l.* were to be paid yearly, besides 6*l.* for books and apprenticing.

For the grammar school the founder directed that 30*l.* should be paid annually to a learned scholar and exact grammarian, who before his appointment was to be examined and approved by three of the chief schoolmasters of three of the chief free schools in and about the city of London, besides others, and who should be a very able and sufficient scholar to teach the Latin and Greek tongues both in prose and verse, and also able to teach the Hebrew, and so to make every way fitting scholars to be sent to the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and this schoolmaster was to teach freely 31 youths or male children of the laity (besides the sons of the ministers incumbent) chosen out of all the parishes of the hundreds of Blackheath in certain proportions, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Also 11*l.* were to be paid annually to a writing master who was to teach these scholars writing on payment of 2*s.* each per annum. Every scholar was to pay an admission fee of 12*d.*, which was to be divided between the master and assistant master.

The boys who had been scholars in the primary school were to be elected before all other boys of Lewisham to the grammar school if they desired to continue their studies in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues.

The founder also directed the establishment of seven exhibitions of 10*l.* each per annum, tenable for seven years at Oxford or Cambridge, so that each year there should be elected to one such exhibition a boy from Lewisham or one of the other districts supplying scholars to the school.

II. The connexion between the primary and secondary school is no longer maintained. The former is now a small elementary school for the education of children of labourers, held in very moderate premises at some little distance from the grammar school, under an untrained and uncertificated teacher. The grammar school is administered by the Leathersellers Company under a

scheme of the Court of Chancery (1857). The company appears to manage the school liberally, and to have hitherto expended upon it a larger sum than that derived from the endowment. The property of the school is likely to increase in value.

III. The school is taught by two regular teachers, one of whom is a graduate (M.A.) of Cambridge, and by a visiting French master. At the date of my visit there were 61 boys on the books of the school, of whom 59 were present on that occasion. The registration of the school is remarkably complete and carefully kept; and the school is in all respects efficiently taught and conducted. The classification is fourfold. (*a*) for religious knowledge and English; (*b*) for mathematics; (*c*) for French; (*d*) for classics. Although the school is a classical school, yet mathematics, French, and English are well and carefully taught, and have their fair share of time, of marks, and of consideration in the curriculum. French is taught by a foreigner, who, however, speaks and understands English very well, and is in other respects well qualified for the office. The school is examined half-yearly by an examiner appointed by the governors, who gives both an oral and a written examination. He does not, however, attend at the school while the papers are being worked, but sends them to be returned to him through the post.

IV. Some of the classes were examined in classics, French, Euclid, algebra, and arithmetic; and the results were, on the whole, very satisfactory, considering the age of the boys and the length of time they had been in school. The knowledge of Latin in the first class seemed to be quite as good as in any other second grade school that I examined, and better than in some where more exclusive attention is given to classics. The translations of the first class from French into English were good; but they were unable to translate the passage in paper IX. into French. Their average age was only $13\frac{1}{2}$ years.

V. The buildings and premises of the grammar school are very fair. The master's house is old, but affords fair accommodation for boarders. The schoolroom is well furnished and supplied with apparatus.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. of Poor, Rep. i. 121, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Abraham Colfe, 7 September 1656, who gave premises in Lewisham and elsewhere to Leathersellers Company amongst other things for the foundation of two schools, one for reading and writing, the other for classical instruction.

School property.—No particulars have been received from the company concerning the income derived from the charity estates. The net amount applicable to the school, according to the directions of the Scheme, is 209*l.* per annum. The charity is indebted to Leathersellers Company in the sum of 1,489*l.*, who have not diminished master's salary or other charitable payments directed by will or scheme. The Scheme provides for one exhibition of 40*l.* for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, with preference to founders

who have been educated three years in school prior to examination. Portion of property may shortly become available for building purposes.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—(In the Grammar School.) For the teaching freely 31 male children of the laity, chosen in certain proportions, out of the parishes of all the Hundreds of Blackheath. Destitute orphans, children of parish pensioners, day labourers, handy craftsmen, mean tradesmen, painful husbandmen, or any other honest and godly poor persons in every parish to be preferred. Lord of manor of Lewisham to have one son of a tenant, and each of ministers incumbent of parishes of Hundreds of Blackheath, and also of Chiselhurst, one son taught freely. Boys who have been taught in the reading school to be preferred before any other boys of Lewisham (Founder's will). Foundationers, from parish of Greenwich ten; Deptford, eight; Lewisham, five; Lee, one; Charlton with Writtemarsh and Kidbrook, one; Woolwich, three; Eltham and Mettingham, three; to be nominated by vestry of each parish, besides one son of each of incumbents of same parishes and Chiselhurst. Must be seven years of age or upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not afflicted with infectious or offensive disease. No boy entitled to remain after 18 (Scheme A.D. 1857).

A separate English school for 31 boys elected by vestry of Lewisham.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—(In the Grammar School.) Latin, Greek, Hebrew, writing (Founder's will). Principles of Christian religion according (subject to a conscience clause) to doctrines of Church of England. Greek, Latin, and French languages and literature, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and such other subjects as to Governors seem expedient (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, July 1857.

Wardens and society of mystery or art of Leathersellers of London nominate head master from not less than two nor more than three persons selected from candidates by head masters of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Merchant Taylors' schools.

Head master must be M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London. May not hold any benefice having cure of souls, or without consent of governors any other appointment. Removed for inefficiency, dishonesty, immorality, or intemperance, if upon requisition of two of court of assistants of Leathersellers Company, or upon report of visiting committee, a special court be called, and thereat a resolution for such removal be proposed and seconded and carried by two-thirds of members present; provided such resolution be entered on minutes signed by such members as vote for same, and confirmed by two-thirds of members present at subsequent court held after a calendar month's interval.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 25 boarders. Total income from salary 100*l.*, besides house, fees, and profits of boarders. Assistants provided by head master at his own expense.

Day Scholars.—58, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; pay for German and geometrical drawing 3*l.* each; landscape drawing, 6*l.*; dancing, 6*l.* 6*s.*; drilling, 1*l.*; part singing, 2*l.* 2*s.* General work, foundationers under 10, 1*l.*, above 10, 2*l.*; non-foundationers under 10, 10*l.* 10*s.*; above 10 and under 14, 12*l.* 12*s.*; above 14, 14*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—13, all in head master's house. Terms for board and instruction under 10, 56 guineas; above 10 and under 14, 62 guineas; above 14, 68 guineas. Reduction in favour of brothers and special cases. School bills, highest 76*l.*; average, 69*l.*; lowest, 50*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 462 feet per boy. Hours 7½ A.M., 9 to 10 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read correctly and write legibly.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit subsequent career of boys about to leave. Religious instruction according

to doctrines of Church of England, but not compulsory upon boys whose friends object in writing. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions chiefly by quarter's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by governors; three times a year by masters. Prizes given annually by governors.

Punishments: impositions, detention of classes, and corporal punishment; last, publicly, and by head master only.

Playground small, but boys play almost daily on Blackheath. A master generally present. Bounds prescribed.

On average of last five years one boy per year has gone to Universities.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides time spent in writing exercises, and preparation of memoriter and grammar lessons. Two half holidays per week.

State of English School in 1865.

A separate elementary school for labourers' children. See p. 194.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

This list comprehends both day boys and foundation boys.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Orphan.	Boys lowest in School 1	Clergyman.
" " 2	Chemist.	" " - 2	In dockyards.
" " 3	Tradesman.	" " 3	Tailor.
" " 4	Merchant in City.	" " - 4	Shipwright.
" " 5	Nurseryman.	" " 5	Chemist.
" " 6	Professor of French.	" " 6	Tradesman.
" " 7	Mother independent.	" " - 7	Sergeant in police.
" " 8	In public office.	" " 8	Tradesman.
" " 9	In Bank of England.	" " - 9	Merchant in City.
" " - 10	No occupation.	" " - 10	Builder.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman.
" " 2	Surgeon.
" " 3	Barrister.
" " 4	Surgeon.
" " 5	Merchant in City.
" " 6	Do.
" " 7	Gentleman and Farmer.
" " 8	Do. do.
" " 9	Merchant in City.
" " 10	Colonel in army.
" " - 11	In Bank of England.

LEWISHAM (COLFE'S).—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowerest Class in each Subject.													
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Average of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Average of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Average of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average of Boys in the Class.
Religious Knowledge	All 4	-	12 Y. 14½	4 H. ½	1 H. 3½	1 H. 4	17	H. Paley's Evidences, Part II.; Catechism, Bible, New Test.	Homer's Ili., Bk. III., Grk. Gram.; Xenophon, Anab., Br. I.; Greek Test., Acts, 10 ch.	12	14½	4	1 H. 3½	1 H. 1	Nichol's Help to Bible, Catechism, Bible, N. Test.	Arnold's First Greek Book; Gram., Wettemann's	18	H. 10½	H. 4	Wheeler's Script. Hist. ab.; Calchism, Bible, New. Test.		
Greek	All 2	-	3 16	5 A. ½	1 7	7 H. 1	12	Homer's Ili., Bk. III., Grk. Gram.; Xenophon, Anab., Br. I.; Greek Test., Acts, 10 ch.	Hesiod's Odes, Bk. I.; Livy, Bk. 21, 45 sec., &c.	12	14½	4	1 H. 3½	1 H. 1	Arnold's First Greek Book; Gram., Wettemann's	Virgil's Aen., Book II.; Sallust, Bell. Cat. (lost half); Crombie's Gym.; Arnold's Latin Comp.; Erivains, Francois; Elizabeth, &c.,	9	10½	8	12	Latin Gram., Edw. V.L.; Hiley's Exercises.	
Latin	All 7	-	3 16	4 A. ½	2 5	5 H. 1	12	Hesiod's Odes, Bk. I.; Livy, Bk. 21, 45 sec., &c.	Horace's Odes, Bk. I.; Virgil's Aen., Book II.; Sallust, Bell. Cat. (lost half); Crombie's Gym.; Arnold's Latin Comp.; Erivains, Francois; Elizabeth, &c.,	17	13½	4	1 H. 3½	1 H. 1	Arnold's First French Book.	30 in 2 Div.	11	4	2	3	Delille's First French Book.	
French	All 3	-	18 14	2 1	2 2	2 Ecrivains Francais; Foster's Exercises; La Fontaine, &c.	17	Ecrivains Francais; Foster's Exercises; La Fontaine, &c.	Schiller.	16	14	1	2	Same as First Class	16	10	3	1½	-	Foster's Examples; Wharton's do.; Calder's Arithmetic, &c.		
German	6	-	15s.	6 15	2 1	2 -	16	Foster's Examples; Wharton's do.; Calder's Arithmetic, &c.	16	14	1	2	Same as First Class	16	10	3	1½	-	Colonio's Algebra, books I. and II.			
Arithmetic	All 4	-	8 15	1 2	-	2 -	16	Colonio's Algebra, to Progn.; Port's Euclid, 4th and 6th Books.	16	14	2	2	Same as First Class	16	10	3	1½	-	Foster's Examples, and viva voce Explan.; Tables.			
Mathematics,	24	2	-	8 15	2 2½	-	5	Colonio's Algebra, books I. and II.	16	14	2	2½	Same as First Class	16	10	3	1½	-	Foster's Examples, and viva voce Explan.; Tables.			

* Total number of boys in School, 65.

† The German lessons are held in extra time chiefly.

LEWISHAM (Colfe's).—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subj.	jeets.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee for my Child for learning each Subject (Per Quarter).	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Exercises per Week.
History.	All 4	-	12 12 12 12	H. 3	Smith's Greece, 10 ch.	17	14	I. 1
Geography.	53 3	-	- - -	H. 2	-	17	14	II. 4
English Grammar.	36 2	-	- -	H. 2	-	-	-	III. 4
English Literature.	All 4	-	12 12 12 12	H. 2	Milton's Par. Lost, 350 lines memoriter and etymological; Frich., Study of Words, Tongues, Essays, Translations, The Bible	17	14	IV. 4
English Composition.	All -	-	- - -	H. 1	-	-	-	V. 4
*Reading.	All 4	-	15 15 15 15	H. 1	-	1 -	-	VI. 4
Writing.	- 3	-	158. - - -	H. 1	-	-	-	VII. 4
Drawing.	-	-	- - -	H. 1	-	-	-	VIII. 4
Absentee List, Prayers, &c.	-	-	- - -	H. 1	-	-	-	VII. 4
								32
								32

The time stated in the above Table includes only that passed in School. Several of the Lessons and all Exercises are prepared and written out of School hours.

* The reading of Bible is included under Religious Knowledge.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

The new scheme has been in operation only *six years*; when the present
head master was appointed, there were no scholars in the school at all, either
foundation or day.

- (a.) A sizarship and scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin.
(b.) 10th place in examination for direct commissions.
-

Clerk to Trustees:

C. R. Vines, Leathersellers' Hall, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Head Master:

Rev. T. Bramley, M.A.

NEW CROSS.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated to have been projected by several naval officers in A.D. 1831; first opened at Camberwell, A.D., 1833, and removed to its present site A.D. 1844. Incorporated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86. (local and personal) A.D. 1840. Dr. Bell gave 4,895*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* consols and 4,895*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* reduced bank annuities, to be applied towards general maintenance of school on Madras system. Deeds in corporation chest accessible to members.

School property.—Present value of income arising from endowment, donations, subscriptions, debentures, fees on entrance, and for board and tuition, 8,537*l.*, besides school buildings, site, and premises. Ogle scholarship 1,000*l.* stock, for gratuitous board and education of a son of a post captain. Twelve boys boarded and educated gratuitously in virtue of grant from "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund." Seven boarded and educated at an annual payment of 7*l.* in virtue of a donation received from "Royal Patriotic Fund." Two naval cadetships annually given by Admiralty, successful competitor for first of which is entitled for one year to "Yarborough scholarship," being dividends on 1,122*l.* stock. A commission in the Royal Marines, and a nomination for a clerk's assistant, Royal Navy. Two scholarships at University, one for 10*l.* for four years, open to all; other, for sons of naval and marine officers, being dividends on 973*l.* consols.*

School site and buildings adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For enabling less affluent naval and marine officers of not lower than ward-room rank (preference being given to sons of members of corporation), to give their sons a sound general education. No pupil admitted under age of eight. Boys admitted by the council gratuitously or at a less annual payment than 25*l.* not to stay more than five years. Certificate of good conduct from master of last school in which candidate has been educated required. No pupil admitted until medical officer has certified such pupil to be free from any infirmity that may render him objectionable to institution (rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Madras system adopted. English, French, Latin, Greek, ancient and modern history, and geography, arithmetic, navigation, mathematics, and natural philosophy. German for advanced pupils without extra charge except for books. Opportunities for extra studies. (Rules.)

* Summary of balance sheet for year ending 31st December 1864:—

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	154 11 11	Salaries and wages	2,708 12 10
Interest	510 8 5	Victualling, firing, soap, and lighting	3,320 12 8
Donations and subscriptions	1,068 16 9	Repairs, &c. furnishing	1,335 6 0
Debentures	75 0 0	Books, printing, and stationery	250 15 11
Entrances	10 0 0	Laundry and house expenses	443 8 0
Board and tuition	6,845 11 5	Rates, taxes, and insurance	191 7 8
"Gratuities and reduced fund"	52 10 2	Sundry and incidental expenses	230 18 5
Legacy fund	590 0 0	Chapel	138 14 6
University scholarship	10 8 1	Transferred to board and tuition from "gratuitous," &c. and Ogle fund	70 0 0
Yarborough "	32 15 1	Scholarships	66 18 11
Ogle "	30 0 0	Swimming-bath fund	95 2 7
Malcolm	28 6 10	Invested in consols	802 18 3
Swimming-bath fund	95 2 7	Balance	111 10 6
General fund, produce of stock	267 15 0		£9,771 6 3

Government and Masters.—Council consists of president, four acting vice-presidents, and 24 directors chosen at annual meeting of members of corporation ; appoint head and all other masters. All matters not connected with instruction and discipline are under supervision of secretary.

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—

Head master must be a clergyman graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Classical.

Masters.—Head master D.D., two classical, mathematical, French, writing, drill, and four assistant masters paid by salaries. Drawing, dancing, and music masters paid by pupils' fees. Head master has house, other masters (except occasional ones) rooms.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—203. Three meals a day ; meat once, for delicate boys twice. Terms for board and instruction, including books, stationery, washing, and medical attendance, sons of naval and marine officers of ward-room rank, 35*l.*, or sons of officers whose circumstances in judgment of council do not enable them to pay maximum charge 25*l.*, or (a few) 15*l.*; boys not being sons of naval or marine officers, 50*l.* if nominated by a debenture holder or subscriber of 10*l.*, or 50 guineas if not nominated. Rise at 6 a.m. or 7 a.m., retire at 8 p.m. or 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read with tolerable fluency.

School on Madras system. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction part of system. School work begins and ends with prayers in chapel.

Promotions partly by half-years' work and partly by examination.

Examinations at Easter by examiners chosen by council ; at Michaelmas by head master. Prizes of books and medals given by council.

Punishments : impositions, stoppage of leave, and other privileges, caning and very rarely birching ; the last two publicly, and by head master only.

Two playgrounds of about an acre, besides a field of four acres. A master always present during play hours. Boys not allowed, with few exceptions, beyond school precincts.

Four boys gone to Oxford within the last five years.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 32 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Playtime, including time spent at meals, 22 hours per week.

LIST OF COUNCIL, &c. (1867).

COUNCIL :

President :

Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, K.C.B.

Acting Vice-Presidents :

Vice-Admiral Sir George Back.

Rear-Admiral E. Barnett.

Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton.

Rear-Admiral W. G. H. Whish.

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Directors :

- Capt. W. C. Aldham, R.N., C.B.
- John Breaks, Esq., R.N.
- Rev. J. C. Connolly (Chaplain), R.N.
- Lieut.-Col. G. W. Congdon, R.M.
- Dr. W. T. Domville, R.N.
- Admiral J. A. Duntze.
- Capt. C. R. Egerton, R.N.
- Commander Thomas Eyton, R.N.
- Rear-Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B.
- Capt. G. S. Hand, R.N., C.B.
- Sir Edward Hilditch, M.D., R.N., I.H.
- Rev. E. Kitson (Chaplain), R.N.
- Rev. J. H. Lang (Chaplain) R.N.
- Vice-Admiral Sir G. Lushington, K.C.B.
- Vice-Admiral J. B. B. M'Hardy.
- Capt. E. J. P. Pearn, R.N.
- Lieut.-Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E.
- Capt. Robert Robertson, R.N.
- Commander John Sanders, R.N.
- Lieut.-Col. J. H. Stewart, R.M.
- Rear-Admiral R. H. Stopford.
- Rev. W. Guise Tucker (Chaplain), R.N.
- Dr. John Wilson, R.N., I.H.

Secretary :

Alfred Eames, Royal Naval School, New Cross, S.E.

Head Master (appointed 1867) :

Rev. Charles William Arnold, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters :

- Rev. G. F. Heather, B.A., Second Classical Master.
- Rev. T. Meymott Tidy, M.A., Third Classical Master
- Mr. Wm. Hogg, Mathematical Master.
- Mr. R. A. Ram, B.A., Composition Master.
- M. Lemaignt, French Master.
- Mr. G. F. Hawke, Writing Master.
- Herr Fortschunk, German Master.
- Mr. E. A. Goodall, Drawing Master.
- Mr. J. Locke Gray, Organist and Music Master.
- Mr. R. W. Gwatkin, Dancing Master.
- Sergeant Lock, R.M., Drill Master.

3. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed
Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

CITY OF LONDON.	Character of Neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW- MENT.							
		Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsoletc.	State of School Buildings.	Average Income.			
		Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.			Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, dimin- ishing, or sta- tionary.
Allhallows, Barking	- - - -	With Brewers Company.	?	? Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees	£ 41 <i>4</i>	£ (See p. 9.)	Stat.
Christ's Hospital :—	(a) London	In hospital strong room.	By permission only.	Statutes made and varied by authority of charter.	Good	Governors and their officers.	—	42,000	47,000 Inc.
(b) Hertford—									
Preparatory School									
and									
Girls' School	- -								
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	- - -	At the Guild-hall, and at school.	Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Rent-charge.	900	900	900 Stat.
Mercers' School, College Hill.	- - -	No return.	(See p. 43.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neale's Foundation School.	- - -	Bankers	-	-	-	Trustees	147	147	147 Stat.
Stationers' School.	- - -	-	-	Observed	Good	Trustees	500	460	460 Stat.

(Continued on p. 148)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.			OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.	Exhibitions at School.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundations, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	£ 0	None	£ 0	The Brewers Company.	—	Trstees.	—	Allhallows Barking and St. John Wapping.	Boys admitted.	—	Election.	Stat.	Classical -	None for sch.
25	1700	None	0	Ld. Mayor, Aldermen, and 12 Members of Common Council ex off.; besides donation Governors.	Governors.	—	Poor children.	Both	(See p. 13.)	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical, commercial, and general.	Bord., lodg. clothing, &c.	
15	644	12	152	The Corporation of London ex officio and a committee appointed by them.	Trstees.	Yes	City of London.	Boys	Sons of free-men preferred.	Nominat. and Competitn.	Inc.	Classical -	None.	
2	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Classical -	None.
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	Certain Parishes.	Boys	—	—	—	—	None.
None	0	None	0	Sta-tioners Company.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Stationers Company.	Boys	Sons of liverymen and freemen preferred.	Nominat.	—	Semi-class	None.

(Continued on next page.)

CITY OF LONDON.	Number.	MASTERS.						CHARACTER		
		Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scho- lars, (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
Allhallows, Barking.	H.M., 2d M., Fr. M., and draw. M.	Trstees.	- - -	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. - -	H.M.	60 D.	- - -	6
Christ's Hospi- tal:— (a) London	10 Classical, 3 math., 15 modern, &c.	Govern- ors.	Governors.	Governors.	Govern- ors.	A graduate and in Holy Orders.	The chief gram. math. and coml. Mrs. Grm. M. & read. and writ. M.	775 B.	- - -	- - -
(b) Hertford— Preparatory School and	4 classical, 4 reading and writing masters.	Govern- ors.	Governors.	Governors.	Govern- ors.	Graduate in Holy Orders.	449 B.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Girls' School	Head mis- tress, assist. mistress.	Govern- ors.	Governors.	Govern- ors.	- - -	- - -	H.M.	18 B.	- - -	- - -
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheap- side.	H.M. 2nd M., 20 assist. Ms.	Corporation.	Corporation.	Com- mittee.	Com- mittee.	Directed by Act (see Précis).	H.M. allow- ance for Hse.	641 D.	No change.	30
Mercers' School, College Hill.	H.M. and 3 assist. M.	Mercers	- - -	Mercers	- - -	- - -	H.M.	70 D.	- - -	- - -
Neale's Founda- tion School.	- - -	Trustees.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None	28 D.	Both	- -
Stationers' School.	H.M., Eng., Fr., draw., and Germ. masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	150 D.	No change.	25

(Continued on p. 150.)

OF SCHOOL.		BOARDING HOUSES. -												
Boarders.	Day Scho- lars.	Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to Any Uni- versity. Other Places of Educa- tion.	Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom kept, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills,			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.		
						(a)	(b)	(c)						
Per cent.	Per cent. 40 A. 60 B.			None		£	£	£						
45 A. 55 B.				All board in the hospital.	— Yes	0	0	0	6 to 6½ a.m. 8 to 9½ p.m. Grecians at 11.	By warden, ward matron, monitors, and mastrs.	686	16 for Grecians.		
All B. & C.		1		All board in hospital.	— Yes	0	0	0	6 to 7 a.m., 8½ to 7½ p.m.	By nurses, under steward, and matron.	418	None		
45 A. 55 B.	8·6	—	None rec- ognized.	All board in hospital.	— Yes	0	0	0	6 a.m. S., 7 a.m. W., 8 p.m.	By nurse and moni- tresses.	—	—		
90 A. 10 B.	·4	·	·	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
B.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
55 A. 45 B.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION

CITY OF LONDON.	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Sub- ject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e. by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt, (a) in School; (b) out of School, under Super- vision; (c) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn			
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German. <small>Other Foreign Languages</small>
Allhallows Barking.	40	23	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By Latin, French, and arithmetic.	Marks and examination.	2 hours nightly required.	60	—	60	—
Christ's Hospital:— (a) London	42	30	Boys drafted in from Hertford.	Uniform by classics chiefly in grammar sch., and English in Eng. sch.	Marks and examination.	In middle and upper classes, a few out of school. No supervision.	760	660	542	—
(b) Hertford— Preparatory School and	42	31 Sum. 25 Win.	Read Gospels with facility.	Uniform by Latin chiefly in grammar sch., Eng. subjects in reading and writing schools.	Examination and seniority.	All in school	449	—	—	—
Girls' School	41	30 Sum. 26 Win.	No fixed standard.	—	By seniority	Out of school, under supervision.	—	—	—	—
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheap-side.	39	29	Reading fluently, and first four rules of arithmetic.	By classics and mathematics.	Marks and examinations. Exam. only in 2 head classes.	All out of school. No supervision.	380	84	413	119
Mercers' School, College Hill.	37	30	Write easy verse of Bible from dictation.	Separate for each.	Marks and examination.	Half out of sch. No supervision.	70	31	70	—
Neale's Foundation School.	44	26	None	Separate	—	—	15	0	28	—
Stationers' School.	43	30	Read and write	By one chiefly.	Examination and marks.	All out of school	143	10	143	25

(Continued on p. 152.)

INSTRUCTION.

	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Number of Scholars who learn	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics ; (a) taken from Text-Books ; (b) dictated orally ; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn				Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text-Books ; (b) by Lectures : (c) Experiments shown by Tutor ; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.	
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.			Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	
Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations ; (b) Tutor ; (c) without aid.					Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences ; (b) continuous Pieces ; (c) original Composition.							
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	60	20	All three	-	20	—	—
Translations sometimes in head class.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	570	209	All three	-	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Chiefly <i>viva voce</i> and short sentences.	449	—	Text-books and dictated.	-	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	All three	-	—	—	—
No restriction	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	641	184	All three	-	219	—	641
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	70	44	At master's discretion.	-	—	—	—
(c)	P.	—	P.	—	(a)	28	2	(a), (b), (c),	-	—	—	—
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	150	45	All three	-	20	1	110
									110	110	110	All four.

(Continued on next page.)

CITY OF LONDON.	INSTRUCTION—cont.												Examinations conducted by	Exam. appoin. by H.M. Trustee or other	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.	Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Drawing, D.G.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free-hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Masters.			
Allhallows, Barking.	60	60	60	—	30	—	40	30	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C.	—	—	Yearly	Yearly trustees.	
Christ's Hospi- tal:—															
(a) London	760	700	—	140	65	700	570	436	740	E.P., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M.	—	—	Yearly	By govern. yearly.	
(b) Hertford— Preparatory School	200	200	449	—	—	449	449	—	—	—	—	—	3 times a year.	By govern. yearly.	
and															
Girls' School	18	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	18	Vocal music to all	Needlework for all, Industrial work for 15.	Yearly by upper grammar master of London School.	Occasional by visitir governor		
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheap- side.	641	328	261	—*	—*	—	641	105	80	Drawing and sing- ing (see Précis).	—	—	—	Yearly 1 Committ.	
Mercers' School, College Hill.	70	70	—	—	—	14	70	70	—	G.D., D.F., D.M.	Dictation 70.	Yearly	By Merce Company yearly.		
Neale's Founda- tion School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Stationers' School.	143	143	143	80	110	150	150	143	—	D.M., C.	—	—	Yearly trustees.		

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.	
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.									
No -	No -	No -	60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	None -	None -	
-	Special instruction in mathematical school.	Greek discontinued in Latin School.	775	Ch. of Eng.	Uppr. gram. M.	Special, morning and evening.	All	Upper grammar master.	All; 2 -	All; 2 -	
No -	No -	No -	449	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. of gram. sch.	Special, morning and evening.	All	Boys too young.	None -	All; 2 -	
-	-	-	18	Ch. of Eng.	Mistress.	Special, morning and evening.	All	Head grammar master of the school at Hertford.	All; 2 -	All; 2 -	
Yes, in upper classes.	No -	No -	641	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	- - -	None -	None -	
No -	No -	No -	70	None; H.M. must be clergyn.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -	
-	-	-	-	None	H.M.	None	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	
No -	To a certain extent.	No -	150	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	- - -	None -	None -	

given in these subjects.

CITY OF LONDON.	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION -				
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.	
Allhallows, Barking.	Yes -	Public; seldom used.	All - -	No powers -	None -	—	None -	-	-	
Christ's Hospital:— (a) London	No -	In presence of warden and a few boys.	None - -	They report only.	Warden and sub-officers present at play.	32 sum. 22 win.	About 3 acres.	Within bounds.	All -	
(b) Hertford—Preparatory School and Girls' School	H.M. in gram. sch.; H.M. in read. and writ. sch.; steward out of school.	Public - - -	- - -	No powers -	Steward and beadles in playground.	About 27.	3 acres	Within premises.	All -	
City of London School, Milk Street, Cheapside.	Yes -	Public -	Expulsion and suspension; and caning by order of H.M.	No powers -	None -	None	None -	-	-	
Mercers' School, College Hill.	Yes -	Public -	Detention on Saturday half holidays and expulsion.	No powers -	None -	One hour daily.	40 yds. by 10 yds.	Close	All -	
Neale's Foundation School.	Yes -	Not used -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	None -	-	-	
Stationers' School.	Subject to trustees.	Public -	Corporal -	Expel from playground, and report.	A master present.	An hour daily.	Small	Close	All -	

(Continued on p. 156.)

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.						
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Prepara- tion, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.		
				H.M.	Parents.					
No	No	No	To all	Those in use.	- - - - -	- - - - -	Expedient if possible after a certain age.	-		
Yes	Athletic exercises.	Yes	To all	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-		
Yes	Both	-	To all	Those in use.	Not known	No	Possible, but not expedient.	Are reported to committee when they arise.		
No	No	-	To all	Those in use.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-		
No	No	None	To upper classes.	Those in use.	The same	Present system satisfactory.	Neither possible nor expedient.	None.		
No	No	None	To all	Those in use.	The same	Present system satisfactory.	Expedient if possible.	Want of class rooms and outdoor school life, &c., late entrance and short stay of boys.		
			None	English, maths., Latin, French, &c.	The same	By Masters and Trustees.	No	Want of discipline and zeal at home.		
No	Drilling	-	None yet	Langs., maths., physical science, and draw.	French, Lat., arith., phys. science, writ., and drawing.	Is so examined.	Neither	None.		

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX <i>(Part of).</i>	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW-							
		Statutes.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete!'	State of School Buildings.	Average Income.			Increasing, dimin- ishing, or sta- tionary.
		Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.			Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	
Hackney - Orchard Street boys' and infant school.	Mechanics and labourers.	Theological seminary, Well Street.	To subscribers.	Varied by authority.	? insufficient.	Trustees	£ 230	£ 230	£ 230 Stat.
Hammersmith - The Godolphin School.	Middle class chiefly.	Trustees	Ycs	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	450	436	436 ^(†) Inc.
Islington - Lady Owen's school.	Trading -	Brewers' Hall.	?	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	1,938	1,639	656 —
Stepney - Coopers Company's School.	Seafaring mechanics, &c	Deed in public office.	—	? Observed -	In-different.	Trustees	949	831	846 ? Stat.
Stratford-le-Bow - Sir John Jolles' school.	- - -	No information from Drapers' Company.	—	— - -	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster:- Palmer's School -	- - -	In the chapel.	No	? Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees	2,352	—	About 186 —
Emery Hill's School -	- - -	At almshouses.	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	456	—	125 Stat.
St. Clement Danes. Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	- - -	In Court of Chancery, and at manager's office.	Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Managers	—	600	600 Stat.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields Archbishop Tenison's School.		Act of Parliament.	—	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	76	76	— Stat.
Whitechapel - -	Trading -	Scheme at trustees' bankers.	Copies printed.	Observed -	Good	Trustees			(See p. 107.)

(Continued on p. 158.)

(* Girls taught in
(†) By 325*l.* per annum on extinction

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.									
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.		Qualifications required in Trustees.		School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.		School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.		Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.		Place on Foundation, how obtained.		Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical; or Non-Classical.	
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.														
None	—	None	—	—	(See p. 59.)	Trstees.	Yes	—	Boys	None	—	—	—	—	Non-class.	None for schl.	
None	—	1	15	Founder's heirs and others.	Solvency and residence within 12 miles.	Master, except for expulsion.	Yes with consent of founder's heirs.	(See p. 64.)	Boys	(See p. 64.)	Nomination.	30, stat.	Semi-class.	Maintenance, if possible, of free scholars.			
None	—	None	—	The Brewers' Company.	Yes	Trstees.	Yes	Islington and Clerkenwell parishes.	Boys	Residence	Nomination.	120 Stat.	Non-class.	None for schl.			
None	—	None	—	The Coopers Company.	—	Trstees.	Yes	—	Boys	Orig. parish of Stepney preferred.	Nomination.	Inc.	Semi-class.	None for school.			
None	—	None	—	The Drapers Company.	—	—	—	Stratford, Bow, and Bromley, St. Leonards.	Boys	Residence	—	—	Semi-class.	None			
None	0	None	0	10 local	Residence in Westmst.	Trstees.	—	St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist parishes.	Boys	Residence abs.	—	—	—	Alms people.			
None	0	None	0	10 local	Residence in Westmst.	Trstees.	—	St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist parishes.	Boys	Residence abs.	—	—	Stat.	Semi-class.	Alms people.		
None	0	None	0	All Local Rate-payers resident in parish.	Managers.	Yes	Parish	Boys	Residence abs.	Nominat.	Stat.	Semi-class	None for sch.				
—	—	None.	0			Yes	Parish	Girls	Residence abs.	Nominat.	Stat.	—	—	None for sch.			
—	—	15	63	3 ex off. and 9 others.	None	Trstees.	—	Inhabitants of Westminster, especially St. Martin's parish.	Boys	None	Selected by merit.	Stat.	Semi-class.	—			
None	—	None	—	5 ex off. 12 others.	Residence.	?Master	Yes	Parish	Boys	Residence preferred.	Claim	Stat.	Semi-class.	None			

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX <i>(Part of).</i>	MASTERS.						CHARACTER		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scho- lars (D)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Ap- pointed	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.				
Hackney - Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	H.M. and assistants. Mistress and assist. in infant school.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees. Trstees.	None	H.M.	141 D.	-	-
Hammersmith - The Godolphin School.	H.M., 2d M., Mod. M., 3 asst. Ms. Fr. M., Ger. M., Draw. M.	Founder's heirs, or in default, trustees.	Trustees, with consent of founder's heirs.	Trstees. Trstees.	Graduate of an English university, and licensed by bishop.	H.M.	50 B. 140 D.	-	3
Islington - Lady Owen's school.	H.M., 2nd M., Junr M., Drawing M., & French M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees. Trstees.	-	H.M.	120 D.	-	3
Stepney - Coopers Company's School.	H.M., 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, French and Drilling M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees. Trstees.	None	2d M. and 4th M.	200 D.	-	3
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jolles' school.	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	-	-	D.	-	-	-
Westminster - Palmer's School	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	None	-	H.M.	23 D.	No change.	‡
Emery Hill's School.	H.M. -	Trstees.	- - -	None	-	H.M.	35 D.	-	‡
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	H.M., 2 assist. Ms., Fr. M., Draw. M.	Managers.	Managers.	Managers.	Member of Ch. of England, certified by H.M. of Xt. Hospital.	H.M.	94 D.	Class of boy slower	-
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Tennison's School.	H.M. and 2 assist. Mists.	Managers.	Managers.	Managers.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	57 D.	No change.	-
Whitechapel -	H.M., 2 asst. class. Ms., Fr. M., and Draw. M.	Trstecs.	Trustees -	Trstees. Trstees.	In Holy Orders, or member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	98 D.	-	8
	H.M., 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Ms., M. of lower sch., and 2 assist. Writing and Draw. Ms.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees. Trstees.	None	None	230 D.	-	9

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.												
Boarders.	Day School- lars.	Any Uni- versity.	Other Places of Educa- tion.	Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to	Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.			Amount of Yearly Bills,			Hours of (a) Rising (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
							Meat every Day.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a) Highest,	(b) Average,	(c) Lowest.			
Per cent.	Per cent.	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 A.	100 A.	2 or 3	A few	H.M.	H.M.; two ass't. instrs. jointly.	H.M.	Yes	84	68	44	{ (a) 7 (b) 9 }	Monitors -	760	None	None	
—	100 B.	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	10 B. 90 C.	0	0	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5 A. 5 B. 90 C.	0	0	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5 A. 75 B. 20 C.	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	100 B.	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5 A. 95 B.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	10 A. 90 { B. C. }	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX <i>(Part of).</i>	INSTRUCTION							Number of Scholars who learn			
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Sub- ject or group of Subjects solely ; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined ; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority ; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School ; (b) out of School, under Supervi- sion ; (c) out of School without Supervision.			Latin.	Greek.	French.
							German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.			
Hackney — Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	47	25	Nothing -	Mixed -	Discretion of master.	All out of school.	-	-	14	-	—
Hammersmith — The Godolphin School.	39	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One and a half hours out of school, boarders under superv.	All	76	136	6	—
Islington — Lady Owen's school.	42	34 summer 32 winter	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Uniform -	By merit -	Part out of school.	-	-	60	-	—
Stepney — Coopers Company's School.	43	34	Reading and writing.	Uniform, by reading chiefly.	Marks principally.	Chiefly out of school.	134	-	54	-	—
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jollies' School.	48	28	- - -	Separate for each.	Marks for lessons.	-	14	-	14	-	—
Westminster — Palmer's School	47	25	None -	By reading only.	At master's discretion.	All in school	-	-	-	-	—
Emery Hill's School.	45	—	None -	By all together.	By reading principally.	A few out of school.	4	-	-	-	—
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	40	29	Read and write a little	By Latin and arithmetic.	Marks and examination.	All out of school	96	-	71	-	—
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Tennison's School.	42	27 ¹ / ₂ sum. 25 ¹ / ₂ wint.	Read mono-syllables and write a little.	By abilities and attainments.	Examination -	All out of school	-	-	5	8	—
Whitechapel -	44	30	None -	By a group of subjects.	By examination.	Three-quarters out of school. No supervision.	70	-	60	-	—
	44	27 ¹ / ₂ sum. 25 ¹ / ₂ wint.	Reading and writing.	Group -	Marks and examination.	Chiefly out of school.	126	-	126	126	-

(Continued on p. 162.)

INSTRUCTION.

	Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.				Number of Scholars who learn				Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
		Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.			Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.		
- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	110	-	All - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	- - -
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All	- - -	All	108	All - -	30	-	-	-	-	-	40 100 100
Without aid	- - -	- - -	P.V.	-	- - -	- - -	120	120	All - -	-	120	120	120	120	Text books	- - -
Without aid	P.	- -	P.	-	Short sentences	200	10	Text books chiefly.		24	-	10	-	1	-	- - -
- - -	P.	-	P.	-	(a) and (b)	50	-	Text books		4	4	-	All	-	Nat. Hist., (b).	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	23	-	All three		-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -
Master	- -	P.	-	-	Short sentences	35	-	Text books and dictated.		-	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -
Without aid	P.	- -	P.	-	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	110	30	All three		12	30	-	-	-	-	- - -
- - -	- - -	P.	P.	-	- - -	-	-	All three		-	-	-	-	-	Natural history by lectures.	- - -
Without aid	P.	- -	P.	-	Short sentences	80	12	Dictated and set in writing.		4	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -
(a) A few upper boys. (c) Without aid.	P.V.	-	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	230	130	All - -		120	120	24	24	24	-	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX <i>Part of).</i>	Number of Scholars who learn										Which of the following Subjects taught : Geometrical Draw- ing, G.D.; Perspec- tive, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.	Masters.		Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.	
Hackney - Orchard Street boys' and infants' school.	80	80	80	—	80	121	121	50	?	G.D., D.F.	—	—	—	Yearly by trustees.
Hammeramith The Godolphin School.	All	All	Lower forms.	Upper forms.	145	—	All but 6th form.	35	7	P., D.M., C.	—	—	Yearly, and H.M. periodically.	Yearly, by trustees.
Islington - Lady Owen's School.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	20	—	G.D., P.D., F.C.	—	—	H.M. half yearly.	Yearly by H.M. and trustees.
Stepney Coopers Company's School.	100	200	200	100	28	200	200	53	—	G.D., D.F.	—	Mapping for 28.	—	Yearly, trustees.
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jollie's School.	20	40	20	—	20	55	55	20	40	G.D., P., D.F., T.M., P.M.	—	—	—	—
Westminster:— Palmer's School	10	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	23	Singing	—	—	—	Yearly, by one of the governors.
Emery Hill's School.	18	35	35	—	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yearly, appointed by treasurer.
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Grammar School and Middle Class Girls' School.	110	110	110	30	110	110	110	71	36	D.F., D.M., C., P.M.	—	—	Once a term by H.M. classes 2-5 monthly	Yearly by managers.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Arch. Temison's School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.F., harmony, instrumental M., and class singing.	Mental arithmetic.	—	—	Yearly by clergymen invited by mistress.
Whitechapel	60	60	70	—	48	80	80	32	—	D.F., D. M., and C.	—	—	—	Yearly, by trustees.
	230	230	230	24	126	122	122	230	—	D.F., G.D., P., D.M.	—	—	H.M. at Xmas.	Midsummer, trustees.

(Continued on p. 164.)

INSTRUCTION—cont.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes	- - - - -	- - - - -	121	Independent nonconformist, but open to all.	H.M.	Extempore morn. and evening.	All	None - -	None - -	None - -
	Yes.		All	Ch. of Eng.	Msrs.	Prayer Book and special, morn. and even.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
Boys selected to learn French and drawing.	- - - - -	- - - - -	120	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	- - - -	None - -	None - -
-	- - - - -	- - - - -	200	Open to all.	Msrs.	Prayer Book morn.	All	Chaplain to Company.	None - - -	- - - - -
-	- - - - -	- - - - -	55	-	H.M.	- - -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
No	No. - -	No - -	23	Ch. of Eng.	H. M.	Prayer Book morning and evening	All	- - - -	All; 1 -	All; 2 -
-	- - - - -	- - - - -	28	Ch. of Eng.	H. M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	- - - -	All; 1 -	All; 2 -
No	No - -	No - -	110	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and asst. M.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	None - -	None - -
-	- - - - -	- - - - -	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and asst. M's.	Prayer book morning and evening.	All	- - - -	None - -	None - -
-	- - - - -	Yes - - -	80	Ch. of Eng.	H. M.	Morning -	All	H. M. -	None - -	With parents.
-	- - - - -	- - - - -	230	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All, who do not object	- - - -	None - -	None - -

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX <i>(Part of).</i>	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION			
	H. M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Boarders, or Day Boys or both.
Hackney Orchard Street boys' and in- fants' school.	Yes - -	Public -	All - - -	No powers -	None	-	341 sq. yds.	Close	All
Hammersmith The Godolphin School.	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	Impositions and fagging.	Partial	27	3½ acres	Close	All
Islington Lady Owen's School.	? Yes -	Public -	All - - -	None - -	None	-	None	-	-
Stepney Coopers Com- pany's School.	Yes - -	Public -	- - - -	No powers -	None	-	715 sq. yds.	Adjoin- ing.	All
Stratford-le-Bow Sir John Jollies' School.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	-	-	34 ft. by 34 ft.	Adjoin- ing.	All
Westminster :— Palmer's School	Subject to trustees.	Public -	- - - -	- - - -	None	-	None	-	-
Emery Hill's School.	Yes - -	Public -	- - - -	- - - -	None	-	None	-	-
St. Clement Danes, Commercial Gram- mar School and Middle class Girls' School.	No - -	Public -	Caning and suspension.	None -	A mas- ter pre- sent.	10 min. daily.	15 yds. by 15 yds.	Close	All
St. Martin-in- the-Fields, Arch. Teni- son's School.	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	No powers -	None	-	10 min. daily.	40 ft. by 33 ft.	Close
Whitechapel	Ycs - -	Not used -	Suspension -	None - -	None	-	None	-	-

(Continued on p. 166.)

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None	—	—	All	Those in use.	Those in use, except drawing.	No	In case of special aptitude.	Unpunctuality, & irregularity, and want of supervision for home lessons.
Yes	Drilling optional.	Yes	H. M. house.	Those in use.	Those in use.	Present system satisfactory.	Neither.	—
None	—	—	All	Those in use.	Those in use.	Present system satisfactory.	Neither.	—
None	Drilling	—	Small	Writing, arith., spelling, grammar, geogr., history, and math.	Spelling, writing, and arithmetic.	Present system satisfactory.	Neither	None.
—	—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	None	Those in use.	No opinion expressed.	Present method satisfactory.	Impossible	None.
—	—	—	—	Reading, writing, arith.	The same	No	—	Boys admitted not knowing their letters.
No	Drilling	—	To elder boys.	Those in use.	Those in use.	By universities.	Neither	Want of under masters, interference of managers, early removal of boys.
No	No	None	None	Those in use.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic generally.	—	—	Difficulty in removing inefficient under-masters. Powers of H. M. indefinite.
—	No	No	None	Commercial subjects.	The same	By trustees	Both possible and expedient.	Ignorance of boys on entering and leaving early.
None	—	—	None	Those in use.	Those in use in opinion of more intelligent, book-keeping, drawing, ornamental writing, &c. others.	Examiners engaged in examining schools chosen by schools to be examined.	Neither	Parents only appreciating showy subjects.

COUNTY OF SURREY (Part of).	Character of neigh- bouring Population.	CONSTITUTION, AND ENDOWMENT.									
		Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,— varied by original Authority,— by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or con- sisting of Ren- charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			Increasing, dimin- ishing, or sta- tionary.	
		Where deposited.	Accessible to Pub- lic.				Gross.	Net.	paid to Actualy School.		
Dulwich College (Upper School).	Mixed sub-urban.	-	-	Yes	Varied by Act of Parl.	Fair	Trustees	£ 12,513 rental only.	—	£ 1,230 and 1,340 to lower sch.	Inc.
Dulwich College (Lower School).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lambeth (Rich's School)	Manufacturing.	Mercers Company.	No	Varied by Company.	Good	Mercers Company.	Company give no Returns.	261.12s.	—	—	Stat.
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's).	Commercial, professional, labouring, and seafaring.	School	-	No	Scheme in 1837; revised 1860.	Fair	Trustees	£ 4,605	3,079	2,413	Inc.
Southwark (St. Saviour's).	Chiefly artisans.	With treasurer.	No	Scheme 1850	Good	Trustees	415	415	415	415	Dec.
COUNTY OF KENT (Part of).											
Lewisham	-	Mercantile	-	-	-	Scheme 1857	Good	Leather-sellers Company.	-	-	Inc.
New Cross	-	-	-	Corporation chest.	No	-	Good	Council	8,537	†	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.									
Exhibitions at Universities.	Exhibitions at School.	Number.	Total annual value.	Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules new in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Number of probable Foundations, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Other Purposes of Endowment.					
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.	Foundation Scholarships.	50, abt.	8 out of 19 local, elected by vestries.	One must be resident.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.								
Not more than 8.	Not more than 800.	—	—	De. Foundation Scholarships.	50, abt.	—	—	—	Yes	Boys belonging to certain parishes in London.	Boys	Residence abs.	Examination.	None yet electd	Classical -	Almshouses, out-pensioners, picture gallery.	
None	—	—	—	De. Foundation Scholarships.	50	—	—	—	—	Certain parishes in London.	Boys	Poverty; residence abs.	Appointment by governors after examination.	Inc.	Semi-class.		
None	—	None	—	Mercers Comp.	—	—	Master	No	Poor of Lambeth.	Boys	Poverty and residence.	-	Stat.	Non-class.			
4	Not more than 320.	—	—	Local	Parishioners, Ch. of Eng.	Both	Yes	Children of parish of St. Olave.	Boys	Residence or business carried on in locality abs.	Presentation by governors.	Stat.	Classical and non-classical.				
3	121	1	1	Local	Residents or rate-payers in parsh.	Both	With consent of Bp. of Win.	Youth of St. Saviour's.	Boys (Scheme).	Residence abs.	Application.	Inc.	Classical -	Apprentices, relief of poor.	None		
1	40	None	—	Leather sellers Company.	—	Governors.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence abs.	Nomination.	—	Classical -	Alms-houses, &c.			
+2	+40	+2	+63	+	—	Council and Mastrs.	Yes	Sons of naval and marine officers.	Boys	Sons of members of corporation pref.	Circumstances judged of by Council.	Stat.	Classical -	None			

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SURREY (Part of).	MASTERS.								CHARACTER	
	Number,	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications of H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Schol- ars (D.)	School changed in Useful- ness, or Class of Scholars; or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.	By whom Ap- pointed.	By whom Dis- missible.					
Dulwich College (Upper School).	Five; and extra masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	2nd M. bytrsts, rest hy H.M. with approbation of trsts.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng. and graduate of university.	H.M. and 2nd M.	D.B.	Formerly confined to 12 poor boys and 68 others with preference to Dulwich.	3½
Dulwich College (Lower School).	Three; and extra masters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees., on recommdtn. of master of college.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	D.	Numbers increased; higher class of scholars.	4
Lambeth (Rich's School).	Eight boys on the foundation taught at parochial school.						H.M.	D.	-	1
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's).	Six (and four in English school), paid moniters.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Governors require graduate of Oxford or Camb.inorders.	H.M. and mstr. of Eng. schl.	D.	Class of boys deteriorated.	¾
Southwark (St.Saviour's).	Two; and extra masters.	Trstees.	Trustees with consent of bishop of Winchester.	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. and Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	D. almost entirely.	Class of boys improved.	16
COUNTY OF KENT (Part of).										
Lewisham	H.M. and assist. at his discretion.	Govrs. with advice of certain persons.	Governors	H.M.	M.A. or B.C.L., Eng. Univ.	H.M.	13 B. 58 D.	Nochange	4	
New Cross	H.M. and eleven others.	Council	Council -	Council with advice of H.M.	Same	Clergyman, graduate of Oxon, Camb., or Dub.	H.M.	B.	Limited No., not sons of naval or marine officers, admitted.	1

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.												
Boarders.	Day Scho.-lars.	Any Uni-Ver-sity.	Other Places of Educa-tion.	Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Houses under whose Control.	Amount of Yearly Bills,	(a) Highest,	(b) Average,	(c) Lowest.	Hours of Rising	(a) Rising	(b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Per cent. 90 A. 10 B.	Per cent. 75 A. 25 B.	4 in 1866-7	—	Trustees	One assis-tant mas-ter and two dames.	H.M.	—	50	40	35	(a) 7½ (b) 8½-10½	Monitors.	450	None		
	65 A. 20 B. 15 C.	None	—	Trustees	None	M. of Coll.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	All of Class C.	—	—	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	35 B. 65 C.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50 A. 55 B.	4	—	Statutes permit master and usher.	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
90 A. 10 B.	A. 25 B. 75]	1	Very few.	—	H.M. alone	—	Yes	76	69	50	(a) 7½ (b) 9-10	No special arrange-ment.	462	None		
All A.	None	8	—	None	None	—	Yes	—	—	—	(a) 6-7 (b) 8-9	Assist. mas-ters and senior boys.	821 throughout.	—		

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SURREY <i>(Part of).</i>	INSTRUCTION										Number of Scholars who learn					
	Number of Weeks in the Year.	Number of Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Sub- ject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority ; or by these com- bined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (a) in School ; (b) out of School, under Supervi- sion ; (c) out of School, without Supervision.						Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan- guages.
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.						
Dulwich College (Upper School.)	39 to 40	31	Varies accord- ing to age.	Separate -	Marks and exam. combined.	(a) $\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $\frac{1}{2}$	130	63	104	-	-					
Dulwich College (Lower School.)	39 to 40	30	Reading and writing.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	(a) $\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $\frac{1}{2}$	82	-	58	-	-					
Lambeth (Rich's School.)	46	30	None of ne- cessity.	Merged in whole school.	Attainment -	-									None.	
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's.)	42	33	Elements of reading.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	Greater part in school.	70	40	-	-	-				-	
Southwark (St. Saviour's.)	42	30	Reading, writ- ing, arith- metic.	Separate -	Marks and examination.	Mostly (c)	110	13	103	35	-				-	
COUNTY OF KENT <i>(Part of).</i>																
Lewisham	40	32	Reading and writing.	Separate for every group of subjects.	Marks chiefly, and exami- nation.	Written exer- cises and repe- tition out of school.	65	16	65	6	-					
New Cross	41	32 to 26	Tolerably fluent read- ing.	Uniform -	Marks and examination.	None out of school, neces- sarily.	All	Senior classes.	All	Senior classes.	-					

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (a) Translations; (b) Tutor; (c) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (a) short Sentences; (b) continuous Pieces; (c) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (a) taken from Text Books; (b) dictated orally; (c) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn				Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by	
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	(a) Text Books; (b) by Lectures; (c) Experiments shown by Tutor; (d) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	-	All three	-	130	55	All three	-	-	-	-	-
Without aid -	P.	-	P.	-	Short sentences	90	17	All three	-	24	24	-	1	-
(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	(a) 6, (b) 2	-	6	6	-	None
Without aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	-	All three	-	All	30	All three	-	40	-	30	Experiments by H.M.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	(a), (b) in Latin, also (c).	120	23	All three	-	25	1	120	120	Chiefly (b) and (c).
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three	-	65	24	All three	-	-	-	-	-
Except lowest class, without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All			All three	-	-	-	-	(b) and (c)

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SURREY (Part of).	INSTRUCTION—cont.													Examination conduct by Examiner appointee either by H.M. Trustees or other	
	Number of Scholars who learn												Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Free- hand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.	Masters.					
Dulwich College (Upper School).	130	130	130	130	130	—	105	60	30	All but T.M.	—	—	H.M. every 2 months.	Governors annually	
Dulwich College (Lower School).	90	90	90	—	24	90	90	71	32	G.D., D.F., D.M.	—	—	Once a year by master of coll.	Annually, trustees.	
Lambeth (Rich's School).	6	8	6	1	6	8	8	8	8	G.D., D.F., T.M., P.M.	—	—	Master	—	—
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's).	All but lowest class.	25	All	All	All	100	150	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C., T.M., P.M.	—	—	Monthly, H.M.	Annually, trustees.			
Southwark (St. Saviour's).	120	120	120	24	—	—	120	37	—	G.D., P., F., D.M., C.	—	—	Annually	Annually, trustees.	
COUNTY OF KENT (Part of).															
Lewisham	65	53	36	65	12	65	65	3	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C., and T.M.; P.M. oc- casionally.	—	—	Three times a year.	Annually, trustees.	
New Cross	—	—	—	All.	—	—	—	About a third.	Few	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., and C.; P.M. a few.	—	—	Michaelmas	Easter council.	

INSTRUCTION—cont.			RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
In 6th form.	In 6th form.	In 6th form and rest of school, for some subjects.	130	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Daily; Ch. of England.	All	H.M. for boarders.	Divinity lesson set on Saturday for Monday.	Residents and boarders, 2.
No -	No -	No -	90	Ch. of Eng.; provisions for exemption.	Master of college.	Daily; Ch. of England.	All	Master of college for preparation of boarders.	Lesson learnt for Monday.	2, for all unless excused by master of college.
-	General instruction only.	-	8	Gh. of Eng.	Rectr. of Lambeth.	Liturgy, morning and evening.	All	Rector of Lambeth.	Two -	Whole -
Yes -	When possible.	Yes -	All	Est. Ch. all admitted.	H.M.	Liturgy chiefly daily.	All	H.M. -	One for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.	Whole school, 2.
1	Occasionally	-	120	None	H.M.	A form as old as the school, daily.	All	H.M. -	One home lesson.	Boarders only.
No -	Towards end of boys' career.	No -	65	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Allexcept those excused	H.M. prepares if requested.	Boarders	Boarders
Yes -	Yes -	Yes -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	1; all -	2; all -

(Continued on next page.)

COUNTY OF SURREY (Part of).	DISCIPLINE.					RECREATION.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punish- ment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play- ground.	Dis- tance of Play- ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Dulwich College (Upper School).	Subject to general rules of governors.	Public -	Caning before whole school.	Cannot punish or fag.	Moni- tors.	-	4½ acres	Close	All
Dulwich College (Lower School).	Subject to general direction of master of college.	Publie and private.	Caning before whole school.	Report to H.M.	Moni- tors.	24	About ¾ acres.	8 mi- nutes walk.	Both
Lambeth (Rich's School).	Yes -	At discre- tion of H.M.	Yes - -	None - -	At home.	-	None	-	-
Southwark (St. Olave's and St. John's).	Yes, under trustees.	Public and private.	Flogging, but very rare.	For teaching and discipline.	None	-	None	-	All
Southwark (St. Saviour's.)	Subject to general rules of trustees.	Public very slight.	Suspension -	May set im- positions.	Moni- tors.	-	Very small.	Close	All
COUNTY OF KENT (Part of). Lewisham	Governors can interfere.	Public -	Corporal -	No monitors -	Pre- sence of master.	18	Small	Close	Both
New Cross	Council can interfere.	Public -	Caning and birching.	General super- vision.	Master generally present.	22	5 acres includ- ing field.	Close	1

RECREATION.				OPINIONS OF HEAD MASTER.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction, in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No - -	Drilling and athletics.	No -	6th form -	Those in Act of Parliament.	- - -	School so examined.	Only towards end of school course.	-
No - -	Drilling and A.E.	Schl. premises.	Foundation scholars only.	Those prescr. by Act.	- - -	School already so examined.	School course too limited to allow it.	-
None - -	Drill - -	All - -	Reading, writing, arith., lat., grammar, and book-keeping.	Book-keeping, reading, gram. and arith.	School under Government Inspection.	- - -	Charity not sufficiently known to inhabitants.	
None - -	Drilling -	None	To 1st class	- - -	Present examiners suffice.	Only in large school.	Low class of boys attending, absence of payment, parochial restriction.	
None - -	Drilling -	None	All - -	Latin, modern languages, mathematics, and commercial.	Governors -	Inexpedient	Limited room.	
No - -	Yes -	Yes	Boarders only.	Those in use.	Writing, French, and arithmetic.	Examiner is appointed by governors.	Not possible or expedient for junior boys.	No special ones.
Yes, and swimming bath.	Yes -	No -	All; no day scholars.	Math., classics, French, German, history, and geography.	Mathematics, and modern languages generally.	School is so examined.	If possible, not desirable.	Neglect of some parents, folly of others, stupidity of boys.

**ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR SECONDARY
INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.**

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION.

ENDOWED
SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.
(*Girls.*)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(For information concerning the Boys' School, at Canterbury, see vol. xi.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By subscription. A society formed in 1749 for founding boys' and girls' schools, and incorporated 1809 by Act of Parliament. James Farmer (deceased 1801) bequeathed £15,715*l.* to society on condition that on every 21st anniversary of his funeral £50*l.* should be awarded to the most deserving girl in judgment of committee. In 1812 the schools were removed to St. John's Wood. A new site having been given for the boys' school in 1855, the whole of the old premises were given up for use of girls' school. Present premises purchased in 1859, and intended for 100 girls (in fact, 90 only can be accommodated), with residences for mistress and staff of teachers. A special fund established in 1826 to assist in obtaining suitable apprenticeships for girls on leaving.

School Property.—The expenses of both schools defrayed from general funds according to requirements of each. Funds arise from interest of capital, donations and annual subscriptions. Average annual income, from rents and funded property, about £3,770*l.*, all expended on schools.* A large further amount raised by subscriptions.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—For clothing, maintaining, and educating poor orphans of clergymen of Church of England until of age to be apprenticed (Act 1809). Girls must be not less than 8 nor more than 12 years old when admitted, and certified to be healthy, and free from defect of intellect, sight, hearing, and speech. Elected by vote of general court twice a year; remain till 16 years; sometimes longer, by special leave. Not more than two of same family allowed in school at same time, unless family of more than eight, or mother dead as well as father. An engagement to be given by a relative or friend to receive them back at expiration of term or if dismissed from school (by laws).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Teachers.—Governors, subscribers of 20 guineas or of one guinea per annum, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1809, and empowered to hold real property. The general court, consisting of president, vice-presi-

* ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S STATEMENT for year ended 31st December 1864.

De.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To dividends on stocks and interest	3,342 14 8	Girls' School.
To rents	162 3 4	£ s. d.
To canal share and turnpike bond	24 14 0	Teachers' salaries - - -
To tax and insurance duty returned	137 1 0	Instructional - - -
For pupil teachers and Warneford scholars	240 0 0	Servants' wages - - -
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	6,509 2 7	Food - - -
		Clothing - - -
Deduct balance due to treasurer on 1st January 1864	£414 9 5	House expenses - - -
„ Farmer's gift	500 0 0	House repairs - - -
„ deposit at bank	1,300 0 0	Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. - - -
	2,214 9 5	Medical - - -
		Seaside journey and rent - - -
	10,415 15 7	
		3,772 6 9
		Boys' School, similar items - - -
		3,699 6 3
		7,471 13 0
		Secretary, clerk, and rent of office - - -
		£359 0 3
		Probate office, &c. - - -
		7 15 9
		Printing, stationery, &c. 177 1 3
		Election and meetings 7 13 0
		Incidental - - -
		3 13 2
		Expenses of special appeal - - -
		117 5 5
		Balance in hand - - -
		57 4 4
		729 13 2
	8,201 6 2	
		8,201 6 2

**ENDOWED
SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)**

dent, treasurer or secretary, and seven or more other members of corporation, meet four times a year, and annually elect president and other officers, and a committee of 20 to manage affairs of the corporation ; (elect 22 auditors not members of committee, five or more of whom are to pass accounts yearly;) make bye laws; and elect girls to foundation. Treasurer to invest monies (Act 1809).

Committee appoint and suspend or remove mistress; approve candidates as fit objects for admission, and superintend general management of school. Suggestions for their guidance left by committee of 18 ladies, elected by general court, who meet the day before their monthly meeting (bye laws).

Mistress must be a member of Church of England, and qualified to teach subjects as directed by committee; appoints and dismisses assistant teachers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Teachers.—Head mistress receives annual stipend of 150*l.*, besides board and lodging. Other mistresses 60*l.* and 40*l.*, besides board and lodging. Several masters also attend.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—76 (since risen to 83) boarded, lodged, clothed, and educated at expense of general fund, and receive grants towards clothing on leaving. Daughters of clergymen from every diocese in England and Wales. 27 are above 14 years of age; 6 above 16. Three meals a day; meat once. Hours, 6 a.m., 9 p.m.; 9½ for elder girls. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 562 feet per girl. Discipline maintained by a monitor in each bedroom. Three lavatories, divided by partitions, supplied with hot and cold water, to which girls go by detachments.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls must be certified able to read and write, and to have learnt Church Catechism on admission. Those better prepared who come from other schools.

School classified separately for each subject. Religious instruction to all, Bible read daily. School opened and closed with prayers. Girls attend church twice on Sunday.

Promotion by half-yearly examination. School also examined yearly by the treasurer in presence of Archbishop of Canterbury. Book prizes given. Six good conduct prizes of 2*l.* each given at Christmas.

Punishments, scoldings, impositions, and rebukes. Severer ones, if needed, would be inflicted by head mistress only.

Schoolrooms warmed by fires and stoves.

Seats are provided with backs.

A library open to all.

Playground large and good. Girls play in schoolrooms in wet weather. Seldom out of sight of a teacher. Walk out accompanied by a teacher. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Girls in school 43 hours in the week, including 7 to 9 hours for preparation of lessons. Playtime, 21 hours a week, and more for younger girls.

CLERGY ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.—TABLE OF SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.	
Subject.	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars into which those Scholars are formed.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Scholars in the Class.
Religious Knowledge.	76	6	17	From 13 to 16.	17
Latin	18	2	5	Twenty minutes.	5
French	62	5	17	Average Time given to each Lesson.	17
Italian	-	none	7	Number of Lessons per Week.	7
German	-	-	7	Average Age.	7
Arithmetio	-	-	7	Number of Scholars in the Class.	7
History	76	6	9	Number of Scholar per Week.	9
Geography	76	6	9	Average Time given to each Lesson.	9
English Grammar.	76	6	9	Excluding Time given to each Lesson.	9
English Composition.	22	2	9	Number of Lessons per Week.	9
Reading	-	-	7	Average Age.	7
Writing	76	6	9	Number of Scholar per Week.	9
Instrumental Music.	65	-	9	Average Age.	9
Vocal Music	40	4	6	Number of Scholar per Week.	6
Drawing	30	2	16	Average Time given to each Lesson.	16
Orientalianics	40	2	22	Excluding Time given to each Lesson.	22
Dancing	40	2	23	Number of Scholar per Week.	23
Needwork	76	-	17	Average Time given to each Lesson.	17

ENDOWED
SECONDARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

STREATHAM HILL.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL OF THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF
ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

For information concerning this school, see p. 196.

WESTMINSTER.

ST. CLEMENT DANES: HOLBORN ESTATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

For information concerning this school, see Holborn Estate Boys' School.
p. 93.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION
OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY
TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.			
			Applied to		Other Benefit of Scho- lars.						
			Gross.	Education.							
CITY OF LONDON :—			£	£	£	£					
ALL HALLOWS, LONDON WALL :—Broad Street Ward School.	- - -	1713	*696	All	No further information.			—			
CHRIST CHURCH, NEW- GATE :—Farringdon Within Ward Schools (15, Bull and Mouth Street, E.C.)	Subscription	1705	199	Applied with subscriptions to both.	2	None		Labouring poor			
ST. ALPHAGE :—Society School.	Subscription	1738	*66	All	No further information.			—			
ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN :— Parochial School.	Subscription	1696	359	0 (sub- scrip- tions).	All	Yes	None	Labouring poor			
ST. ANNE, BLACK- FRIARS :—Joye's School.	Peter Joye	1705	236 (hence- forth 304).	157	69	Yes	2d. for 15 girls.	Labourers chiefly			
+ ST. ANNE, ALDEES- GATE :—Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society. (a) Day School, St. Anne's Lane. (b) Boarding School, Streatham Hill.	Subscription	1709	1,137	- - - - -	- - - - -	None		(a) Porters, waiters, policemen, &c. (b) Officers, clergy, solicitors, mer- chants, &c.			
ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GEAT :—Charity Sch.	J. Whiting	1717	50	50	0	Apart- ments.	2d.	Small tradesmen, journeymen, &c.			
ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GEAT :—Dissenters' Charity School.	Subscription	1717	96	(As returned in 1819)		-	No further information.				
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDEES- GATE :— Aldersgate Ward Sch., and Pack- ington National Sch.	Subscription and Lady Packington.	1702 and 1830	165 191	355	107 (sub- scrip- tions).	Yes	2d. and 3d.	Mechanics, &c.			
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE : Aldgate Ward School (St. James, Duke's Place).	Subscription	1717	100	- - - - -	- - - - -	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.			
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE : Sir John Cass' School (12 Church Row, Ald- gate).	Sir John Cass	1709	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	None		Working classes			
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE : Sir Samuel Starling's School.	Sir Samuel Starling.	1673	*111	All	No further information.			—			
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE : Parochial School.	Subscription	Un- knwn.	316	189	127	Yes	None	Labourers			
ST. BOTOLPH, BILLINGS- GATE :—Billingsgate Ward School.	Subscription	1716	20	School stated to be not endowed.				—			
ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPS- GATE :—Bishopsgate Ward School.	Subscription	1702	256	126	130	Two	- - -	Labourers, &c.			

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.
† For further particulars of these schools see post, p. 196.

Number under Instruction.	Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Sciences (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
	Clothing.		Board.									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nene	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	50	55	50	0	6	Nene	1 apprenticed, 3 rewarded.	6	Subscribers.	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	146	135	135	0	24	Nene	60 rewarded	4	Committee.	Certificated	Yes	Master and assistant. Mistress and assistant.
50	54	40	30	—	—	None	None	16	Court of Sien College.	Certificated	No	Master and mistress.
30	30	30	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two.
185	108	185	108	185	108	—	—	—	—	B. A.	No.	Ten.
64	93	20	16	—	—	Nene	None	5	Committee.	Certificated	No	Master, mistress, and monitors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	160	40	40	—	—	None	None	4	Subscribers.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Eight.
62	34	40 entirely. 22 partially.	34 entirely.	—	—	Nene	—	4	Committee.	Certificated	No	Three.
84	45	84	45	84 partial.	6 entire, 39 partial.	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	40	60	40	—	—	None	1 apprenticed	21	Parishioners	No	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	110	25	25	—	—	3 M.B.	1 apprenticed	Committee. of 33.	Subscribers.	No	No	2 masters, 2 mistresses, and 2 boys.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Schol- ars.			
CITY OF LONDON—cont.								
ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPS-GATE:—Turner's Free Sch. (Primrose Street).	Subscription and Richard Turner.	1691 and 1773.	£ 232	£ 163	£ 80	Yes	None	Warehousemen & Mechanics.
ST. BRIDE:—Parochial School.	Subscription	1711	*38	Stated to be not endowed.				—
ST. DUNSTAN - IN - THE-EAST:—Tower Ward Charity School.	Subscription	1710	115	—	—	Yes	None	Labouring class
ST. DUNSTAN - IN - THE-WEST:—Parochial Sch.	Subscription	1708	37	0	37	Rooms	2d.	Mechanics and labourers.
ST. ETHELBURGA-IN-BISHOPSGATE:—Society School (Allhallows, London Wall).	Subscription	1719	127	100 (Including sub- scriptions.)	160	Yes	2d.	Artisans chiefly
ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE:—Trotman's School.	Throckmorton Trotman.	1663	186	120	—	Yes	None	Mechanics, tradesmen, &c.
ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE:—Boys' School.	Subscription	1698	825	243	431	Yes	1d.	Artisans, warehousemen, &c.
ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE:—Lady Holles' Girls' School.	Lady Eleanor Holles.	1710	1,377	—	—	Yes	None	Porters, mechanics, &c.
ST. JAMES, GARLICK HYTHE:—Vintry Ward Sch. (Brickhill Lane).	Subscription	1710	36	School stated to be not endowed.				—
ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH STREET:—Lockington's School.	M. Lockington	1730	70	50	0	No	None	Mechanics.
ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE:—Parish estates Charity.	Subscription	1710	*367	80	—	—	No further information.	
ST. NICHOLAS, COLE ABBEY:—Queenhithe Ward School.	Subscription	1700	Now stated to be not endowed			—	—	Labourers, &c.
ST. PETER, CORNHILL:—Cornhill and Lime Street Wards School.	Subscription	1706 or 1708	30	— (with subscriptions.)	All	Yes	None	Almost lowest classes.
ST. SEPULCHRE WITHIN NEWGATE:—Reeve's School.	Richard Reeve	1702	1,164	1,037	—	No	None	Various
ST. SEPULCHRE WITHIN NEWGATE:—Parochial Boys' School.	Subscription	1700	2	2	0	No	3d. and 1d.	Mechanics and labourers.
ST. SEPULCHRE WITHIN NEWGATE:—Girls' Charity School.	Subscription	1702	*383	All	—	—	No further information.	
ST. STEPHEN, COLEMAN STREET:—Coleman Street Ward School.	Subscription	1714	Supported by voluntary contributions.			Yes	None	Various
ST. VEDAST FOSTER:—Sir John Johnson's School.	Sir John Johnson.	1690	Endowed with a school building, now let at 20 <i>l.</i> per annum for					

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Number under Instruction.	Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Measurement or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.	
	Clothing.	Boys.	Boys.	Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
65	—	30	0	—	—	None	3 received outfit money.	6	Trustees	Trained	No	One.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
90	70	90	70	—	—	None	6 at 15.	—	Subscribers	Certificated	Yes	Feur.
100	90	85	35	—	—	None	—	3	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Feur.
45	35	45	35	—	—	None	1 apprenticed	16 or 18	Committee	(Vacant)	No	Master and mistress (when appointed).
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Company	—	No	—
270	—	110	—	—	—	20 taught duodecimals.	24 rewarded	10	Trustees	Certificated	No	Three.
—	120	—	120	—	—	—	—	22	Governors	—	No	Mistress and 1 assistant.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10	—	—	—	—	None	None	4	—	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
Taught at Castle Baynard Ward School.												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	20	20	20	—	—	None	None	—	Ward Vintry and Queenhithe.	—	No	—
60	60	40	40	—	—	None	None	6	Subscribers	Neither	Yes	Three.
20	10	20	10	20	10	None	None	4	Trustees	M.R.C.P.	No	—
100	—	50	—	—	—	None	None	4	Subscribers	Certificated	Yes	Master and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master and mistress.	
Christ Church Infant School.	Affairs under consideration of a Committee.											

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.			
			Gross.	Applied to							
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scholar- s.						
CITY OF WESTMINSTER:—			£	£	£	£					
ST. ANNE, SOHO:—Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1699						—			
ST. CLEMENT DANES:—Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1701	895	258	637	One	2d.	Labouring class			
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE:—General Stewart's School (South Street, Grosvenor Sq.).	General Wm. Steuart.	1742	249	96	165	Yes	None	Working classes			
ST. JAMES:—Archbishop Tenison's School.	Archbishop Tenison.	1698	110	110	—	No	None	Superior mechanics and small tradesmen.			
ST. JAMES:—Burlington School.	Subscription	1699	*624	All	—	—	—	—			
ST. JAMES:—Offertory School.	Appropriation of Sacra- mental money.	Un- knwn.	140	140	—	Yes	2d.	Labouring class			
ST. JAMES:—National Schools (Broad Street, Golden Square).	Subscription	1827						—			
ST. MARGARET:—Blue Coat School.	Subscription	1688	200	200	—	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.			
+ST. MARGARET:—Grey Coat Hospital.	Queen Anne	1706	2,736	—	—	Apart- ments.	None	Mechanics, police- men, tradesmen, &c.			
+ST. MARGARET:—Green Coat School.	Charles I.	1633	917	—	—	Yes	None	Small tradespeople widows, &c.			
+ST. MARGARET:—Emmanuel Hospital.	Lady Dacre	1594	3,118	for Almshouse, Boys, and Girls Schs.	—	For both masters.	None	Small tradespeople, &c.			
ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS:—Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1699	514	800 including subscriptions.	—	Yes	None	Artisans and labourers.			
ST. MARY-LE-STRAND:—Parochial School.	Subscription	1708	*51	All	0	—		Paid for free instruction of 25 in-the-fields			
ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN.	Subscription	1701						—			
MIDDLESEX (within Metropolitan Division, exclusive of Cities of London and Westminster):											
ALL SAINTS, POPLAR AND BLACKWALL:—Free School.	Geo. Green	1815	198	69	129	For master and mistress	1d. -	Mechanics, &c.			
ALL SAINTS, POPLAR and BLACKWALL:—National School.	Subscription	1711	24	(As returned in 1819)	—			No further information.			
CHRIST CHURCH, SPITAL-FIELDS:—Parochial School.	Unknown	—	*293	153	139	—		No further information.			

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.
† See Mr. Fearon's Report, vol. vii, pp. 335-340.

Number under Instruction.	Number receiving						Number of Scholars learning. Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.S.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection of not.	Number of Teachers.
	Clothing.		Board.		Boys.	Girls.							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140	120	50	30	0	30	12 A.; 12 M.	—	—	8	Board of 40, elected by subscribers.	Master certificated.	No (since 1866).	Two masters, one mistress.
24	—	24	—	—	—	None	Four (and bibles given).	—	3	Managers of "United Day School."	Assistant certificated.	Yes	Two; and two pupil teachers, and six to eight monitors.
40	—	—	—	—	—	4 F.; 4 E.A.; 14 M.B.	None	—	7	Trustees	Graduate Cambridge.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	—	68	—	—	—	None	1 apprenticed, 7 rewarded.	—	3	Rector	Certificated	Yes	Two; and three paid monitors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	30	60	30	—	—	None	—	—	3	100 subscribers.	No	No	Two.
67	33	67	33	67	33	—	Each child apprenticed on leaving.	—	50	Governors	—	No	Three.
30	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	20	Governor	—	No	One master.
30	—	30	—	30	—	16 M., 8 B.	Apprentice fees of 10z., and rewards given.	Corp. of City of Lond.	Governors	M.A.	—	No	Two.
80	25	80	25	—	25	—	Outfit for three girls.	—	Governors	—	Girls under a matron and un-certificated mistress. Boys attend National School, under inspection.	—	—
boys and 25 girls at St. Martin's Parochial Schools.													—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
300	250	250 partially,	170 partially, 30 entirely.	—	—	None	—	—	3	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes	Ten.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to Education.	Other Benefit of Schol- ars.			
MIDDLESEX—cont.			£	£	£			
CLERKENWELL:—Paro- chial School.	Subscription	1700	*252	All	No further information.		—	
CLERKENWELL, ST. JAMES:—Pentonville Charity School.	Subscription	1788	157	113	44	Yes	None	Mechanics
FULHAM:—All Saints National and Infant School.	Subscription	1811	31	All	—	Yes	2d. and 4d.	Omnibus men, watermen, jour- neymen, &c.
FULHAM:—St. John's, Walham Green, Na- tional and Infant Sch.	Formed from the above foundation on division of Ful- ham into three separate parishes in 1834.	1616 1714	32	All	—	No	2d. and 3d.	Labourers, artisans, shopkeepers, &c.
FULHAM:—St. Mary, Northend.			—	—	—	—	—	—
HACKNEY:—(1) Free and (2) Parochial Charity Schs.(united).	(1) Margaret Andley. (2) Inhabitants	1616 1714	41 14	20 14	21 —	Yes	1d. and 2d. (Par. Sch.)	Labourers and small shop- keepers.
HACKNEY:—South Hackney Charity Sch.	Rev. H. H. Norris.	1810	28	All	None	Yes	2d.	Mechanics, chiefly
HACKNEY:—Ram's Chapel, Boys' School.	Subscription	1801	*56	All	—	—	—	—
HACKNEY:—Ram's Chapel, Girls' School.	Subscription	1792	*19	All	—	—	—	—
HAMMERSMITH:—Laty- mer's Free School.	Edward Laty- mer.	1624	539	149	313 (partly to alms- men).	Yes	None	Labouring class
HAMMERSMITH, ST. PAUL'S:—Female Charity and Girls' National School.	Various he- quests.	1700	76	87 (including sub- scriptions).	73	None	3d. (30 free)	Labouring class
ISLINGTON:—Parochial Schools.	Subscription	1700	65	(As returned in 1819)		School now	stated to be not	
KENSINGTON:—National School.	Roger Pimble-	1645	359	All	—	Yes	1d. and 2d.	Working people
STOKE NEWINGTON:— Charity School.	Unknown	—	38	420 (all sources)	0	No	1d. and 2d.	Mechanics
NORTON FOLGATE:— Girls' Charity School.	Subscription	1703	0	—	—	Yes	None	Various
ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE:— National School.	Subscription	1779	211	164	47	Yes	3d. and 2d.	Labourers

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Number under Instruction.	Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
	Clothing.	Board.	Boys.	Girls.							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	60	35	25	—	—	None	None	4	Governors	Trained	No Two.
126	106	—	—	—	—	Drawing for boys.	None	—	Parochial clergy.	Master and two mistresses certificated.	Yes Three, besides three pupil teachers and five paid monitors.
120 and 230 infants.	143	—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Incumbent and committee.	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes Three.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
217	128	12	—	—	—	None	13 rewarded	9	Subscribers to Par. Sch.	Both certificated.	Yes Boys: master and two assistants. Girls: mistress and two pupil teachers.
135	110	—	—	—	—	None	None	4	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes Three, and one pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	—	100 (and 18 alms-men.)	—	—	—	Some M.B.	None	9	Trustees	Assistant certificated.	Yes Two.
—	75	—	30	—	—	None	None	9	Trustees and Committee.	Certificated.	Yes Two.
endowed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275 203 infants.	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24 managers	Master and 2 mistresses certificated.	Yes Fourteen, including monitors.
90	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes Four.
—	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	9	Trustees	—	No One mistress.
369	237	30	—	—	—	—	—	4	Committee	Master and mistress certificated.	Yes Eight.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.			
			Gross.	Applied to							
				Education.	Other Benefit of Scho- lars.						
MIDDLESEX—cont.											
ST. KATHARINE-NEAR-THE-TOWEE :—Charity School.	Subscription	1707	£ 140	£ (As returned in 1819)	£ -	No further information.	—				
ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY :—Charity School (Mile End New Town).	Subscription	1785	*32	All	No further information.						
ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY :—Red Coat School (Mile End Old Town).	Subscription	1714	150	54	96	Yes	None by clothed children.	Labourers and mechanics.			
ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY :—Ratcliff Charity Schs.	Subscription	1710	172	126	80	For both.	1d. and 2d.	Labourers - -			
ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY :—Stepney Meeting Day Schools.	Subscription	1783	124	All	None -	For both.	1d. to 4d. -	Labourers and mechanics.			
† ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY :—Bancroft's Hospital School (Mile End Road).	F. Baucroft	1727	*4,589	1,223	2,806	Information refused	by Drapers' Com-				
ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY :—Protestant Dissenters' School (Mile End New Town).	M. Pantin	1822	27	(As returned in 1832)	-	No further information.					
ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST :—Raine's School.	H. Raine	1719 and 1736	1,321	181	1152	Yes	None	Dock labourers, watermen, &c.			
ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR :—Charity School.	Subscription	1708	194	160	—	For master and two mistresses.	1d. to 4d. -	Various - - -			
ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS :—Shelton's Charity School.	Wm. Shelton	1660	275	145	94	Two rooms.	None	Preference to poor widows and working men.			
ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY :—Parochial Charity Schools.	Subscription	1705	540	170 (including sub- scriptions).	750	For both.	None	Cabmen, carpenters, &c. &c.			
ST. JOHN OF WAPPING :—Charity School.	Subscription	1694	607	247	283	Yes	None	Waterside labourers, &c.			
ST. LEONARD, SHORE-DITCH :—Parochial Boys' School.	Subscription	1705	155	95 (including sub- scriptions).	163	Yes	None	Labourers, widows, and artisans.			
ST. LEONARD, SHORE-DITCH :—Parochial Girls' School.	Subscription	1709	197	48	149	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.			
† ST. LEONARD, SHORE-DITCH :—Aske's School (Hoxton).	Robert Aske	1690	4,800 (including almshouses.)	—	—	Yes	None	Widows, trades-people, &c.			

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

† See Mr. Fearon's Report, vol. vii. pp. 335-340.

Number under Instruction.	Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1860.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
350	150	30	30	—	—	—	3	Committee	Certificated	Yes	Eleven.	
153	107	25	20	—	—	—	3	Subscribers	Certificated	No	Two.	
771 (including infants). pany.	381	—	—	—	—	—	9	Committee	No	No	Fifteen.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50	85	50	85	—	35	—	43	Trustees	No	No	Three.	
396 (including infants).	363	—	—	—	—	24 B.	—	Managers	Master and 1 mistress certificated.	Yes	Nine.	
50	—	50	—	—	—	—	3	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	One.	
80	50	80	50	None	50	—	44	Trustees	Master and mistress certificated.	No	Two.	
150 (including infants).	98	60	50	—	2	None	—	Managers	No	No	Four.	
100	—	100	—	—	—	None	—	Subscribers	Certificated	No	One, with six paid monitors.	
—	60	—	60	—	—	None	—	Trustees	No	No	One mistress.	
20	—	20	—	20	—	11 L., 10 F., 6 E.A., 6 M., 3 B.	None	Haberdashers Co.	Company	B.A.(clerk)	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Sche- lars.			
MIDDLESEX—cont.								
ST. LUKE :—Parochial School (Golden Lane, Barbican).	Subscription -	1698	*354 (900 <i>l.</i> in 1876.)	All applied to education and clothing.			No further information.	
ST. LUKE :—Worrall's Free School.	W. Worrall -	1695	872	138	109	Yes.	None	Working classes -
ST. MARY, STRATFORD-LE-BOW :—Cohorn School.	Mrs. Prisca Cohorn.	1701	650	250	320	For both.	None	Mechanics and labourers.
ST. MARY, WHITE-CHAPEL :—Davenant's School.	Rev. R. Davenant.	1680	541	244	174	For both.	None	Labouring class -
ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN :—Parmiter's School (Gloucester St. Cambridge Heath).	Thos. Parmiter	1680	455	113 (besides alms-men).	180	Yes	Noue	Weavers, tailors, &c.
ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN :—Parochial Schools.	Subscription -	1762	250	400 (including subscriptions).		For both.	None	Weavers, &c.
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL :—Parochial School.	Subscription -	1696	123	All	—	For both separately.	2d. -	Labourers, and under out-door relief.
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL :—Dissenters' Boys' Sch.	Subscription -	1712	70					
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL :—Shakspear's Walk Girls' School.	Subscription -	—	50		(As returned in 1819)		No further information.	
ST. SEPULCHRE :—Boys' School.	Subscription -	1702	*37	All	—			No further information.
ST. SEPULCHRE :—Girls' School.	Subscription -	1700	*52	All	—			No further information.
SURREY (within Metropolitan Division) :								
BATTERSEA :—Sir Walter St. John's Free School.	Sir Walter St. John.	1700	315	290	Nil	Yes	3d. and 6d. (20 free).	Tradesmen and labourers.
BERMONDSEY :—United Charity School.	Subscription -	1712	9	All	—	Yes	2d. (60 free)	In leather trade -
BERMONDSEY :—Bacon's Free School.	Josiah Bacon -	1718	150	150	—	Yes	None	Persons unable to pay for education.
CAMBERWELL :—Dulwich Girls' School.	James Allen -	1741	205	†106	Nil	†Yes	2d. -	Tradesmen, artisans, servants, &c.
CHRIST CHURCH :—School in Blackfriars Road.	Subscription -	1713	*769	All	—	—		No further information.

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

† New school just erected, and

Number under Instruction.	Number receiving				Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
	Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.								
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	—	50	—	—	—	Note	None	5	Trustees	No	One.
120	90	25	25	—	—	Drawing in connexion with Sc. and Art Dep.	Certificates and rewards given.	9	Trustees	No	Five, besides monitors.
120	100	60	60	—	—	—	Five	15	Trustees	No	Four.
70	—	70	—	—	—	—	6 rewarded	10	Trustees	No	Two.
80	70	80	70	—	—	8 N. Sc.	1 boy apprenticed, 6 girls rewarded	24	Trustees	Neither	Three.
120	80	—	—	—	—	—	None	3	Subscribers	Neither	Master and mistress and eight monitors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
285 (including 20 free).	—	—	—	—	—	40 M.	None apprenticed.	9	Trustees and Earl Spencer.	Certificated	Four, with eight students of Training College.
320	140	40	20	—	—	—	—	3	Subscribers	Certificated	Yes
100	—	—	—	—	—	None	—	5	Trustees	Neither	Two (with four monitors).
—	35	—	—	—	—	—	None	3	Trustees	Mistress certificated.	No
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two.

residence for mistress building.

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to Education.	Other Benefit of Scholar- s.			
SURREY—cont.			£	£	£			
LAMBETH :—Archbishop Tenison's School.	Archbishop Tenison.	1696	*363	All	—	Yes	1d. and 2d.	Labourers chiefly.
LAMBETH :—Lawrence's School, united in 1761 with	Richard Lawrence.	1661	115	60	55	No	None	Chiefly widows, poor
LAMBETH :—Parochial Boys' School.	Subscription -	1700	47	All	—	Yes	2d. to 6d. -	Working only. classes
LAMBETH :—Girls' Parochial School.	Subscription -	1778	Merged into Archbishop Tenison's School, Lambeth.					
PUTNEY :—Martyn's Sch.	Thos. Martyn -	1684	424	110	230	Yes	6d. for five non-founders.	Watermen . .
ROTHERHITHE :—Ancient Free School Charity School and Amicable Society School (united).	P. Hill and R. Bell.	1613	158	—	153	Yes {	Boys 2d., girls free.	Labourers and seamen.
	Parishioners -	1703						
	Parishioners -	1739						
SOUTHWARK :—Newcomen's School.	— Newcomen -	1616	1,656	454	1,202	No further information.		
SOUTHWARK :—Maze Pond Protestant Dissenters' School.	Subscription -	1712	40	All	—	No	2d. to 6d. -	Artizans and labourers.
SOUTHWARK :—St. Thomas' Charity School	Subscription	1714	195	114	67	No	None	Working men .
STREATHAM :—Howland's School.	Elizabeth Howland.	1717	22	8	14	No	None	Labourers and mechanics.
WANDSWORTH :—All Saints National School and St. Anne's National School.	Wm. Wickes and others.	1720	{ 32	8	24	Yes	None	Mechanics, &c. .
KENT (within Metropolitan Division) :—								
CHARLTON :—Sir William Langhorne's School.	Sir Wm. Langhorne.	1713	9	9	Paid to the National School, under certificated			
DEPTFORD, ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. PAUL :—Addey's School.	John Addey -	1606 (Sch. est. 1820).	657	283	77	For both.	2d. -	Labourers, mechanics, &c.
DEPTFORD, ST. PAUL :—Dean Stanhope's Sch.	Dean Stanhope	1715	290	164	—	Yes	—	Mechanics and labourers.
GREENWICH :—Roan's Schools.	John Roan -	1677	1,000	900	440	Yes	None	Watermen, artians, &c.
GREENWICH :—Sir W. Boreman's School.	Sir W. Boreman.	1684	*720	280	440	No information received from Drapers		

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed "Non-Classical" Schools. 193

Name and Situation of School.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endow- ment.			House for Master or Mis- tress, or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.
			Gross.	Applied to Educa- tion.	Other Benefit of Scholar- s.			
KENT—cont.			£	£	£			
GREENWICH :—Blue Coat Girls' School.	Subscription -	1700	212	507 (including sub- scriptions).		Yes	None	- Mothers (widow live by washin needlework, &c.
LEE :—Boone's School -	Christopher Boone.	1683	20	20	—	Yes	3d. (12 free)	Labouring people
LEWISHAM : — Colfe's English School.	Rev. Abraham Colfe.	1656	See Gr. Sch. p. 131.	60	—	Yes	1d. to 2d. -	Chiefly mechanic and labourers.
PLUMSTEAD :—The Cordwainer and Bread Street Wards School.	Subscription -	1701	741	Merged with 631L sub- scriptions.		—	None	Porters, carmen and mechanics.
PLUMSTEAD :—National School.	W. Cole and J. Budgen.	1807	*61	All	School now stated to be not endowed.			
WOOLWICH :—Enon Free School.	Christopher Wren.	1807	60	57	—	Noue -	None	- - -
WOOLWICH :—Withers' School.	A. Withers -	1750	*36	33	No further information.			—

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

ENDOWED
PRIMARY
and
SECONDARY
SCHOOL.
(Boys and
Girls.)

STREATHAM HILL (and ALDERSGATE, E.C.)

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

NOTE.—This institution consists of a day school for the poorer classes in the City of London, and a boarding school for persons of a higher class at Streatham Hill. In each case there is both a boys' and a girls' school. To avoid subdivision, an account of the whole institution is introduced here, and the schools also appear in the Table of "Non-classical" Schools, at p. 180.

Foundation and Endowment.—Society formed in A.D. 1702 for clothing and educating twelve boys, sons of parents reduced to a necessitous condition. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge afforded considerable aid towards establishment. School first opened in parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, London. In A.D. 1790, girls' school opened in connexion with town establishment. In A.D. 1795 county asylum established at Lavenham, Suffolk, removed to Peckham, Surrey, and subsequently, A.D. 1825, to present site. Buildings at Streatham enlarged and improved, A.D. 1855, at an outlay of 4,000*l.*, and debt thereby incurred.

School Property.—Annual income from sums which managers have been able to invest but an eighth of necessary expenditure, leaving upwards of 6,000*l.* to be annually provided by voluntary contributions and collections after sermons.*

Objects of Trust.—Children of parents once in prosperity, viz., those of persons who have moved in superior stations in society, whether orphans

* SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Life and annual subscriptions } and donations -	3,903 2 3	Balance due to bankers at last }	275 2 0
Collected after sermons /	330 0 0	audit -	
Dividends on stocks -	1,071 10 4	Board of children, 12 superinten-	2,803 13 0
Children purchased in -	2,811 18 6	dents, and 14 servants (county asylum)	
Life presentations -	577 10 0	Board (town asylum) -	60 0 0
Fees for music lessons -	102 18 0	Fuel, light, and chandlery -	258 18 9
Concert -	77 6 7	Children's clothing, &c. -	1,513 1 0
Sale of Lists, &c. -	27 3 9	Washing (Brixton Asylum) -	294 5 6
Legacy -	19 19 0	Linen, furniture, &c. -	164 16 9
(450 <i>l.</i> transferred to new building fund)† -		Printing, &c. -	191 12 0
Balance due to bankers -	281 7 0	Stationery, engraving, &c. -	192 12 9
		Insurance, rent, rates, &c. -	194 10 9
		Chaplain's stipend -	105 0 0
		Secretary's stipend and office ex- penses and clerks' salaries -	300 0 0
		Salaries of matron, teachers, &c. -	881 2 0
		Servants' wages, &c. -	271 19 6
		Collectors' commission -	192 10 0
		balance to } end of 1866 -	10 0 0
		Apprentice fees, gratuities to me- dical attendant, &c. -	396 1 11
		Advertisements -	187 0 11
		Repairs -	421 17 3
		Postages, &c. -	65 15 1
		Law charges -	9 2 6
		Incidental expenses -	103 13 9
		325 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> consols bought -	300 0 0
			£9,202 15 5

Note.—Chapel fund 74*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* stock. Town school repair fund (less 92*l.* 10*s.*) amount paid for new lavatories, &c.), 1,435*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* stock.

+ New Building Fund, A.D. 1867.

Subscriptions and donations -	71 16 0	Balance due to bankers (31st De-	232 0 5
Concert -	38 10 0	Further payments to contractor -	404 4 1
Bazaar -	47 10 0	Cost of baths, &c. -	154 3 8
Legacy -	450 0 0	New gas fittings, &c. -	44 10 9
Balance due to bankers (besides 225 <i>l.</i> owing to general fund as shown in accounts for 1866) -	553 10 2	Play shed, playgrounds, &c. -	307 0 0
		Expenses concert -	19 7 3
			£1,161 6 2

or not, from every nation. Council empowered under special circumstances to admit children of parents who being in such a station in society are unable to obtain for them education suitable to their position or prospects. Children to be provided with clothing, maintenance, and education, and number to be increased as finances allow. Every subscriber of half a guinea or more a governor with one vote for each half-guinea annually subscribed at each ballot for election of children. Donors of five guineas or more in one payment, life governors with one vote for every donation of five guineas at each ballot. Every governor may nominate a child at each half-yearly election, and also has right of presentation to town school in succession according to date of subscription. Eligible child may be purchased into institution (when a vacancy occurs) on payment of 130 guineas, if child be between seven and nine years of age, or on payment of 115 guineas if child be between nine and twelve. Donor of 300 guineas may during life keep one child in institution. Donor of sum sufficient to purchase such an amount of 3*l.* per cent. Government stock as will produce an annual income of 25*l.* has privilege in perpetuity of placing one child in institution (subject to approval of council). Rector and churchwardens of united parishes of St. Anne and St. Agnes and St. John Zachary entitled to two votes at every ballot for election of children. Incumbents or proprietors of pulpits lent for sermons in aid of charity have two votes at each ballot, with two additional life votes if collection exceed 20 guineas. Preachers for charity, life governors with two votes at each ballot, together with two additional life votes if collection exceed 10 guineas; or instead of such additional life votes may receive votes at next following election for each guinea of collection exceeding ten. Bequests of 50*l.* or upwards entitle executors to privileges of life governors with two votes at each ballot after the rate of 50*l.* to each executor; preference being given to first-named executor, if bequest does not exceed 50*l.* Public bodies contributing entitled to two votes at each election for thirty years; privilege being vested in head of body. Parties paying donations may take at one election all votes to which donation entitles them. Children eligible between age of seven and twelve years only, upon nomination by a governor. No child unable to read to satisfaction of council admissible. No boy may stay after fourteen, or girl after fifteen, nor leave without express sanction of council. Town school to consist of 30 boys and 32 girls (Rules).

ENDOWED
PRIMARY
and
SECONDARY
SCHOOL.
(*Boys and
Girls.*)

Government and Teachers.—Council of twenty governors, besides honorary officers (who are ex-officio members), chosen by governors at February general court; provide for internal management of institution; appoint matron, master, governess, and assistants.

State of Boys' School in Country Asylum. First Half of 1868.

Masters.—Head master, four assistants, and French master.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—185, amongst whom are sons of clergymen, officers in the army and navy, solicitors, &c. Three meals a day; nine monitors have supper also. Meat every day but Saturday. Cubical contents of bedrooms 464 feet per boy. 24 double, 138 single beds. Three lavatories; hot and cold water baths. Rise, 6 to 6½ a.m.; retire, 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to write a little, read words of two syllables, do easy sums in addition and subtraction, and know multiplication table.

Classification based upon a boy's knowledge of Latin and mathematics. School course modified to suit boy's special aptitude. Chaplain attends school for an hour and a half one afternoon a week to give religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book and reading by master of portion of Scripture.

Promotions at Midsummer and Christmas by examination mainly, some weight being given to marks for half-year's work.

Examination at Midsummer by Cambridge syndicate; at Christmas by head master with assistance of some members of council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment; latter publicly and by head master only.

**ENDOWED
PRIMARY
and
SECONDARY
SCHOOL.
(Boys and
Girls.)**

Playground 3,777 square yards; gymnasium and swimming bath. Drilling taught and athletic sports encouraged. Boys not allowed to walk out unaccompanied by a master.

School at work 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 33 hours in summer and 30 in winter per week. Playtime about 36 hours per week.

State of Girls' School in Country Asylum. First Half of 1868.

General Character.—French, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Governess, two assistants, and music mistres.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—108, amongst whom are daughters of clergymen, officers in the army and navy, &c. Three meals a day; monitresses have supper also. Meat every day but Saturday. Cubical contents of bedrooms 413 feet per pupil. 30 single and 40 double beds. Lavatory on ground floor with 19 separate basins and two large baths with hot and cold water. Lavatory on first floor with 15 basins, and accommodation for younger girls to be washed in their dormitory. Rise, 6 to 6½ a.m.; retire, 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls on admission must be able to read words of two syllables. Usually come from home teaching; those who come from school are the better prepared. Stay on an average five years.

School classified by group of subjects solely. Chaplain attends weekly for religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading by mistress of portion of Scripture.

Promotions principally by examination, great weight being given to marks for half-year's work.

Examination twice a year; once by College of Preceptors and once by the council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and deprivation of half-holiday.

Playground 1,215 square yards. Callisthenics taught during winter months.

School-rooms warmed with open stoves; ventilated by windows and skylights. Seats, except those against wall, not provided with backs.

School at work about 41 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 33 hours in summer and 30 in winter per week. 33 hours in the week allowed for exercise.

Four sick wards with nurse's room at the top of the building divided for boys and girls.

School Instruction (Girls).

Subject.	Number of Girls learning each Subject.	
	Boarding School.	Day School.
Religious Knowledge - - -	91	32
French - - -	62	—
Arithmetic - - - -	91	32
History - - - -	62	26
Geography - - -		
English Grammar - - -	91	32
Reading - - -		
Writing - - -		
Instrumental Music - - -	24	—
Vocal Music - - -	30	32
Drawing - - -	44	26 (maps)
Needlework - - -	91	32

For particulars of Town School, see Tabular Digest, p. 180.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

BLACKHEATH.

THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1830.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consisted originally of 100 shares of 20*l.* each, with power to committee to issue 100 more when increased accommodation should be needed; 50 of these issued some years ago; no proprietor may hold more than five shares. Property vested in four trustees chosen by proprietors. Proprietor may nominate one pupil in respect of each share he holds; nominee, unless his son or grandson, not admitted without previous consent of committee. If committee consider circumstances of school require it, they may grant nominations on payment of 10*s.* entrance fee; or in very peculiar circumstances remit entrance fee. Transferees of shares must have approval of committee. Nominees of legatees and representatives of deceased proprietors must in all cases have consent of committee for admission. At general meetings no proprietor may have more than one vote, except on questions of finance, when he has as many votes as shares* (rules and regulations).

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Boys.)

Exhibitions.—Two of 50*l.* for three years, usually given annually. Candidates must have completed their eighteenth year and have spent three years in school and half of that time in sixth form. Three scholarships tenable for two years at school, one for classics, one for mathematics, and one in special department. Each pupil pays 10*s.* a term to exhibition and scholarship fund.

Objects.—To provide a course of education for youth. No pupil may enter until he has completed his eighth year, when he will be expected to have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and first three rules of arithmetic (rules and regulations)..

* SUMMARY of TREASURER'S ACCOUNT for year ending Midsummer A.D. 1867.

Dr.		Cr.
Balance (General Fund)	22 7 1	£ s. d.
" (Reserve Fund)	68 7 7	
" (Exhibition Fund)	596 0 0	
Tuition fees	5,195 0 0	
Admission fees	340 0 0	
Fines	16 0 0	
Received (special prizes)	12 4 10	
Dividends on stock (Capital Redemption Fund)†	19 17 9	
Interest on deposit	31 14 4	
Books supplied to pupils	708 5 11	
Reserve Fund (interest on bonds, &c.)	133 7 2	
Exhibition Fund (payments by pupils)	259 15 0	
		<hr/>
	£ 7,402 19 8	£ 7,402 19 8
Salaries (masters' and secretary's)	4,105 10 0	£ s. d.
Books and two prizes	880 10 11	
Stationery, &c.	202 18 1	
Mathematical instruments, &c.	79 1 3	
Examination papers, &c.	112 15 0	
Rent, repairs, taxes, and insurance	281 13 2	
Painting, &c.	133 17 10	
Advanced (Paving Board)	33 15 0	
Porter's wages, coal, gas, and sundries	273 13 10	
Examination fees	57 15 0	
Swords for presentation	10 0 0	
Vote (athletic sports)	40 0 0	
" (3rd Kent Rifle Corps)	5 0 0	
Purchase of 64 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> stock (Capital Redemption Fund)†	57 7 9	
Scholarships	42 10 0	
Exhibitions	300 0 0	
Balance (General Fund)	29 2 1	
" (Reserve Fund)‡	201 14 9	
" (Exhibition Fund)	555 15 0	

† By this fund the capital of 3,000*l.* will be redeemed at the expiration of the lease of the land on which the school stands.

‡ The Reserve Fund is invested in bonds and debentures to the value of 3,344*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to the above balance.

PRO-
PRI
ECTARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classics, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and general literature as may from time to time be introduced; with religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Church of England (rules and regulations). Course of education in special department comprises mathematics, English literature and composition, Latin, French, German, history, geography, principles of mechanics, and rudiments of physical science, chemistry, &c. with fortification and military drawing when required (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Committee, consisting of president, vice-president, treasurer, and twelve other proprietors (four of whom retire annually, but are re-eligible) chosen by proprietors. Must be members of Church of England (rules and regulations).

Masters engaged by Committee; term's notice on either side to be given in case of separation. Head master must be a clergyman. Head and second masters must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Neither may serve any church on week days or undertake any other employment. May send their own sons to school free of expense. No master may take private pupils unconnected with school (rules and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical and mathematical, with modern languages and English literature.

Masters.—Sixteen. Salaries fixed by committee. Head master, Rev. John Kemphorne, M.A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Second master, Rev. W. H. Drew, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—Chiefly from distances under a mile; pay for general work 21*l.*

Boarders.—Terms 80 guineas in principal's house; 70 in other houses. Number of scholars 260, about evenly divided between boarders and day scholars.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified in general department by classics chiefly. Mathematical divisions, parallel to groups of two or three classical forms, subdivided according to mathematical proficiency. At examinations separate orders in each class published—(1) result of examination in divinity, (2) classics, and (3) mathematics, and (4) by marks for term's work. Special work met by special department. Head Master, Rev. J. Morgan, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin. Religious instruction in Greek testament, catechism, articles, Church history, &c., besides questioning in Scripture daily. School-work begins and ends with prayers selected from Prayer Book. Drawing and water colours taught to all who desire, besides geometrical drawing.

Seniority not taken into account in promotions unless marks for half-year's work and examination amount to a fair value.

Examination at Midsummer by four examiners appointed by committee; at Christmas by masters and (in modern languages) by independent examiners. Prizes given for proficiency in examination (classics, mathematics, divinity, natural science, modern languages); for composition (classical and English); for moral conduct.

Punishments: impositions, detention, bad marks and corporal punishment; last privately and by head master only.

Boarders and some day-boys (by their parents' wish) use portion of Blackheath as a playground for cricket and football chiefly. Sixth-form boys only allowed to walk out by themselves, neighbouring towns being avoided. Drilling and fencing taught. Music (vocal) has been added during the last two years.

Severally boys annually go to universities, Woolwich, &c.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. About half of lessons prepared out of school. Play-time, 18 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Not supplied.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.										
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson.	Average time given to each Lesson for Preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson.	Average time given to each Lesson for Preparation.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson.	Average time given to each Lesson for Preparation.
Religious Knowledge.	190	9	—	X. 17	1	H. 14	To each Boy effect.	H. 14	—	H. 13	1 H.M. 16½	—	Average time of time per Week given to each Boy in the Class.	H. 13	1 H.M. 130	—	Average time of time per Week given to each Boy in the Class.
Greek	-	190	9	—	17	5	1	2	5	Ar., Aves; Thuc., Iy., Hom., Od., Cic., pro. Sostis; Plauti Mil. Glor.	25	—	4	1	0	2	3
Latin	-	190	9	—	17	6	1	3	5	—	25	—	7	0	43	3	3
French	-	190	9	—	17	1	2	11	—	Extracts of Vinet's Orestomathie de l'Age Mur; six first books of Voltaire's Henriade.	25	16½	2	0	45	—	—
Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* All new boys who have not learned Greek are placed in this form.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

* All new boys who have not learned Greek are placed in this form.
In the Sixth Form the History Lesson is conducted by Mr. Oslander (the French Master of the Special Department) in French.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

* All raw boys who have not learned Greek are placed in this form.

† These subjects were set by way of voluntary study, and an examination held on them.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.—CONT.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.	
	Statistics of whole School.	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1895.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1895.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1895.
Physics	-	-	-	H. M.	Physics and Chemistry, as in first class.	H. M.
Natural History.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemistry.	-	-	-	-	-	-
History	-	2	-	4	Student's Hume, Shairist, Period; Liddell's Rome, Book I, II, Corriwell's Geography; The British Empire and its Colonies.	2
Geography.	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Grammar.	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Literature.	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Composition.	-	-	-	-	-	-
English Writing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-

Drawing as in Division 1. Mechanical and Military Drawing as required.

N.B.—The order of subjects in this department is frequently modified to meet the cases of pupils requiring special instruction for special objects.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

*An * denotes that the Pupil to whose name it is attached did not proceed direct from the School to the University or Examination, &c.*

Oxford :—

Acworth, Carr Glyn, Ch. Ch. Open Junior Studentship, and First Class Moderations. 1864. *Ackworth, Herbert S., Ch. Ch. Second Class Moderations. 1865. Anderson, Arthur, Balliol Coll. Third Class Classics in Moderations. 1865. Brandram, Thomas Peele, Oriel Coll. Eveleigh Classical Prize and Third Class Classics in Moderations. 1861. Courthope, William J., New Coll., Exhibition, First Class in Classics in Moderations. 1863.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize. 1864. Dale, Reginald Francis, Queen's Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. First Class in Mathematics and Second in Classics in Moderations. 1865. Donkin, Horatio Bryan, Queen's Coll. Open Classical Scholarship, 1863.—Second Class in Classics in Moderations. 1865. Elliott, Albert A., Queen's Coll. Open Exhibition (Eglesfield). 1864. Glehn, Ernest Greig Von, Ch. Ch. Fell Exhibition. 1865. Harding, Edward G., Wadham Coll. Hody Greek Exhibition. First Class in Classics, in Moderations. 1860.—Second Class in Classics and Fourth Class in Math. Final Examination. 1862. Harding, G. Thomas, Wadham Coll. Hody Hebrew Exhibition. 1863. Harding, John, Brasenose Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. 1861.—First Class in Mathematics in Moderations. 1862.—Second Class in Mathematics in Final Examination. 1864. Hutchings, Robert, Trinity Coll. Open Scholarship. 1865. Sketchley, Horatio Purvis, Oriel Coll. Ludwell Exhibition. 1863. Turner, Edward J., Wadham Coll. Goodridge Exhibition. First Class Classics and Third Mathematics in Moderations. 1861.—Second Class Classics and Fourth Mathematics at Final Examination. 1863.

Cambridge :—

Airy, Hubert. Scholarship Trin. Coll. and Prize for Lat. Alcaics. First Class Classical Tripos, and Junior Optime. Yeats Prize for Regularity of Conduct, Trin. Coll. 1861. *Bidder, George,¹ Trin. Col. Seventh Wrangler. 1858. *Blackwell, John W., Emmanuel Coll. Senior Optime. 1857. Dale, Cecil C. M., Jesus Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. Bracketed First in Second Class Classical Tripos. 1865. Dalton, Cornelius Neale, Trin. Coll. Scholarship. Second Class, Classical Tripos. 1865. Dalton, John Neale, Clare Coll. Open Scholarship. Third Class, Classical Tripos. 1863.—Scholfield Prize. Crosse (Theological) Prize. 1864. Davies, Charles Butler, Trin. Coll. Open Minor Scholarship. London University Exhibition. Competitive Sizarship. Foundation Scholarship. 1863.—Wrangler and First Class Classical Tripos. 1864. Eyre, J. R., Clare Coll. Open Minor Scholarship. 1864. *Fish, John C., Caius Coll. Senior Optime. 1856. Fisher, F. L., Jesus Coll. Open Classical Scholarship. Second Class Classical Tripos. 1865. *Harrison, Francis Lupton, Cains Coll. First Class in Moral Sciences Tripos. 1856. Lewis, John William, Caius Coll. Scholarship. 1861.—Second Class Classical Tripos. 1865. Lys, F. G., St. John's Coll. Junior Optime. 1858.—Second Class Theological Tripos. 1859. Maddock, Henry E., Clare Coll. Open Scholarship. 1863.—Additional Scholarship 1865. Mansell, James, Caius Coll. Scholarship. Senior Optime. 1858. Mitchell, C. T., Caius Coll. Open Mathematical Scholarship. Fourth Wrangler. 1865. *Neale, John Mason, Trin. Coll. Seatonian Prize. In 1856, 1857, 1858 two, 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1863. *Poynder, Clement, Caius Coll. Junior Optime. 1859. Syng, Francis, Trinity Coll. Scholarship. Second Class Classical Tripos. 1859. Whiting, James Edward, Caius Coll. Wrangler. 1857.

¹ This pupil was only two years and a half at the B. P. School.

*Bowen, Charles, Balliol College, Oxford; and *Bowen, Edward, Trinity College:

Received a not inconsiderable part of their education at the Blackheath Proprietary School. The former was Scholar at Balliol in 1853, Hertford University Scholar in 1855, First-Class in Moderations in 1856, Ireland University Scholar in 1857, and First-Class in Literis Humanioribus in 1858¹; the latter was Bell's University Scholar in 1855, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1856; several Times Prizeman, Fourth of the First Class of the Classical Tripos² 1858.

Military, Civil, &c. :—

Alexander, James W. Passed third on the List Competitive Examination for Engineers to Public Works. 1865. Barton, Hugh Massey. Passed First in Exam. for admission to Sandhurst. 1862.—Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1863. Barton, Robert Johnstone. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for Appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1862. *Blaxland, George. Passed Examination for Admission to Sandhurst. 1863.—Moral Conduct Prize. Passed Tenth in Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1864. Burnett, Charles. Passed Fifth in Examination for admission to Sandhurst. First of his year in Mathematics. 1860.—Prizeman in Mathematics and in Geology. Passed Third in Final Exam., and gained Commission without purchase. 1861. Cherry, G. W. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1864. Cooper, Henry. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1864.—Prize for Fortification and for Military History. Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1865. Courtney, David Charles. Passed Third in Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1863. Dale, George. Passed Competitive Examination for Civil Service in India. 1861. Dawes, Charles. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. Gardener, A. L. Gained appointment under Government by Competitive Examination. 1862. Gardener, C. H. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1858.—Passed tenth in final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1859. Hereford, George. Gained Appointment under Government by Competitive Examination. 1862. Hunter, W. F. First Class in Matriculation Examination, Univ. Lond. 1858.—Prize of 20/- at St. Thomas's Hospital for Classics and Mathematics, and again for Modern Languages and History. *Hutchinson, J. B. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. Lloyd, Cecil. Passed fifth in Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1862.—Passed third in Final Examination and gained Commission without purchase. 1863. Lloyd, Ernest. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1858.—Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission in Royal Engineers. Lloyd, Francis. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. Maclean, Thomas. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1862.—Passed Fifth in the Final Examination, and gained Commission without purchase. 1863. Manley, William George Nicholas, M.D., Royal Artillery. Victoria Cross in New Zealand. 1864. Martyr, Thomas Richard. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1864. Maude, Francis C., Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. Victoria Cross in India under Major-General Havelock in 1857. Penney, John W. W. Scholarship at University College, Durham. 1857. Plunkett, G. T. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1861.—Passed the Final Examination and gained Commission in Royal Engineers. 1862. Pym, Samuel. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1858.—Prize for History. 1860. Rivaz, C. M. Passed Fifth in

¹ Prize for Arnold Historical Essay in 1859.

² Carus Greek Testament Prize in 1856, Burney Prize in 1858, and Fellowship at Trinity College.

Examination for Civil Service in India. 1863.—Passed Fifth in the Final Examination for same service. 1864. *Russell, B. H. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1863. Sedgwick, W. Passed Fourth in Examination for admission to Addiscombe. 1860.—Gained a Commission in the Royal Engineers. 1862. Simpson, M. Archibald, Trin. Coll., Dublin. Sanscrit Prize. Second Prize for Arabic. 1864. Sims, Alfred R. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. *Smirke, Alfred. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. Streeten, Charles Paget. Naval Cadetship on Exam. for appointment to H.M.S. "Britannia." 1863. Tonnochy, M.S. Competitive Student Interpretership for China, being First amongst the successful Candidates. 1862. *Turner, A. H. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1862. Verschoyle, H. L., Trin. Coll., Dublin. Mathematical Honours at Trinity College, Dublin. 1863. *Whatley, Robert Hugh. Passed Examination for admission to Woolwich. 1861.—Passed Final Examination, and gained Commission in Royal Engineers. 1863. Wilkinson, Frank H. Passed Examination for Civil Service in India. 1863. Willoughby, Robert. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1863.—Passed Final Examination and gained Commission without purchase. 1864. Wilson, Arthur. Scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin. 1857.—Senior Moderator, or Gold Medallist, being second on the List in Classics; Senior Moderator, or Gold Medallist, being first on the List in History, Political Science, and English Literature. 1858. Wilson, Edward H. Passed Examination for admission to Sandhurst. 1864. Wilson, Robert Henry. Passed Examination for Civil Service in India. 1861.

CAMDEN TOWN.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1850, by Rev. T. Dale, formerly vicar of St. Pancras.

Constitution.—Conducted under general superintendence of clergy of St. Pancras. Building belongs to Marquess Camden, by whom it was leased to a lady from whom lease was purchased by head master. On establishment of school it was arranged that head master's stipend should be surplus of receipts after payment of expenses, he submitting accounts, when called upon, to vicar.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of respectable middle classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, French, German, geography, history, mathematics, reading, writing, spelling, &c.

Government and Masters.—Clergy of St. Pancras might desire a certain thing to be done, or alteration to be made; if their views were not concurred in by masters, clergy would withdraw their countenance, and institution would collapse.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—17. Head master D.D., F.R.A.S. Emoluments of masters range from 100*l.* to 600*l.*; latter sum partly derived from profits on boarders. Three masters keep boarding houses.

Day Scholars.—About 380, from a circuit of two miles. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—About 20. Four meals a day. Rise 7½ a.m., retire 9 p.m. No authority required for keeping a boarding house; private families offering accommodation on their own account.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and spell.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified to suit special cases. Scripture daily read and explained; catechism and articles twice a week. School work begins and ends with prayers and collects selected from Prayer Book.

Promotions by average place in class, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduates selected by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: corporal, only in extreme cases, and detention; former publicly. All cases of corporal punishment reported to head master.

Playground a quarter of an acre. Drilling taught to boys whose parents wish it.

On average of last five years about two boys annually have gone to some university.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week; all lessons learnt out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

Not supplied.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Not supplied.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last **TEN Years** by boys of the school
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (a) One, scholarship at Oxford.
 - Two " Cambridge.
 - One, exhibition " Oxford.
 - " scholarship " King's College.
 - " " University of London.
 - " " Guy's Hospital.
 - " fellowship " Cambridge.
 - Two, second class, mathematics, Final School, Oxford.
 - One, first class, mathematics, Moderations, Oxford.
 - " Civil Service of India.
 - Seven, first class, Oxford Local Examinations, senior, A.A.
 - Nine " junior.
 - Several Civil Service in England.
 - One, former pupil, senior wrangler, Cambridge.
-

CLAPTON.

ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

FOR THE FREE EDUCATION, WITH BOARD AND LODGING, OF THE SONS
OF POOR CLERGYMEN.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1852; removed to its present site Midsummer 1859.

Constitution.—Subscribers of one guinea and donors of five guineas governors. Governors entitled to vote in proportion of two votes for each guinea annual and one vote for each five guinea life subscription. Donors entitled only to vote at election next following payment of their donation. Clergymen allowing charity to be advocated in their churches entitled to one vote at all elections for each five guineas collected by such means as long as they continue incumbents of church at which collection was made. Payment of a bequest of 50*l.* entitles first-named executor to a life vote at each election; if bequest exceeds 100*l.* all executors entitled to like privilege. Any governor or other person may, by resolution of special general meeting duly convened for that purpose, and for cause appearing to such meeting sufficient, be removed from office and be deprived of all title to vote at any election or to nominate any boy, and shall thereupon cease to have any interest in institution. Contributors of 150 guineas in one sum entitled to a presentation immediately or so soon as state of institution will permit. Contributors of 500 guineas in one sum for life entitled always to have one boy on foundation, first presentation being immediate or so soon as state of institution will permit. No person entitled to vote for or nominate any boy may receive any consideration for his vote or nomination, and all votes and nominations so given or made shall be void if committee so declare. Any governor so offending liable as regards his rights as governor to be dealt with as governors at special general meeting may think fit. No person being a governor by virtue of subscription only entitled to vote at any meeting while his subscription is in arrear. Rules may be altered at any special general meeting duly convened for purpose (rules).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To educate and maintain gratuitously, and in manner suitable to their condition in life, sons of poor clergymen resident in England, Wales, or Ireland. Such children alone eligible. Sons of clergymen actually engaged in parochial or scholastic work proper objects, but other cases may be admitted on list of applicants at discretion of committee. No boy may be placed on list of candidates unless first approved of by committee after due inquiry into circumstances of his case. Candidates must be able to read, write, and cipher, must have completed their ninth and not their eleventh year on day of election. Votes polled by unsuccessful candidates carried to their credit at next elections. Boys elected subjected to such medical and other examination as committee think fit, and may be suspended or refused if in opinion of committee result of such examination render such suspension or refusal desirable. Boys may not remain after 16 without special permission of committee (rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Managed by committee of 24 governors; three a quorum; have power to appoint and remove head master and all other officers, except visitor, and to make and alter bye-laws. Four members of committee retire annually but are re-eligible. Four-fifths of members present at any special general meeting of committee may remove any member thereof (rules).

PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Three resident, besides French, drawing, and drilling masters. All resident masters graduates. Emoluments : head master, 322*l.* 10*s.* per annum, with house accommodation and maintenance for himself and family; second master, 120*l.*; third master, 100*l.* (both have house accommodation and board); drilling master, 16*l.*; French, 52*l.*; drawing, 52*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—None on the foundation.

Boarders.—63. Three meals a day; boys above 15 years have four. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 375 feet per boy. Rise 6*½* a.m.; retire 9 to 9*½* p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and cipher to the satisfaction of the Committee, or of such persons as they may appoint.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit cases of boys who show a very marked aptitude for special studies or are intended for certain lines of life. Committee make provision for religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination, regard being had to half-year's marks also.

Examination at Christmas and Easter by masters; at Midsummer by examiners appointed by committee. Prizes given at Midsummer.

Punishments: lines, detention, and corporal punishment; last privately (in presence of two assistant masters) and by head master only.

Playground about 8 acres. Boys not allowed to go beyond school precincts without a written pass from a master. Drilling and sword exercise taught as part of system.

On average of last seven years about two boys have gone to other schools.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week, besides time for preparation. Playtime about 30 hours per week.



BALANCE SHEET OF ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL, 1867.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Bucks.)

<i>Dr.</i> 1867.	RECEIPTS.	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
January 1. Balance				293 2 1
Annual Subscriptions from former Supporters	1536 2 5			
" " 114 new "	193 14 0		1720 16 5	
Life Subscriptions and Donations from former Supporters	640 12 6			
" from 173 new Supporters	1307 13 0		1948 5 6	
" Presentation Fee "				3878 1 11
				187 10 0
Collection after Seymour at—				
Whitehall Chapel (exclusive of Subscriptions)	17 12 0			
St. Anne's, Wandsworth "	22 11 7			
Christ's Church, Lancaster Gate "	104 16 11			
Trinity Church, Lee "	21 10 5			166 10 11
Dividends on Stock				375 0 0
Legacy of the late Rev. R. Edmonds	261 7 2			
" Miss Anne Latham	90 0 0			351 7 2
				<u>£5021 12 1</u>
December 31. To Balance.				<u>£61 4 1</u>

(For Payments, see next page.)

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
NEW THREE PER CENT. STOCK, IN TRUSTEES' NAMES	10,000 0 0
INDIA FIVE	2,000 0 0

BUILDING FUND.

<i>Dr.</i> 1867.		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
January 1. Balance		392 10 0	21 0 0
Donations (including transfer from General Account)	2500 0 0		
" Gift of Site at Leatherhead "	24 9 0		
Interest, per General Account		2916 19 0	
		<u>£2937 19 0</u>	
<i>Cr.</i>			
Payment for new Site	2500 0 0		
Interest on ditto	24 9 0		
December 31. Balance	413 10 0		
		<u>£2937 19 0</u>	

Balance Sheet—continued.

	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
		288	3	11	250	13	11	
Clapton House (School)—	Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	-	-	-	37	10	0	
Less Rent of Land let off								
Salaries—Masters, &c.		702	10	0				250 13 11
Servants' Wages		114	3	0				816 13 0
Meat (13,434 lbs.) and Fish £6 0s. 5d.		482	16	5				
Bread (5,503 qtns.) and Flour		207	10	1				
Groceries		220	17	0				
Milk (2,804 quarts)		49	8	8				
Greengroceries £28 0s. 8d. Gardeners' Wages, &c. £65 12s. 9d.		93	13	0				
Beer (1,674 gallons)		83	9	8				
Board of Household during holidays (thirteen weeks)		84	10	0				
Washing		157	18	1				
					1380	2	11	
Church Sittings		41	5	0				
Medical attendance, Medicine, Nurses, &c.		69	15	4				
School Books, Stationery, &c.		70	1	10				
Prizes (two years, 1866-7)		16	1	0				
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, &c.		48	19	6				
Repairs		95	17	5				
Firing		67	10	10				
Gas Rate		29	15	0				
Water Rate		13	15	6				
Earthenware £4 15s. 11d. Hardware £6 11s. 6d.		11	7	5				
Postage and Advertising		5	17	5				
Clock winding, &c.		2	1	0				
		472	7	3				
Less received from Head Master for Private Pupils					2919	17	1	
					10	19	0	
<i>Extraordinary Expenses—</i>								
Special Repairs		823	16	0				2908 13 1
Cost of replacing Boys' Clothes, &c., stolen		16	17	8				
		345	13	8				
<i>Office—</i>								3254 11 9
Rent, Salaries, &c.		396	15	2				
Printing £78 13s. 9d. Stationery £21 7s. 10d.		100	1	7				
Postages £51 7s. 5d. Advertising £12 3s. 0d.		63	10	5				
Power of Attorney		1	1	6				
Sundries, Travelling Expenses—Collecting, &c. &c. -		7	3	1				
		568	11	9				
*Expenses of Anniversary Dinner		155	11	6				
Less Tickets sold		49	7	0				
		106	4	6				
		674	16	3				
Annual Subscription (twice paid) returned					3929	8	0	
Invested in purchase of £500 India 5 per Cent. Stock					1	1	0	
Building Fund Account (hitherto included in General Account) transferred					545	0	0	
Ditto Interest on Purchase of new Site, from date of Agreement to completion of Title					210	0	0	
Architect's cost on Repairs at Clapton House (since returned by Mr. Good)					24	9	0	
					10	10	0	
		4720	8	0				
December 31. Balance—London Joint Stock Bank		220	7	9				
Sir S. Scott, Bart., & Co.		60	16	4				
In Matron's hands					281	4	1	
					20	0	0	
					301	4	1	
					£5021	12	1	

* The result of the Dinner, after paying all Expenses, was 1,753*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

LIST OF THE SIXTY-THREE BOYS ON THE FOUNDATION, JANUARY 1868,
WITH PARTICULARS OF THE FATHER'S CONDITION AT THE TIME OF THE BOY'S ELECTION.

No. on Register.	Father's Appointment.	Diocese.	Annual Income.	Number of Children.	Date of Boy's Election.	Date of leaving the Institution.	No. on Register.
185	Incumbent	-	-	130 0 0	June 17, 1862	Feb. 14, 1868	185
202	Curate	St. David's	-	100 0 0	Nov. 18, 1862	April 2, 1868	202
183	Chaplain	Worcester	-	200 0 0	Nov. 19, 1861	April 25, 1868	183
203	Chaplain	Winchester	-	150 0 0	Nov. 18, 1862	May 11, 1868	203
193	Chaplain	Gloucester and Bristol	-	208 0 0	June 17, 1862	Sept. 2, 1868	193
200	Incumbent	Llandaff	-	124 0 0	Nov. 18, 1862	Oct. 14, 1868	200
198	Vicar	Ely	-	281 10 0	June 16, 1863	Dec. 7, 1868	198
210	Curate	Exeter	-	90 0 0	Nov. 17, 1863	Mar. 15, 1869	210
208	Vicar	Llandaff	-	122 10 0	Ditto.	June 9, 1869	208
212	Incumbent	Lichfield	-	279 0 0	June 16, 1863	June 13, 1869	212
207	Curate	London	-	100 0 0	Nov. 17, 1863	June 27, 1869	207
220	Incumbent	Rochester	-	230 0 0	June 21, 1864	Oct. 28, 1869	220
206	Curate	York	-	120 0 0	Nov. 18, 1862	Nov. 8, 1869	206
214	Vicar	York	-	195 4 6	June 16, 1863	Dec. 4, 1869	214
218	Curate	Norwich	-	120 0 0	Nov. 17, 1863	Dec. 22, 1869	218
245	Unemployed	Norwich	-	No income.	Admitted by purchase. <i>Vide Rule 8.</i>	Jan. 27, 1870	245
230	Curate	Chichester	-	110 0 0	Nov. 15, 1864	Feb. 15, 1870	230
213	Rector	Clogher	-	151 0 0	Admitted upon presentation by Ven. Archdeacon Bentick. <i>Vide Rule 8.</i>	Feb. 20, 1870	213
227	Curate	York	-	6	Nov. 15, 1864	Mar. 9, 1870	227
223	Curate	Rochester	-	248 0 0	Nov. 17, 1863	Mar. 30, 1870	223
222	Curate	Bath and Wells	-	220 0 0	June 21, 1864	June 3, 1870	222
224	Incumbent	Rochester	-	120 0 0	Ditto.	July 28, 1870	224
233	Incumbent	Exeter	-	340 0 0	June 20, 1865	Aug. 3, 1870	233
229	Chaplain	Ripon	-	196 0 0	Nov. 15, 1864	Aug. 7, 1870	229
		Oxford	-	75 0 0	5		

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

List of the Sixty-three Boys on the Foundation, January 1868—cont.

No. on Register.	Father's Appointment.	Dioecese.	Annual Income.	Number of Children.	Date of Boy's Election.	Date of leaving the Institution.	No. on Register.
226 Curate Imbecile.	- - -	Exeter	80 0	4	June 21, 1864	Nov. 9, 1870	226
240 Curate	- - -	Ripon	Dependent on friends.	4	Nov. 15, 1864	Nov. 15, 1870	240
231 Curate	- - -	York	145 0	5	June 21, 1864	Dec. 4, 1870	231
228 Curate	- - -	Lincoln	120 0	6	Nov. 15, 1864	Dec. 15, 1870	228
235 Incumbent	- - -	St. David's	248 0	6	June 20, 1865	Oct. 15, 1870	225
254 Curate	- - -	Rochester	100 0	6	Nov. 21, 1865	Jan. 18, 1871	254
236 Curate	- - -	Worcester	150 0	5	June 20, 1865	Jan. 24, 1871	236
258 Incumbent	- - -	Ripon	220 0	6	Nov. 21, 1865	April 20, 1871	258
238 Incumbent	- - -	Liebfeld	310 0	5	Ditto.	May 18, 1871	238
243 Rector	- - -	Llandaff	240 0	10	June 19, 1866	July 1, 1871	243
242 Incumbent	- - -	Durham	200 0	7	Ditto.	Sept. 4, 1871	242
241 Vicar	- - -	Peterborough	300 0	9	June 20, 1865	Sept. 5, 1871	241
251 Curate	- - -	Ripon	230 0	5	Nov. 21, 1865	Nov. 20, 1871	251
268 Vicar	- - -	Bath and Wells	157 0	6	June 19, 1866	Jan. 7, 1872	268
250 Curate	- - -	Oxford	222 0	5	Ditto.	Jan. 8, 1872	250
262 Vicar	- - -	Ely	150 0	0	Nov. 20, 1866	Jan. 25, 1872	262
267 Vicar	- - -	St. David's	124 0	13	Ditto.	Feb. 16, 1872	267
255 Incumbent	- - -	York	310 0	5	Admitted by purchase.	Feb. 24, 1872	255
253 Incumbent	- - -	Carlisle	160 0	3	Vide Rule 8.	Mar. 16, 1872	253
249 Curate	- - -	OXford	186 0	6	Vide Rule 8.	Mar. 24, 1872	249
264 Curate	- - -	Winchester	150 0	6	June 20, 1865	April 24, 1872	264
*277 Curate	- - -	St. David's	90 0	5	Nov. 20, 1866	April 26, 1872	*277
*256 Curate	- - -	Lincoln	120 0	3	Vide Rule 8.	June 18, 1872	*256
270 Vicar	- - -	Salisbury	264 0	11	June 20, 1872	June 20, 1872	270
			100	0	Nov. 20, 1866	1872	982

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PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

261	Rector	-	-	Bath and Wells	-	-	290	0	0	5	Admitted by purchase.	Aug. 14, 1872	261
*265	Incumbent	-	-	Ripon	-	-	135	0	0	3	Vide Rule 8.	Ang. 18, 1872	*265
269	Vicar	-	-	St. David's	-	-	150	0	0	12	June 18, 1867	Sept. 6, 1872	269
260	Incumbent	-	-	Gloucester and Bristol	-	-	155	0	0	8	Nov. 20, 1866	Nov. 21, 1872	260
*276	Curate	-	-	York	-	-	170	0	0	3	June 19, 1866	Dec. 18, 1872	*276
*287	Incumbent	-	-	Winchester	-	-	310	0	0	11	Ditto.	Feb. 6, 1873	*297
*274	Vicar	-	-	Rochester	-	-	245	0	0	11	Ditto.	Feb. 25, 1873	*274
*278	Incumbent	-	-	Llandaff	-	-	256	0	0	9	June 18, 1867	Mar. 31, 1873	*278
*284	Chaplain	-	-	Ripon	-	-	225	0	0	6	Nov. 19, 1867	July 28, 1873	*284
*272	Curate	-	-	Lincoln	-	-	120	0	0	8	June 18, 1867	July 26, 1873	*272
273	Curate	-	-	Winchester	-	-	140	0	0	6	Nov. 20, 1866	Aug. 7, 1873	273
279	Rector	-	-	Exeter	-	-	302	0	0	7	June 18, 1867	Aug. 11, 1873	279
275	Curate	-	-	Ely	-	-	212	0	0	8	Nov. 8, 1873	Dec. 7, 1873	*275
*288	Curate	-	-	Norwich	-	-	180	0	0	7	Nov. 19, 1867	*288	

The incomes as above stated are, in most cases, subject to various deductions on account of rent, rates, taxes, and in some instances other heavy claims. The cases marked thus * have been admitted in 1867.

For Table B, see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

Robert William Bowyer gained an exhibition, 1860, in Rochester Cathedral School.

Frederick M. Ashley passed first in examination for a clerkship in the General Post Office.

CLAPTON.—St. John's FOUNDATION SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.			
	Statistics of whole School.		Number of Boys learning each Subject.		Number of Boys in the Class.		Number of Boys in the Class.		Number of Boys in the Class.		Number of Boys in the Class.	
Religious Knowledge.	62	3	8	15	48	M.	12	48	H.	46	H.	4
Greek.	-	60	5	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	3	0	0
Latin.	-	62	5	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	1	20	1
French.	-	47	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	5	0	0
Arithmetic.	-	62	2	{ 1 }	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
Mathematics,	31	-	-	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
pure or applied, beside proceeding.	-	-	-	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
History.	-	62	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
Geography.	-	62	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
English Grammar.	-	62	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
English Literature.	-	62	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
English Composition.	-	62	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
Reading.	-	62	3	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
Writing.	-	48	2	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
Drawing.	-	62	4	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0
Drilling.	-	62	1	-	-	M.	-	-	H.	-	-	0

EATON SQUARE.

 ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
 (IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1830.

Constitution.—120 proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited; have privilege of nominating pupils and appoint committee.

Exhibitions.—None. It is proposed to appropriate any surplus income for the foundation of scholarships.

Objects.—Instruction given adapted to qualify pupils for universities, learned and scientific professions, army, navy, civil service, and commercial pursuits; pupils admitted on nomination of committee or of proprietors at terms varying from 12 to 15 guineas per annum, including instruction in French (*prospectus*).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, classics, mathematics, French, and religious instruction in conformity with principles of Established Church; German, drawing, and fortification, also drilling, at moderate extra fees (*prospectus*).

Government and Masters.—School managed by a committee of proprietors; masters appointed and dismissed by proprietors.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical, with considerable admixture of scientific and modern subjects.

Masters.—Four, besides modern languages, drawing masters, &c. Head master clergyman, B. Sc. London and M.A. Cambridge; second master clergyman, M.A. Cambridge. Salaries, head master 300*l.* to 400*l.*, second master 175*l.*, third 160*l.*, fourth 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—69, seven-tenths between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of professional men chiefly; from within a radius of a mile and a half chiefly; pay for general work, under 10, 12*l.* 12*s.*, above 14, 15*l.* 15*s.*; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; German, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drilling, 1*l.* 1*s.* School closed on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four, all in second master's house. Terms 42*l.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* School fees as day boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write correctly easy verses from Scripture and know multiplication table.

School classified separately for classics and English, for mathematics and natural science, and for French. Greek not compulsory. When a boy reaches two upper classes attention paid to his intended career. Monday morning devoted to religious instruction. Brief prayers or collects from Prayer Book with special form in use at King's College and chapter of the Bible read every morning.

Promotions by marks and examination; seniority has influence only in cases of great incongruity of age; separate for each group of subjects, except in promotions from lower to upper school.

Examination three times a year, partly by Oxford and Cambridge middle-class examiners, partly by Science and Art Department, partly by masters and others invited by head master. Special examiner once a year proposed to be engaged by committee. Prizes given by committee and others.

Punishments: remanded lessons; impositions; caning or even whipping for graver or repeated offences; suspension or expulsion. Corporal punishment either publicly or privately. Whipping and suspension by head master only.

Playground a very small gravel court. On half-holidays boys play at Battersea Park. No bounds prescribed.

Perhaps twentieth of boys who leave go to some university.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week. Quarter of lessons prepared at home.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

First Half of year 1867.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
1	Independent Gentleman.	-	1
" "	Widow Independnt.	" "	2
" "	Chief Govrmnt. Art Teacher, S.K.	" "	3
" "	Dentist.	" "	4
" "	Gas Fitter.	" "	5
" "	Professor in Oxford University.	" "	6
" "	Chemist.	" "	7
" "	Widow Independnt.	" "	8
" "	Surgeon.	" "	9
" "	Widow Independnt.	" "	10

Almost all from within one mile of the school.

For Table B see opposite page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school
 (a) at the Universities; (b) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

(a) *Rev. A. V. Hadley, H.M.I.S. (deceased), Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler.

*Ed. Hadley, Esq., Fellow, Trinity College, Cambridge, 4th Wrangler.

Rev. J. R. Wilson, Scholar, Sidney College, Cambridge, 35th Wrangler.

W. Groves, Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Cambridge, 27th Wrangler.

G. Ekin, Scholar, Exeter College, Oxon.

Rev. J. M. Fuller, Fellow, St. John's College, Cambridge; Tyrwhitt and Crosse University Scholar.

Rev. T. Vines, Scholar, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. A. Boodle, 1st Class Theolog. Tripos. 2nd Class in Classics; Tutor, St. Columba's.

C. W. Dilke, Esq., LL.B., Scholar, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1st in 1st Class Law Tripos

B. N. Earle, Esq., B.A., bracketed 1st in 1st Class of Natural Science, Tripos.

Since 1859, 50 boys sent up to the University Local Examinations, all of whom (with two exceptions) have passed, 29 in honours.

* These gentlemen were pupils at the school for a period of 10 years.

EATON SQUARE.—St. Peter's COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.		Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.
Religious Knowledge, Reading, Bible.	73	8	—	—	—	—
Greek	30	4	—	3	16	3
Latin	72	8	—	6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
French	73	4	—	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
German	3	2	14	1	17	2
Arithmetic	73	8	—	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Book-keeping	27	2	—	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mensuration and Surveying.	19	2	—	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mathematics, Pure or applied, beside preceding,	45	4	—	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

EATON SQUARE.—ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWER CLASS in each Subject.							
	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST Class.			Statistics of SECOND Class.			Statistics of LOWER Class.			Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.			First Form.				
Physics*	19	2	8	—	8	16 ¹ / ₂	H.	—	—	16 ¹ / ₂	2	6	—	14 ¹ / ₂	1	—	II.	II.	II.	
Natural History.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemistry*	19	2	—	—	8	16 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	3	Non-chemical; Elem. Experiments.	10	11 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
History, Roman and Greek, included in 2 and 3.	73	8	—	—	6	16 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	3	Non-actuals; Elem. Experiments.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Geography	73	8	—	—	6	16 ¹ / ₂	2	6	—	11	Stuart Period.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
English Grammar.	45	4	—	—	6	16 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	3	Physical and Political of Great Britain and Dependencies.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
English Literature.	73	8	—	—	6	16 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	3	Definitions; Gram., Analysis.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
English Composition, Reading.	—	—	—	—	6	16 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	3	Juris-Creat and other plays.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Writing.	66	7	—	—	6	16 ¹ / ₂	2	6	—	11	Various Exercises.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing.	12	1	28	—	12	13	2	1	—	2	Extempore Exercises.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Subjects.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occurs frequently in course of other lessons.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
											ditto	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
											Same as for highest class.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
											Same as for highest class.	15	14 ¹ / ₂	1	3	—	—	—	—	—

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GOWER STREET.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

Establishment.—Established January 1832 as a branch of University College, which was founded in 1826 as the University of London, and incorporated under its present name by Royal Charter 28th November 1836.

Constitution.—The school is the property of the “members” of University College. “Members” are of two kinds, “proprietors” or persons holding a 100*l.* share, and “donors” of 50*l.* The members vote at general meetings and elect the “council.” In case of the income in any year exceeding the expenditure, the members have no right to declare a dividend out of the surplus.

Exhibitions.—None to the Universities.

A sum of 2,000*l.* was left by the late Mr. Holloway for the payment of the school fees, &c. of boys in the school distinguished for their merit and needing pecuniary assistance for their education; such assistance to be granted for three terms, and renewable by the council at their pleasure for the like or a less number of terms, as often as they may think advisable, in reference to the state of the pupil’s education and to the circumstances of his parents or friends.

The funds are sufficient to pay the school fees of four exhibitioners.

Objects and Instruction prescribed.—To further the objects of the college “by affording improved means of instruction to young persons preparing to enter the junior classes of the college.”

The college was founded for “the general advancement of literature and science by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense.”

Government and Masters.—The council, elected out of the members of the College (at a general meeting) consists of the president, vice-president, treasurer, and not more than 24 nor less than 16 other members. They are the governors of the school. They appoint the head master and vice-master, the assistant masters on recommendation of the head master, and a permanent examiner. The head master has the rank and privileges of a professor of the college, and holds his office by the same tenure. To remove him would require the united action of the council and the senate, *i.e.* the whole body of professors. Expulsion of boys rests with the council. The head master, subject to control of the council, and the vice-master, subject to the authority of the council and head master, conduct and practically manage the studies and discipline of the school. The principal duties of the vice-master, exclusive of direct teaching, are to classify the boys, to preserve discipline, and to act in the place of the head master whenever he is absent.

No special qualifications required in masters, excepting the possession of proofs of fitness satisfactory to the council and the head master.

State of School in Session 1867-8.

There are two departments, upper and junior (the latter established in Sept. 1863 for boys between 7 and 9.)

Masters.—The total number of masters is 40. The ordinary work of the school, including only a small fraction of the German teaching, occupies 21 masters in the morning and 18 in the afternoon; 10 masters attend in the morning only, seven in the afternoon only. On Wednesday afternoon eight drawing masters attend; on Saturday afternoon four only. The classes of practical chemistry, senior theoretical chemistry, Hebrew, gymnastics, and an extra writing class, together with the bulk of the German classes, fall out of ordinary school hours.

As a rule the classical masters teach only classics, including, however, not unfrequently geography, history, and English. The mathematical masters, with very occasional exceptions, confine themselves to their own branch, including sometimes arithmetic. One French class and one German class are conducted by one of the classical masters, an Englishman. With this exception the French classes are conducted by Frenchmen, four in number; the German classes by Germans, three in number.

PRO-
CETARY
SCHOOLS.
Boys.)

The head master receives 15 per cent. of the gross receipts derived from school fees. These amounted in session 1866-7 to close upon 7,300*l.* The vice-master receives a fixed salary of 350*l.*, together with a capitation fee of 1*l.* per annum on each boy above the number of 300. The present number of boys (1868) is 375.

One half of the gross receipts from school fees is devoted to the payment of the vice-master and assistant masters. Two of the latter receive in addition a capitation fee of 10*s.* per head on all boys above 300.

Day Scholars.—375, of whom 22 are in lower school. Pay for general work, including ordinary stationery, in upper school 21*l.*, in lower school 18*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum; extras in upper school, Hebrew, 4*l.* 4*s.*; fencing, 3*l.* 3*s.*; gymnastics, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Out of the 400 boys who were in the school in the second and third terms of session 1866-7:

The number of those living with their parents within the metropolitan postal circle was - - - - -

349

from District W.	106
N.W.101	
W.C. 65	
N. 53	
E.C. 7	
N.E. 6	
S.W. 5	
S. 5	
E. 1	

349

There were living with their parents beyond the postal district, at distances up to 30 miles - - - - -

7

Boarding with masters - - - - -

20

Boarding in other than masters' houses - - - - -

24

400

In the upper school no boys were under 10 years of age, 117 between 10 and 14, 159 between 14 and 16, and 68 above 16.

In the lower school all were below 11 years of age.

Of the entire number 20 per cent. were Jews.

Boarders.—Twelve of the masters take boarders, but these are regarded with reference to the school in the light of day scholars, the council and head master exercising no authority over boarding houses, and the entire number of boarders is not large.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No examination of candidates for admission to junior department. Candidates for upper school need not possess any knowledge beyond reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.

Boys variously classified according to subject. Any boy may drop Greek or even Latin; in latter case German is substituted. Occasionally boys allowed to discontinue certain subjects for the acquisition of which they seem specially disqualified. School partakes of unsectarian character of college, duty of moulding pupils' theological opinions being left to home influences. School work does not begin or end with prayers.

Promotions on recommendation of class master, who finds his judgment partly on general estimate of boy and partly on results of terminal examinations. Promotions and degradations take place not only at commencement of each session but whenever rendered expedient by individual cases.

Short examinations at end of first and second terms. General examination at close of session by masters under superintendence of Professor Malden, permanent examiner appointed by council. Rewards in the form of book prizes and "honourable mention" in printed prize list.

Usual punishment, detention; impositions less frequent; no corporal punishment. A monthly report of conduct, progress, &c. sent to parents.

Playground, of acre and a half, including gymnasium, close to school. Hours of recreation so arranged that juniors do not use playground at same time as boys of upper school. Three lessons a week, of about an hour each, in gymnastics. Drilling at present confined to junior school.

Under ordinary circumstances boys not allowed to remain in school beyond the age of 16 or 17; those boys whose education is continued beyond that age usually enter the classes of the College.

School open 40 weeks in the year. In upper school obligatory hours of attendance 27 in the week; in junior 22. Almost all lessons prepared at home.

The classes seldom contain more than about 25 boys, excepting those in which theoretical chemistry and experimental physics are taught.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Midsummer Term, 1868.

N.B.—The following groups of ten are arranged in alphabetical order of names. In consequence of the mode of classification, no particular boy could be named as actually highest or lowest in the school.

Upper School.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent.
Boys at top of school in alphabetical order - 1	Widow Lady - - -	London, W.
" - - 2	M.D., F.R.S., &c. - - -	N.W.
" - - 3	Independent Minister - - -	S. nine miles.
" - - 4	Independent Minister - - -	N.W.,
" - - 5	Gentleman - - -	N.
" - - 6	Colonial Merchant - - -	W.
" - - 7	Newspaper Proprietor - - -	W., but boards with master.
" - - 8	Teacher of German - - -	N.E.
" - - 9	Physician - - -	W.
" - - 10	Surgeon - - -	W.C.
Boys at bottom of school in alphabetical order - 1	Professor of French, LL.D. - - -	N.
" - 2	Army Agent - - -	N.W.
" - 3	Tea Merchant - - -	N.
" - 4	Skin Merchant - - -	W.C.
" - 5	Solicitor - - -	W.C.
" - 6	Bookseller - - -	N., eleven miles.
" - 7	Physician - - -	W.
" - 8	Timber Merchant - - -	W.C.
" - 9	Builder - - -	N.
" - 10	Independent Minister - - -	W.
Junior School.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent.
Boys at bottom of school in alphabetical order - 1	Physician - - -	London, W.C.
" - 2	Solicitor - - -	W.C.
" - 3	Colonial Chief Justice	W.C.
" - 4		W.C.
" - 5	Manchester Warehouseman - - -	N.W.
" - 6	Correspondent to Foreign Newspaper. - - -	W.C.
" - 7	Widow Lady - - -	N.W.
" - 8	Wine Merchant - - -	W.C.
" - 9	Wholesale Draper - - -	N.W.
" - 10	Sculptor - - -	W.

Subject.	Work of Third or Midsummer Term.						Work of Third or Midsummer Term.						
	Statistics of the whole School.	Statistics of First Class.	Number of Boys in Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Subjects are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age at close of Session.	Statistics of the whole School.	Statistics of Lowest Class.	Number of Boys in Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Subjects are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age at close of Session.	
Greek	-	-	67	4	10	X. M. 4½	Herod. lib. ix. chap. 1-45. Alcestis vv. 1-400. Wilkins Exercises.	5	21	15	3	{ Second term of existence of class.) Greenwood's Grammar to end of verbs. Robison's Exercises 1-10.	
Latin	-	-	318	15	16	9	Horace, Odes, two books. Re-translations from Livy.	11	9	12	3	{ First term of existence of class.) Robson's Exercises 1-20, with corresponding portions of Key's Smaller Grammar.	
French	-	-	344	21	10	3	Translation in Prose and Verse. Prose Composition on Historical Subjects. Lectures on History of France, and on French Grammar. Die Journalisten, Act 1 and half 2. Free translation from English into German. Exodus, about five chapters. Kalisch's Grammar.	16	25	9	12	{ Second term of existence of class.) Merlet's Grammar, pp. 31-48, and Traducteur, pp. 21-31. Regular verbs.	
German	-	-	114	6	25	2½	Die Journalisten, Act 1 and half 2. Free translation from English into German. Exodus, about five chapters. Kalisch's Grammar.	15	3	24	2½	{ Second term of existence of class.) Wittich's Grammar, Elements. Translation from Witich's German Tales.	
Hebrew	-	-	9	1	9	1	Profit and Loss. Proportional Parts. Metric System. Colenso is used in some classes; some masters use no Text Book.	14	8	24	1½	First four rules, simple and compound. Elementary exercises in the same.	
Arithmetic	-	-	320	14	11	1½	Text Book, that of the Irish National Schools, pp. 1-54.	16	4	21	3	{ First term of existence of class.) Sets 1-5 of text book.	
Book-keeping	-	-	49	-	24	1½	Tothunter's Contos chap. 1-3, 5, 6, 9. Tothunter's Trigonometry chap. 1, 3-6, 10, 13-15. Tothunter's Euclid. XI. 1-21, and about 150 deductions. Elements of Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, with the construction and theory of the common machines and instruments. Instruction chiefly viva voce.	15	25	11	15	4	{ First term of existence of class.) Sets 1-5 of text book.
Mathematics { Pure Applied	177	11	10	6	15	10	Tothunter's Text Book, Galbraith and Haughton. Light and Radiant Heat, and Elements of Acoustics. Instruction viva voce.	10	1	10	3	6	{ First term of existence of class.) Euclid, Books 1, 2. Deductions to first book. Algebra to Simple Equations.
Physics	-	-	69	2	17	1½	15	9	17	15	4	Elements of Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. Determination of the Specific Gravity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.	
Chemistry, Theoretical	61	2	9	0	1½	18	Preparation and Properties of some of the most common metals and their compounds. Instruction viva voce.	52	1½	15	7	7	Preparation and Properties of some of the non-metallic elements. The compounds formed among themselves. Their relations by weight.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of First Class.			Statistics of Lowest Class.			Average Age at Close of Session.			Work of Third or Midsummer Term.			
	Number of Boys in Classes.			Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.			Average Age at Close of Session.			Average Age at Close of Session.			
Number of Boys in each Subject.			Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.			Average Age of Time per Week spent to each Subject.			Average Age of Time per Week spent to each Subject.			Average Age at Close of Session.	
Chemistry, Practical	15	1	15	H.	15	7	Preparation by the Boys themselves of some of the non-metallic elements and their compounds. Testing for common Acids, single and mixed.			H.	Y.	M.	
History, English	-	237	8	19	1½	15	9	Student's Hume. Reigns of Charles II. and James II.	31	1½	11	11	Markham, to end of Henry VII. (work of Session.)
History, Grecian	-	44	3	13	1	15	11	Smith's Smaller History read during the Session. Liddell's History; chapters 46-63 during Session. Ancient Geography taken in conjunction with France, Egypt, South America. No text book used in this class. Elsewhere Hughes's Physical Geography, and Cornwall.	15	1½	15	6	{ Second term of existence of class, Smith's Smaller History, from end of Persian Wars to Sicilian Expedition. Liddell, chapters 22-30.
History, Roman	-	112	6	24	1	15	11	History up to A.D. 1689. No text book. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.	20	1	14	0	Cornwall's Geography. France. Drawing of Maps from memory after National Society's Small Physical Atlas.
Geography	-	263	11	17	1½	15	11	History of English Literature up to A.D. 1689. No text book. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.	22	1½	12	1	Allens's Select English Poetry. Dictation, Parsing, and Poems by heart.
English { Literature -	258	13	14	1½	15	9	Moore's Perspective is in use as text book, but the instruction is chiefly <i>viva voce</i> .	{ 15	1½	12	1	Elementary Outline Drawing. This class includes a few boys from the junior school.	
Writing	-	236	8	21	1½	15							
Drawing	-	169	9	5	4	15	Drawing from the Antique (subject, the Discobolus) and from Nature at choice. The competition for the Prize for Drawing from Nature is not confined to the Sixth Class.	28	1½	12	1		
Geometrical Perspective	51	2	17	1	15	6	Moore's Perspective is in use as text book, but the instruction is chiefly <i>viva voce</i> .	19	(4 or 2)	11	8		
Model Drawing	-	31	2	14	1	14	Outlines of Plane Astronomy, not involving Trigonometry. No text book.	34	1	14	10		
Elementary Astronomy	16	1	16	1½	16	1	Outlines of Plane Astronomy, not involving Trigonometry. No text book.	14	1	14	5		
Social Science	-	25	1	25	1½	15	8	Exchange. No text book. (The boys are expected to read as a ground-work the "Phenomena of Industrial Life.")	-	-	-	-	
Gymnastics	-	40	3	7	3	15	5	-	11	2½	13	2	

N.B.—Religious Knowledge, Mensuration, Natural History, and Music are not taught.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

SCHEME OF MORNING WORK.—MIDSUMMER TERM, 1868.

1. General Plan.

Divisions or* Sub-schools.	9.30-10.30.		10.30-11.30.		11.30-12.30.	
	M.W.F.	T.T.S.	Daily.	M.W.F.	T.T.S.	
VI.	Mathematics.		6th Latin.	French.	6th } Lat. 5th a } exercises. 5th b }	
V.	Mathematics.		5th Latin.	French.		
Upper IV.	Mathematics.		Up. 4th Latin.	French.	Up. 4th Lat. ex.	
IV.	4th Latin.		Mathematics.	4th Latin ex.	French.	
Lewer IV.	Lr. 4th Latin.		Mathematics.	Lr. 4th Latin ex.	French.	
Upper III.	Up. 3Lat. ex.	French.	Up. 3rd Latin.		Mathematics.	
III.	English.	3rd Lat. ex.	French.		3rd Latin.	
Lewer III.	Lr. 3rd Latin.		French.	Lr. 3rd Lat. ex.	English or Arithmetic.	
Upper II.	French.	Up. 2 Lat. ex.	Up. 2nd Latin.		Mathematics.	
II. a.	French.		2nd a Latin.	English or Arithmetic.	2nd a Latin ex.	
II. b.	French.		2nd b Latin.	English or Arithmetic.	2nd b Latin ex.	
Lower II.	Lr. 2nd Latin.		French.	Lr. 2nd Lat. ex.	English or Arithmetic.	
Upper I.	Up. 1st Latin.		French.	English or Arithmetic.	Up. 1st Latin ex.	
I.	French.		1st Latin.	1st Latin ex.	English.	
Lewer I.	Lr. 1st Latin.		English.		French.	
Extra I.†	Extra 1st Latin.		Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	
Non-Latin.‡	German.		Mathematics.	English.	French.	
	German.		French.		Mathematics.	
	English. French.		French.	Arithmetic.	English.	

* Latin is taken as the basis of arrangement for the morning classes.

† This class was formed for the accommodation of 11 Japanese boys.

‡ The entire number in this division does not exceed 20.

2. Subsidiary Plan.

	9.30-10.30		10.30-11.30		11.30-12.30.	
	M.W.F.	T.T.S.	Daily.	M.W.F.	T.T.S.	
Mathematics and extra Arithmetic.	6th Mathematics. Lr. 6th Mathematics. 5th a Mathematics. 4th a Mathematics.		5th Mathemat. 4th b Mathem. 4th c Mathem.		4th d Mathematics. 4th e Mathematics.	
French	3 b French. 3 c French. 3rd e French. 2nd e French. 1st a French.		4th c French. 3rd d French. 2nd a French. 1st b French.		6th French. 5th a French. 4th a French. 3rd a French. Lower 1st French.	
Extra English	Ext. 3 Eng.		Ext. Lr. 1st Eng.	Extra 4th English.	Ext. 2nd a Eng. Ext. 1st Eng.	

The morning classes in English and Arithmetic are called "Extra" classes because they are attended by boys who receive instruction in the same subjects in the regular course of the afternoon work likewise.

Note.—The above Scheme may be read as follows:—

The VI., V., and Upper IV. Latin Divisions are at mathematics from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. (General Plan). For mathematical instruction these divisions are broken up, the boys who constitute them being re-distributed into four classes, called the 6th, Lower 6th, 5th a, and 4th a (Subsidiary Plan). The same boys, again classified according to proficiency, form on M.W.F., third hour, three French classes, called the 6th, 5th a, and 4th a (see again Subsidiary Plan).

SCHEME OF AFTERNOON WORK.—MIDSUMMER TERM, 1868.

Divi- sion or *Sub. schools.	Monday and Thursday.				Tuesday and Friday.			
	1.30-2.15.	2.15-3.0.	3.0-3.45.	3.45-4.30.	1.30-2.15.	2.15-3.0.	3.0-3.45.	3.45-4.30.
VI.								
Lr. VI.	6th Eng.	Applied Mathematics, senior class.	Experimental Physics, sen. class.	—	6th Geog.	6th Arith.	Applied Mathematics, senior class.	Chemistry scn. class.
		Applied Mathematics, junior class.	Elementary Astronomy.	—			Applied Mathematics, junior class.	
Up. V.	Book-kpng. sen. class.	Experimental Physics, jun. class.	Social Science	—	Up. 5th Arith.	Up. 5th Eng.	Chemistry, jun. class.	
V. a.	5th a Geog.	5th a English.	5th a Arith.	—	5th a Eng. His.	—	5th a Grecian Hist.	
V. b.	5th b Arith.	5th b Grecian History.	5th b Geog.	—	5th English.	5th b Eng. His.	Book-keeping jun. class.	
Up. IV.	Up. 4th Arith.	Up. 4th Writg.	Up. 4th Geog.	—	Up. 4th Arith.	Up. 4th Eng. Hist.	Up. 4th Eng.	
IV. a.	4th a Geog.	4th a Arith.	4th a Eng.	—	4th a Arith.	4th a Writing.	4th a English History.	
IV. b.	4th b Eng.	4th b English History.	4th b Arith.	—	4th b Writing.	4th b Geog.	4th b Arith.	
Up. III.	Up. 3rd Arith.	Up. 3rd Geog.	Up. 3rd Writg.	—	Up. 3rd Eng.	Up. 3rd Eng. Hist.	Up. 3rd Arith.	
III.	3rd Geog.	3rd Arith.	3rd English.	—	3rd Arith.	3rd Wrting	3rd Eng Hist.	
II. a.	2nd a Eng. Hist.	2nd a Arith.	2nd a Geog.	—	2nd a Arith.	—	2nd a Eng.	
II. b.	2 Writing.	2nd b Eng. Hist.	2nd b Arith.	—	2nd b Geog.	2nd b Arith.	2nd b Eng.	
II. c.		2nd c Eng. Hist.	2nd c Arith.	—	2nd c Geog.	2nd c Arith.	2nd c Eng.	
I.	1 Writing.	1st Eng. Hist.	1st Arith.	—	1st Geog.	1st Arith.	1st Eng.	
Optional classes.	6th Greek.	Greek may be substituted in the above scheme for all classes above the Upper III. meeting at the same times.	These classes meet likewise on Wednesday afternoons.	6th German	6th Greek.	6th Greek.	These classes meet likewise on Wednesday afternoons.	5th German Up. 3rd German, 3rd a German.
	5th a Greek.			4th German	5th a Greek.	5th a Greek.		
	5th b Greek.			3rd b Grmn.	5th b Greek.	5th b Greek.		
	4th Greek.				4th Greek.	4th Greek.		

* Arithmetic is taken as the basis of arrangement for the afternoon classes.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS, 1858-1867.

Oxford.—Fellowship at Exeter; 1st Cl. in Classics, Mod; 1st Cl. in Classics, Final Sch.; 4th Cl. Mathem.

Cambridge.—Fellowships at St. John's and Trin. Hall; Le Bas Prize; 8th Wrangler; 2d. Sen. Opt.; 1st Cl. Class. Trip.; 1st Mor. Sc.; 3 Schol. at Trin.; 1 Sidney, 1 Downing.

London Univ..—2 Fellowships; 11 Schol.; 9 Exhib.; 13 Medals; 7 Prizes; 138 Passes in Honours.

Univ. Coll. Lond..—10 Fellowships; 26 Schol.; 6 Exhib.; 30 Medals; 5 Essay Prizes; 168 Class Prizes. *King's Coll., Lond.*: 2 Associateships.

India.—5 C. S. Appointments; 1 Medical, 1 Forest Department Studentship.

Inns of Court—1 Entr. Studentship; 1 First Cl. Certif. of Honour.

Army.—3 Admissions to Woolwich; 1 Medical Commission.

Royal Academy.—3 Admissions; 3 Medals.

School of Mines.—1 Scholarship. *Inst. of Actuaries*.—First Certificate.

GRAY'S INN ROAD.

HOME AND COLONIAL SOCIETY'S MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AND GIRLS.*Date of Establishment.*—A.D. 1863.*Constitution.*—School property of Home and Colonial School Society. Subscribers of one guinea governors. Income of school has hitherto exceeded expenditure. Surplus goes to Society.*Exhibitions.*—None.*Objects.*—To establish for middle or rather lower middle class a good sound education.*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Thoroughly good English education in which moral and religious teaching has its proper place. Instruction to certain classes in Latin and French.*Government and Masters.*—Committee appoint and dismiss teachers, who have generally been brought up in Society's schools. Honorary secretary and chaplain manage school under discretion of committee.*State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.**General Character.*—Mixed ; Non-classical. French taught to 60 scholars ; Latin to 13.*Masters.*—Head superintendent (or master) three teachers and two pupil teachers. Superintendent's salary 100*l.* Second master's 100*l.* Mistress' 50*l.* Second mistress' 25*l.* Two pupil teachers 25*l.**Day Scholars.*—180, children of tradesmen ; from distances up to two miles ; pay for general work under 12, 2*l.* 8*s.* ; above 12, 3*l.* French 1*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.*Boarders.*—None.*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Scholars on admission must have an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. Direct Scripture lessons four mornings in the week for three quarters of an hour. School connected with Evangelical portion of Church of England. School work begins and ends with prayers ; various prayers used.

Promotions by examination at end of quarter.

Examination quarterly by chaplain and superintendent. No prizes.

Punishments : detentien, and in extreme cases caning. All corporal punishments by head master or mistress only.

Girls' playground 1,179 feet square, boys' 324. Drilling taught by teachers. School open 44 weeks in the year. Study 25 hours per week.

PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.			
Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Scholars highest in School - 1	Managing Clerk.	Scholars lowest in School - 1	Brushmaker.
" " 2	Grocer.	" " 2	Butcher.
" " 3	Corddealer.	" " 3	Jeweller.
" " 4	Ship Joiner.	" " 4	Clerk.
" " 5	Solicitor's Clerk.	" " 5	Carpenter.
" " 6	Clerk.	" " 6	Blacksmith.
" " 7	Clerk.	" " 7	Warehouseman.
" " 8	Cowkeeper.	" " 8	Architect.
" " 9	Secretary.	" " 9	Architect.
" " 10	Clothier.	" " 10	Postman.

All from distances within one mile of the school.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

HACKNEY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—2 Nov. 1829; opened 2 Oct. 1830.

Constitution.—Proprietary consists of not more than 150 shares. No proprietor may hold more than three. Each proprietor (having already paid 15*l.* per share) to pay 5*l.* per share more to treasurer within 20 days after he shall be required by committee; in default to forfeit instalment already paid and be declared no longer a proprietor. Property vested in 12 trustees chosen by proprietors. Each proprietor may nominate one pupil for each share he holds; but no nominee, unless son, brother, grandson, or nephew of some proprietor, admissible without committee's consent. Proprietors not making any nomination to pay one guinea a share per annum, and committee may fill up vacant nomination. Such proprietors may resume their right to nominate on application to committee. Proprietors may, by paying down 10 guineas, escape all future liabilities under last rule. Proprietors paying 10 guineas per annum to have at all times right to nominate. No transfer to take place without consent of committee. Person to whom share is transferred to pay a fine to institution of one guinea. Proprietors may with consent of committee resign all their shares for benefit of proprietary, whereupon all fines due on same are cancelled. On questions of finance proprietors to have as many votes as shares; on all other questions but one vote (laws and regulations).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Providing course of education for youth. No child admissible without a knowledge of reading, writing, and first two rules of arithmetic; or under eight years. Each pupil admitted (not being nominee of a proprietor) subject to an extra charge (not now exacted) of two guineas a year (laws and regulations).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in conformity with principles of Established Church, classical learning, modern languages, and such other branches of knowledge as may be advantageously introduced (laws and regulations).

Government and Masters.—President, vice-president, treasurer, and 12 proprietors (chosen at annual general meeting of proprietors) for committee of management. Rector (if a proprietor) *ex officio* member of committee. Appoint masters and assistants. May make provisional regulations (not inconsistent with constitution of school) to remain in force until next annual general meeting. No regulation altering constitution may be passed without consent of three-fourths of proprietors present at annual general meeting, or have force until confirmed by same proportion of subsequent general meeting to take place within 21 days after (laws and regulations).

Head and second master must be clergymen, graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Such of masters as committee determine may take boarders. No master may be a proprietor; but head, second, and third master may place their children in school free of charge (laws and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Four. Head master M.A.

Day Scholars.— Sons of upper middle class (excluding resident tradesmen); from distances up to a mile and a half; pay for general work, 14 guineas under 12, 16 guineas above. Music and drawing one guinea each; drilling 6*s.*

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic desired, but not insisted on.

School classified according to proficiency in classics mainly. School course modified to suit special cases. Whole of Monday morning given to religious instruction. School-work begins and ends with special prayers selected from Prayer Book by late head master.

Promotions by marks and examination combined; and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination quarterly by head master once a year by Archdeacon of Bath; appointed by committee. Prizes given at June examination.

Punishments: impositions, detention on half-holidays, and occasionally caning; last publicly and by head master only.

Playground (including school buildings) one acre; besides cricket field of two, half a mile off. A master usually present at games.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week; about half of lessons prepared in school.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Underwriter (Lloyd's).	Boys lowest in School - 1	Clergyman.
" 2	No father.	" 2	Clergyman.
" 3	Underwriter.	" 3	Lawyer.
" 4	Corn Exchange.	" 4	Wholesale Dealer.
" 5	Solicitor.	" 5	War Office.
" 6	M.D.	" 6	Merchant.
" 7	Goldsmith.	" 7	Surveyor of H.M. Customs.
" 8	Goldsmith.	" 8	Ship and Insurance Broker.
" 9	Wholesale Confec-tioner.	" 9	Colonial Broker.
" 10	Merchant.	" 10	Cement Works.

Chiefly from within 10 minutes' walk of the school. A few from a distance of 2 miles.

HACKNEY. CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Boys' Fees if any paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time of Exercises per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	all	3	—	Y. 15	1	—	Bevan's Scripture Questions; Greek Testament; Bible and Prayer Book.	4	1	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Greek *	14	4	—	2	16	4*	—	6	15	4*	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Latin *	-	all	6	—	2	16	—	5	—	5	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
French *	-	-	—	6	—	2	16	3	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
German *	-	23	4	—	4	16	3	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Arithmetic	-	all	6	—	10	15	3	—	—	—	—	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.

HACKNEY.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWER Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Boys learning each Subje-	Number of Classes into which three	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	
Mathematics - pure or applied, beside preceding History -	17	3	-	8	15	1	-	-	Chamber's Course of Book-keeping by single and double entry; Simson's Euclid by Blakelock.	6	14	1	-
Geography - English Gram-	"	3	-	7	15	2	-	-	Dr. Smith's Roman and Greek History; Inc and Gilbert's Outlines of English History; Cornwall's Geography Cornwall's English Grammar.	17	15	1	-
English Com-	"	3	-	17	15	1	-	-	Dr. Smith's Greece and Rome; Inc and Gilbert's Outlines of English History.	15	11½	3	-
Positional Writing -	28	3	-	8	15	1	-	-	Cornwall's Geography Cornwall's English Grammar.	15	11½	3	-
Music -	34	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	Cornwall's Geography Cornwall's English Grammar.	15	11½	3	-
Drawing -	11	1	-	14	2	-	-	-	The same as higher class.	-	-	-	-
Drilling -	34	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	The same as higher class.	-	-	-	-

PRO-
PRIETARY |
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

Samuel Pulley.

Head of the examination for naval cadets.

W. M. Tidy.

Graduated in honours, London University. Passed (No. 17) Indian
Civil Service, and also passed final examination (No. 20). M.A.,
Oxford, 1864.

T. M. Tidy.

Divinity Scholarship, King's College, London. 4th in classics, 1863,
Oxford.

C. H. Harbord.

Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1858.

W. Beek.

Passed Addiscombe examination for cadetship. Madras Infantry.

J. E. Blaxland.

Examination for Naval Cadets, No. 18. Christmas 1860.

E. H. Seccombe.

Matriculated London University, Midsummer 1862 (1st class). First
M.B. (with prize), 1864.

W. A. Blaxland.

Passed Incorporated Law Society, 1863.

H. B. Walker.

Matriculated (1st class) London University, 1864.

One Oxford Middle Class Examination, 1st class (with prizes).

Four

Do.

do.

2nd do.

HAVERSTOCK HILL.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL (BOYS AND GIRLS), MAITLAND PARK.

Date of Establishment.—10 May 1758, in a small house at Hoxton, removed to City Road A. D. 1773; to present site A. D. 1847; incorporated by Act of Parliament A. D. 1848; and enlarged A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors incorporated, with power to take forty acres of land, and invest on mortgage (Act of Parliament A.D. 1848). Subscribers of 10s. 6d. per annum have right of voting at elections of children only; annual subscribers of 1l. 1s. are governors. Contribution of 5l. 5s. in one year constitutes a life subscriber, of 10l. 10s. in one year a life governor. Contribution of 750 guineas entitles donor and his or her successors to a presentation in perpetuity; of 250 guineas entitles donor to privilege of having one child placed in institution during life. With consent of general committee, any person contributing 120 guineas has privilege of placing one child in institution between seven and nine years of age; or on payment of 100 guineas if child be above nine and under 11. At elections of children subscribers have one vote, governors two, or in proportion to amount contributed. New subscribers and governors may have double votes for current election, thereby foregoing votes at second election. Ministers preaching and collecting 10 guineas for charity become life governors with additional votes for any subsequent similar services. Corporations, firms, societies, religious or public bodies contributing 10 guineas entitled at each half-yearly election to two votes for 21 years. Congregations may take out votes for election next succeeding collection, in proportion of two votes for every guinea collected. An executor or trustee paying a bequest of 50l. is entitled to one life vote; where the sum exceeds 100l., each of the executors has one life vote; where the sum amounts to 200l. and upwards, each of the executors has two life votes for every 100l. bequeathed. General courts held in January and July each year; seven governors a quorum. No general court may dispose of more than 500l. of funds without sanction of subsequent court convened for that purpose. Special general courts may be convened by committee on requisition of 14 governors of a year's standing. All the accounts are open to the inspection of governors. All governors can visit the school without an order, and have the right to give an order to any person to visit (general bylaws).

Exhibitions.—None. Children placed out at proper age, if favourable opportunities occur, either as apprentices or servants, at discretion of general committee. Each boy on leaving receives a Bible, deal box, 2l. and suitable outfit. In special cases, at discretion of general committee, 5l. may be paid instead of outfit. Children leaving at 14 years, and producing satisfactory testimonials from their master of good behaviour during preceding year, receive from committee for first and second year 5s., the third 7s. 6d., fourth 10s., fifth 12s. 6d., sixth 15s. and seventh 1l. 1s. Children leaving at 15 receive for six years only, viz., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 21s.; those leaving at 16, for five years only, viz., 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 21s. (rules and regulations).

Objects.—Poor children not under seven years of age nor exceeding eleven; strictest regard being had to such as are most necessitous, especially orphans.

* PROPERTY of CORPORATION consists of (See Auditor's Report, 1868)—

£	s.	d.	
480	19	2	New 3 per cent. annuities; } For school prizes.
50	0	0	Great Western Railway;
773	13	8	Bank stock life presentations;
1,157	0	0	Consolidated Stock L. & N. W. Railway, a donation;
			Estates known as "Maitland Park" and "City Road" estates and
			2½ shares in Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Such children provided with food, clothes, lodging and every necessary, until fourteen years of age or longer at discretion of general committee. For good conduct and for house work girls remain until 15; for special good conduct, until 16 (general constitution A.D. 1758). Every candidate must be nominated by a governor who may not nominate more than one at one election. Every child brought for admission must be already provided with a suitable change of linen. No paupers or children publicly convicted admitted. Every child must produce certificates, of parents marriage, birth, and freedom from scrofulous disease, &c. (byelaws).

Subjects of Instruction Prescribed.—Principles and duties of christian religion as contained in Holy Scripture, reading and writing as far as may be necessary for any future station in life. Children to be used to such work as may be convenient and suitable, and to stately attend public worship in some congregation of Protestant Dissenters (general constitution, 1758). Instruction now given in Scripture, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, drawing, vocal music, and elementary science; for girls, needlework and household duties also.

Government.—General committee consists of 24 governors chosen at annual general court, three fourths being re-eligible. President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and honorary medical officers ex-officio members. Five a quorum, have power to determine number of children to be elected at every half-yearly court, admit children elected, purchase contract for provisions, make rules, regulate duties of all sub-committees, keep buildings properly repaired, appoint and dismiss every paid officer, and allow all necessary expenses. Manage property. Two thirds (not being less than 12) may expel any child for misbehaviour, notice first being giving to nominating proprietor (byelaws).

State of Boys' School in Second Half Year of 1867.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—Head master, four assistants, one pupil-teacher, and two monitors, all resident. Head master's salary 250*l.*, with coals and gas.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—260. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 770 feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m. retire 8 p.m.

Instruction. Discipline, &c.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Direct Bible teaching daily. No catechism of any denomination is admitted in the religious teaching. Family prayers morning and evening, with singing and Bible reading. No set form of prayer used. On Sundays some of the boys attend a non-conformist chapel on the estate of the corporation, morning and afternoon. Others attend a special service in the Institution, conducted by clergymen and others.

Promotions by examination in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.

Examination quarterly by head master and annually by examiners appointed by house and education committees. Prizes of books given; medals and money rewards for good conduct.

Punishments; tasks, detention, and moral discipline. Corporal punishment only allowed in extreme cases, and then by direction of the Board of General Committee only.

Playground 2½ square rods [to which three quarters of an acre lately added]. Master always present at games. Boys walk out together under charge of masters. Drilling taught.

A good library is available for the children of both schools.

School open 48 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week, 24 being devoted to direct teaching and examination and six to private work under a master's supervision. Playtime 15 hours in the week.

State of Girls' School in 1865.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—101 (in 1868, 131), boarded and lodged in the school. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms 860 feet per girl. Separate bed for each. Rise at 6 a.m., retire at 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge prescribed as necessary on admission.

Examinations quarterly by head mistress; annually, by examiners specially appointed, in reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, Scripture, &c.

Prizes of books given in each class for each subject of the annual examination; also medals and gifts in money for good conduct.

Punishment by tasks and detention. Monitors assist in maintaining discipline.

The library is available for use of the girls, and a playground adjoins the school.

NEEDLEWORK done by the Girls from January 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.

IN THE SCHOOL.

Stockings mended	- - -	15,562 pairs.
Articles of clothing made	- - -	1,521 pieces.
Ditto repaired	- - -	11,593 "
Cloaks made	- - -	126 "
Bonnets trimmed	- - -	146 "
Frocks made	- - -	179 "
Total	- - -	<u>29,127</u>

IN THE MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheets, counterpanes, &c. made	- -	996
Articles of clothing made	- -	2,070
Articles of clothing mended	- -	6,224
Other articles mended	- -	3,535
		<u>12,825</u>
		<u>29,127</u>
Total	- - -	<u>41,952</u>

It is thus seen that in the two departments the articles made and mended amount to 41,952.

HOLBORN.

WESTERN METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL,

26, RED LION SQUARE.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1845.*Constitution.*—Supported by subscriptions. Income never sufficient to defray annual expenditure; deficiency met by a dinner festival.*Objects.*—Education of artisan class of Jewish community.*Government and Masters.*—Teachers selected by committee chosen by subscribers.*State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.**General Character.*—Non-classical.*Masters.*—Two, besides Hebrew teacher for three hours daily. Head master's salary, 105*l.* a year, and a grant based upon amount received under regulations of Committee of Council on Education as capitation grant; this sum generally 15*l.* per annum. Second master's salary, 60*l.* Hebrew teacher's salary, 60*l.**Day Scholars.*—49, about four-sevenths between 10 and 14 years of age children of petty dealers of equivalent social status to Christian artisan class; from an average distance of half a mile; pay for general school work, 1*l.* 2*s.* Drawing and drilling, 3*s.* 8*d.* each.*Boarders.*—None.*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Pupils not required to know anything on admission.

School classified separately for Hebrew and arithmetic. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction forms part Hebrew teacher's duties. School work does not begin or end with prayers.

Promotions by periodical examination.

Examination annually by Her Majesty's inspector; periodically by teachers and committee. Prizes given by board of management annually.

Usual punishment, work in playtime or after hours. Corporal punishment not allowed by board of management.

Playground 66 feet by 24. Drilling and gymnastics taught.

School open about 46 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 33 hours in the week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	1 Dealer.	Boys lowest in School	1 Clothesman.
" "	2 Clerk.	" "	2 Clothesman.
" "	3 Cabman.	" "	3 Dealer.
" "	4 Clothesman.	" "	4 Fishmonger.
" "	5 Segar Maker.	" "	5 Dealer.
" "	6 Stone Mason.	" "	6 Shoemaker.
" "	7 Fruit Seller.	" "	7 Dealer.
" "	8 Clothesman.	" "	8 Tobacconist.
" "	9 Clothesman.	" "	9 Dealer.
" "	10 Cabman.	" "	10 Tinman.

Chiefly within half a mile of the school.

HOLBORN.—WESTERN METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

PRIESTARY,
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

ISLINGTON.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, BARNSBURY STREET.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—16 Feb. 1830.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated ; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of 100 shares of 15*l.* each ; no proprietor may hold more than two. Money paid in purchase of shares to be applied in purchase or hiring of premises, and surplus (if any) after payment of salaries and defraying expenses to be appropriated to establishment of fund for rewards, exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge, or to such other purposes of institution as directors see fit ; no proprietor being at any time entitled to claim any share of surplus. Property vested in 10 proprietors as trustees. Every proprietor may nominate one scholar in respect of each of his shares, and, with approbation of directors, additional scholars being his sons. If a proprietor fail to nominate for three months, directors may fill vacancy, and with consent of three fourths of their number, present at any board meeting confirmed at next annual meeting of proprietors, forfeit share of any proprietor making three such defaults successively. Directors may nominate additional scholars on payment of 2*l.* 2*s.* admission fee for each, or if more than one from same family, 1*l.* 1*s.* for each after the first. If it appear to satisfaction of a general meeting that a proprietor has received directly or indirectly any recompense for a presentation, his share is forfeited and nominee dismissed. Proprietor responsible under penalty of forfeiture of his share for sums due by his nominee. Transferees of share must be approved of by directors. Representatives of deceased proprietors failing to be admitted proprietors for two years forfeit their shares. No proprietor may have more than one vote except on questions of finance when he has one vote for each share. Institution may be dissolved by vote of a majority of two-thirds of proprietors signified at special general meeting. Sons of parochial clergy (not being incumbents) duly nominated, admitted on payment of half fees (rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—Four, of 30*l.* for four years, at Oxford or Cambridge ; candidates must be under 19 and have attended school for four years. Classical, theological, and historical portion of examination estimated in value as compared with mathematical in proportion of three to one (rules and regulations).

Objects.—To provide a course of education for youth. No scholar, but son of proprietor, admitted without directors' consent or under seven years of age. Masters may introduce their children free (rules and regulations). To combine domestic habits with advantages of public education, and to furnish at a moderate expense correct and sound instruction based on Christian knowledge and principles. Design of school not only to train pupils for universities, but also to provide sound and practical education for those intended for professional and commercial life (prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Classical learning, modern languages, mathematics and such other branches of learning as may be advantageously introduced, with religious and moral instruction in conformity with doctrines and discipline of Church of England, Madras system, as practised at Charterhouse, to be adopted as far as practicable. Occasional lectures on arts and sciences to be delivered at discretion of directors with concurrence of head master (rules and regulations). Theology in its different branches ; Latin Greek, French, German, Hebrew and English languages ; arithmetic ; natural philosophy ; pure and mixed mathematics ; ancient and modern history and geography ; writing ; use of the globes ; drawing and principles of perspective ; and vocal music (prospectus).

Government and Masters.—President, four vice-presidents, treasurer, four trustees, three auditors and secretary and, twelve directors chosen from among

proprietors residing within four miles of school; three directors a quorum. All officers elected at general meeting by proprietors. Directors may at discretion waive all forfeitures of shares. President, if present, to preside at all meetings of directors and proprietors (rules and regulations).

Masters appointed by directors. Head master must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; assistant masters must be members of Church of England. No master may take private pupils or give private tuition without consent of directors. No master may serve any church or chapel except on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, or engage in any other occupation which may interfere with his school duties, or receive any gratuity from any proprietor or other person interested in institution or in education of any of scholars (rules and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Five, besides French, German, drawing, vocal music, and drilling masters. Head master M.A. Oxford; three assistants M.A. Oxford or Cambridge and one graduate of Dublin (prospectus). Salaries: head master 420*l.* with capitation fee of 4*l.* per boy over 85; second 220*l.*, and 2*l.* per boy over 91; third 150*l.* and 15*s.* per boy over 100; fourth 120*l.* and 15*s.* per boy over 100; special (presiding over special department for preparation of boys for civil and military examinations) 150*l.* and 1*l.* per boy over 100; French (two days a week) 65*l.*; German (two half-days a week) 45*l.*; drawing 50*l.* for between 32 or above 40; or 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per boy under 32 or above 40; vocal music 1*l.* 1*s.* per boy up to 25; drilling master 6*s.* a lesson.

Day Scholars.—137, almost half between ten and fourteen years of age; chiefly sons of clergymen, lawyers, architects, medical men, engineers, government officers, and persons carrying on business out of Islington (sons of persons carrying on retail business in Islington not, by tacit understanding, there being no definite rule on the subject, received); from a radius of from one to three miles, pay for general work (according to proficiency) 12 to 17 guineas. Drawing 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, drilling 12*s.*, vocal music 1*l.* 1*s.*, library 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Few received by head master almost as members of his own family. Terms (according to age) 65 to 70 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Classification in two upper classes uniform [at present, classification throughout distinct, 1868]; in lower classes classification for classics and mathematics differs, modern languages being subordinate to classics. Special department to provide for special cases. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions sometimes by seniority (when a boy has been very long in one class); chiefly by half year's work combined with examination.

Examination at Christmas by head master; at Midsummer by examiners appointed with sanction of directors; Oxford and Cambridge men for classics and mathematics, and others for French, German, drawing, and writing. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and sometimes caning; latter usually in presence of class; in extreme cases by head master.

Playground of moderate size. Nearly a third of boys learn drilling.

On average of last five years three boys have each year gone to some university.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

RY
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(1)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
1	Solicitor.	-	1
" "	Solicitor.	" "	Government appointment.
" "	Architect.	" "	In Business.
" "	Solicitor.	" "	Appointment under Government.
" "	Clergyman.	" "	Architect.
" "	Solicitor.	" "	Clergyman.
" "	Indian Civil Service.	" "	In Business.
" "	Engineer.	" "	Merchant.
" "	Insurance Office.	" "	In Business.
" "	Manufacturer.	" "	Colonial Merchant.
10		" "	Clergyman.

All but one come from distances within two miles of the school.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School
 (a) at the Universities ; (b) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

(a.) Universities.

1. At Oxford.

Open Scholarships, 10 ; Exhibitions, 8 ; Fellowships and College Tutorships, 3. Classical Classes : First, 5 ; other Classical Classes, 7. Mathematical Classes : First, 2 ; other Mathematical Classes, 2. College Prizes (Essays and Verse), 2 ; "Proxime Accessit" for "Sacred Prize Poem," and for "Lusby" Scholarship.

2. At Cambridge.

Scholarships, 9 ; Fellowships, 2 ; College Tutorships and Lectureships, 2. Mathematical Classes : Wranglers, 5th, 6th, and 39th ; other Mathematical Classes, 1. "Moderator," 1 ; Public Examiner in Mathematics, 1 ; Public Examiner in Moral Science, 1 ; Classical Classes, 2 ; Theological Class, 1 ; College Prizes, 5.

3. London.

First Division at Matriculation, 2 ; Second Division, 1 ; Classical Honours at Matriculation, 2 ; Honours in Chemistry, 2 ; Preliminary Scientific Examination, 1st Division, 2.

(b.) East India Civil Service : 9th in order of merit ; 2 Queen's Cadets, and high in Military Examination ; 3 in other Civil Services.

(c.) Medical Scholarships at St. Bartholomew's, 2 ; Butler's Analogy Prizes at St. Bartholomew's, 3 ; Warneford Medical Scholarship at King's College, 1 ; Law Society's Prize for Solicitors at final Examination, 1.

ISLINGTON.—PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, BARNSBURY STREET.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of First, (or Highest) Class.]		Statistics of Second Class.		Statistics of Lowest Class.	
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.
Geography	133		IV. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY History : Liddell's Roma (Dr. Smith's ed.), pp. 66-152. Geogr. : Dr. Smith's, pp. 324-347.	GRAMMARS, &c.— <i>cont.</i> 4. Arnold's Greek Ex., pt. ii. s. 57-63. 5. Valpy's Dial., pp. 59-73. 6. Rapiere's Verses, pp. 59-63. Repetitions from Homer, Virg., and Eng. Poets.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during One Term of Three Months ended Christmas 1884.
English Grammar	100		V. MATHEMATICS. 1. Arith. and Algebra (Cohenso, &c.) 2. Euclid, i.-vi. 3. Mechanics (parts). 4. Statics, Hydrost., Trigon. (parts).	V. MATHEMATICS. Arith. and Algeb. (Cohenso); Euclid, i.-v.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, during the Term ended Christmas 1884.
English Literature.	cir. 50		VI. FRENCH. Grammar (Dobille), Dict. and Exer. Transl. (Molière).	VI. FRENCH. Gram. (Dobille), Ex. (id.), and Prosateurs.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Exercises per Week.
English Composition.	cir. 90		VII. GERMAN. Gram. (Leibniz's), Ex. and Dial. (do), and Ekenmont (trans.).	VII. GERMAN. Gram., Ex., Dial. (Leibniz's), and Simple Transl.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.
Reading	64					
Writing	123				1 <i>. 1s.</i>	
Music	-	9				1 <i>. 11s. 6d.</i>
Drawing	-	36				

ISLINGTON.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys)

CHURCH MISSIONARY CHILDREN'S HOME, Highbury Grove.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1850 in Milner Square, Islington. Home in Highbury Grove opened in 1853.

Constitution.—Maintained out of funds of Church Missionary Society, the family allowance granted by the society to the parents being in each case proportionately reduced. The Building is freehold property of society.*

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Providing of a boarding school as a home for maintenance and education of children of those missionaries who are devoting their time and strength to mission work abroad (resolution of Committee 22nd May 1848). To afford a home, with good school instruction adapted to their probable future employment in life, to about 40 sons and as many daughters of Church of England missionaries. Boys leave at 15 years of age, girls at 16.

Government and Masters.—Resident director of home elected by committee of Church Missionary Society; appoints and dismisses masters. There is also a visiting sub-committee of the society.

State of Boys' School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Two resident tutors, one called the director; drawing and singing masters attend once a week. Senior tutor a clergyman; salary 100*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing in house. Junior tutor's salary 42*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing. Two visiting masters receive 20*l.* a year each.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—39. Three meals a day. Area of bedrooms, about 60 square feet per scholar; all rooms lofty. Rise 6½ a.m.; retire 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by one leading subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School-work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by seniority and partly by marks.

Examination at Midsummer by graduates appointed by committee. Prizes given.

Caning privately and by director only. All reports are made to him, and he informs parents of the progress and conduct of their children.

Playground about 40 yards by from 20 to 40 in breadth. Boys not allowed to go beyond school precincts without special permission.

Several boys have gone to other schools; especially Repton.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 37 hours in the week. All lessons prepared in school. Playtime, 20 to 24 hours per week.

State of Girls' Schools.

38 girls receive instruction in French, German, English subjects generally, vocal and instrumental music, by masters and governesses, under general supervision of the "Director."

* Analysis of expenditure in home for year ending March 31, 1867.

CURRENT EXPENSES:		<i>£ s d.</i>
Food for entire establishment (101 inmates)	-	1,380 16 8
Clothing for children	-	453 10 0
Washing (general)	-	118 17 0
Servants' wages	-	279 10 0
Taxes, rates, and insurance	-	62 6 0
Coals and gas	-	178 7 6
Salaries (director, tutors, and governesses)	-	629 4 0
Sundries	-	154 2 6

CONTINGENT EXPENSES:		<i>£ s d.</i>
Repairs of building and Furniture	-	215 1 2
Children (average number)	74	3,471 14 10
Average cost of each child	-	46 18 4

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School
(a) at the Universities ; (b) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

Four Scholarships and Two Fellowships at Cambridge.

A Gold Medal and Mercantile Cadetship from the Conway Training Frigate
at Birkenhead have been gained by boys who had been in the home, but all of
them had been at some other school after leaving the home.

KENSINGTON.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1831.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of 100 shares of 20*l.* official value each; no proprietor may hold more than three except by bequest. Each proprietor to pay annually to treasurer on account of each share he holds 12 guineas at such periods as may be fixed by proprietors at general meeting. Property vested in not less than four trustees. Every proprietor may nominate one scholar in respect of each share he holds at a reduced scale of payment if the nominee be son, stepson, or grandson of proprietor, or one to whom he *bond fide* stands *in loco parentis*. Directors may, on application of any person eligible for admission as a proprietor, and on his responsibility for payment of all school dues, nominate as supernumeraries at higher charges any eligible boys in such number as directors in communication with head master think state of school will advantageously admit. Fine of 1*l.* incurred whenever payment of sums due is delayed more than 15 days. Notice to be immediately given to defaulter. If defaulter be a proprietor, and sums due together with fine be not paid within 21 days after each notice, his shares are (subject to appeal to general meeting) forfeited. Transferees of shares must be approved by directors. Persons succeeding to shares by bequest or inheritance may nominate scholars, but not admitted to other privileges of proprietors. At general meetings proprietors have as many votes as shares. Female proprietors may vote by proxy under their own signature, but no proprietor may hold more than one proxy on same occasion. Institution may be dissolved by vote of two-thirds of proprietors convened at special general meeting (rules).

Exhibitions.—One shilling of every guinea paid to school carried to account of Exhibition Fund.* By resolution (14 March 1861) a fund set apart as an exhibition endowment fund amounting with accumulations to 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Candidates must be under 19, and have been scholars three scholastic years. Payment of exhibitioner 30*l.* for three years, with further sum of 60*l.* on taking B.A. degree, provided exhibitioner be not lower than second class (Exhibition byelaws A.D. 1859) at Cambridge. One half of such further sum payable to exhibitioner, provided he be in second class in "Moderations" at Oxford, with residue if he be in second class at final exhibition (amended byelaw, A.D. 1865).

Objects.—Providing an efficient course of education for youth. No pupil admissible under seven years of age; certificate of good conduct from a previous instructor may be required by directors (rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Established Church; Greek, Latin, and modern languages and literature; history, geography, mathematics and such other branches of knowledge and accomplishments as it may be practicable and advantageous to introduce (rules). Institution affords special means of preparation for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and provides instruction in Oriental languages, military mathematics, drawing and surveying, at moderate charges (prospectus).

* SUMMARY of "Exhibition Fund" Account for year ending 31st December 1865.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Balsnce (1 Jan. 1864)	200 17 10	Dues remitted	0 11 0
Arrears from 1863	0 18 10	Repayment of overcharge (1863)	0 1 6
Additional shillings due to fund on terminal payments, &c. (transferred)	144 8 2	Paid exhibitors	165 0 0
Interest on 1,333 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> (transferred)	53 6 8	Arrears (31 Dec. 1864)	0 8 10
Interest on deposit	7 2 6	Transferred to general account (to be retransferred early 1865)	100 0 0
		Balance	140 12 8
	<u>£406 14 0</u>		<u>£406 14 0</u>

Government and Masters.—Bishop ex officio patron and vicar ex officio president. Management vested in president, treasurer, secretary and 10 proprietors; all except president elected at annual general meeting of proprietors. May make provisional rules to be confirmed or annulled at next general meeting (rules).

Head and second master elected by proprietors at general meeting; must be clergymen; graduates of Oxford or Cambridge; not liable to removal except for incapacity, negligence, immoral conduct, or other sufficient cause established to satisfaction of general meeting of proprietors convened for that purpose. Assistant and occasional masters appointed by directors, and subject to removal for like causes by directors at special meeting convened for purpose. Head, second, and assistant masters may take boarders. No master who receives boarders may give private instruction except (with sanction of directors) to scholars preparing for a special examination. No master may undertake any duty or employment which will interfere with his school duties. No master may be a proprietor, but directors may allow gratuitous admission of his sons or brothers. Three months notice or salary to be given to or by any master removed or leaving (rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Eight classical and mathematical besides French, German, and writing masters, and five for extra subjects. Head master M.A. Cambridge. Salaries: head master 400*l.* and use of two houses rent free; second 300*l.* and use of one house rent free; third 200*l.*; fourth 200*l.*; fifth 180*l.*; sixth 150*l.*; seventh 150*l.*; eighth 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—100: twenty-three fiftieths between 10 and 14 years of age; belong chiefly to professional class; from distances under two miles. Proprietors' nominees pay for general work 12 guineas under 12, 15 above. Other boys 18 guineas under 12, 21 above. German two guineas. Oriental languages and music eight guineas. Civil drawing six guineas, military seven and a half. Fencing 3*l.* 12*s.* Dancing 3*l.* Gymnastics 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Admission two guineas. Dinner four days a week 12 guineas. No lessons on Sundays.

Boarders.—46 in head, second and third masters' houses. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 40 guineas. Terminal fees: washing 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; meat for breakfast 1*l.*; seat in church 10*s.* 6*d.* Baths 5*s.* School bills: highest 154*l.*; average 93*l.*; lowest 62*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 787 feet per boy. Rise 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission a boy expected to know Latin accidence and first four rules of arithmetic; nothing absolutely required.

School classified separately for classics with English, and mathematics. School course modified to suit boys subsequent career or disqualification for any part of school work. Divinity lesson for an hour and a half on Monday morning. School work begins and ends with selection of prayers chiefly from Prayer Book. Chapter read every morning.

Promotions mainly by half-year's work and examination; account being taken of seniority or other circumstances which may make it desirable to promote a particular boy.

Examination at Christmas by head and second master; at Midsummer by examiners in classics, mathematics, and French appointed by directors. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, striking on hand with leather strap, and caning; last privately and by head master only. Monthly "optime holiday" provides useful instrument of punishment; all boys whose diligence and conduct are satisfactory are allowed to absent themselves from school from noon on Friday until Monday morning following.

Playground has been taken by Metropolitan Railway Company. Directors are making efforts to provide a new one in neighbourhood. Drilling, fencing, and gymnastics taught. Boarders not allowed beyond school premises without leave.

Within last five years 15 boys have gone to universities.

School open on an average 39 weeks in the year. Study 31 hours per week besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half daily for boarders below sixth form.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

SUMMARY of Statement of Accounts for Year ending 31st December 1864.

	Income.	£ s. d.		Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Balance (1 Jan. 1864)	255 7 2		Dues, arrears, and over payments remitted	19 9 2	
Arrears of dues from 1863	49 13 0		Salaries of masters and extra masters, including 240/- rents of 26, 27, and 28 Kensington Square	2,549 8 10	
Dues from scholars	2,700 11 6		Salaries (clerk and porter)	197 3 0	
Admission and transfer fees	112 0 0		Ground rent and arrears	134 18 4	
Fee for German	26 5 0		Repairs, rates, insurance, &c.	118 1 5	
other extra tuition	396 15 6		Examination expenses	120 4 8	
Books supplied to scholars	406 13 9		Stationery, printing, &c.	93 0 2	
Library fees	31 13 0		Coals, candles, &c.	86 6 10	
Purchase money (shares transferred)	220 0 0		Books, &c. and arrears	408 4 2	
Extraordinary	2 2 0		" receivable early 1865	188 6 2	
Rents	292 10 0		Librarian's salary and arrears	34 6 0	
Interest on deposit	8 13 11		Shares account	250 0 0	
Over-payments of school dues (to be returned)	5 6 0		Extraordinary expenses	27 0 0	
Transferred from "Exhibition Fund" account (to be re-transferred early 1865)	100 0 0		Interest on 800/- (mortgage)	35 0 6	
		£4,607 10 10	Donations	93 0 0	
			Exhibition Fund	197 14 10	
			Repayment (to be returned)	0 0 11	
			Arrears (31 Dec. 1864)	36 16 3	
			Balance	18 9 7	
				£4,607 10 10	

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school	1 Printer.	Boys lowest in school	1 M.D.
" "	2 Colonel (dead).	" "	Major, Ind. Army.
" "	3 Stock Exchange.	" "	Lt.-Col., Staff.
" "	4 Stock Exchange.	" "	Capt., army.
" "	5 Admiralty.	" "	No profession.
" "	6 Clergyman.	" "	Merchant.
" "	7 Army surgeon (dead).	" "	No profession.
" "	8 Barrister.	" "	Prof. of geology.
" "	9 M.D.	" "	Paymaster of pensioners.
" "	10 Clergyman.	" "	Comedian.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in school	1 Clergyman.	Boys lowest in school	1 Gentleman farmer.
" "	2 No profession.	" "	Do.
" "	3 Army surgeon.	" "	Clergyman.
" "	4 Indian army.	" "	Merchant Service, Commander.
" "	5 Indian Civil Service.	" "	Solicitor.
" "	6 Army surgeon.	" "	Consul.
" "	7 Indian army.	" "	Gentleman (dead).
" "	8 No profession.	" "	Do.
" "	9 Colonel (dead).	" "	Merchant, India.
" "	10 Actor.	" "	Do. Peru.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boy of the School
(a) at the Universities ; (b) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil,
Military, and East India Services ; (c) or elsewhere.

Oxford.

Matthews, Scholar of Merton, 3rd Class Lit. Hum., 1859; Tonge,
Scholar, Lincoln, 1857; Murray, Scholar, Merton, 3rd Class, 1859;
Sheffington, Scholar, Brazenose, 1st Class, 1865; Cope, Exhib., Lin-
coln, 3rd Class, 1865.

Cambridge.

Preston, Scholar, Emmanuel, Wrangler, 1855; Grafton, Scholar, Trinity
Hall, 1855; Wavell, Scholar, St. John's, 1855; Ward, Senior
Optime, 1859; Bayford, Wrangler, 1860, first in 1st Class of Law
Tripos, 1861; Richmond, Bell's Scholarship, 1858, Scholar, St. Peter's,
Senior Optime, fifth in 1st Class Classical Tripos, Chancellor's Medal,
Fellow, St. Peter's, 1861; H. R. Dodd, Senior Optime, 1861; Turner,
Scholar, Magdalene, 1861; Allison, 27th Wrangler, 1863; Evett,
Scholar, Pembroke, 22nd Wrangler, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1863;
E. S. Dodd, Scholar, St. Catherine, 1862; Muschamp, Scholar, St.
Peter, 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1865.

Woolwich.

By open competition, left school in 1857, Yule, Grover, Engineers; in
1860, Brockman, Pilleau, English, Engineers; 1861, Cripps, Brown,
Artillery; 1863, Turner; 1864, Macintosh, both still in residence.

Addiscombe.

By open competition : Artillery, Warburton, 1859; Majors, Taylor,
Leacock, 1857; Engineers, Bedford, Marshall, Home, 1857; Jack-
son, Watson, 1858.

Sandhurst.

Relsey, 1856; Spottiswoode, Stainforth, 1862; Whish, 1864; Powell,
Rolland, Cochrane, Gompertz, Burkinyoung, 1865.

Indian Civil Service.

Wavell, Ward, 1857. Stewart 1861.

KENSINGTON.—PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.												
	Number of Boys Learning each Subject.					Number of Classes into which those Boys are divided.					Average Age.					Number of Boys in the Class.							
Religious Knowledge.	all	—	gus.	X.	17	1	II.	1	0	II.	15	1	II.	1	1	Aggregates of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1844.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1844.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1844.	
Greek	-	58	4	—	11	—	4	1	1	6	6	—	4	1	2	Aggregates of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Paley's Evidences, Pt. III.; Greek Testament, St. James; Prometheus—Prometheus Thineyrides II., 1-50.	Paley's Evidences, Pt. I.; Greek Testament, St. Mark.	Paley's Evidences, Pt. I.; Greek Testament, St. Mark.	
Latin	-	125	7	—	11	—	4	1	2	6	Virgil, <i>En.</i> IX.; Cicero Epistles (Mathae, D. 1-48, Delille's Grammar; Marquette's Exercises; Contensau's Selections, Tiek's Grammar; Selections for translation.	11	—	4	1	3	Aggregates of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Virgil's <i>En.</i> IX.; Cicero Epistles (Mathae) 1-30.	Virgil's <i>En.</i> IX.; Cicero Epistles (Mathae) 1-30.	Virgil's <i>En.</i> IX.; Cicero Epistles (Mathae) 1-30.
French	-	*	7	—	12	—	2	1	—	2	16	—	2	1	—	Aggregates of Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	—	—	—	
German	-	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Spanish 1, Hindostane 1; fee 8 guineas.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Foreign Languages.	Arithmetical Book-keeping	70	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra and Conic Sections; Hymer's Trigonometry; Parkinson's Statistics; Bessant and Miller's Hydrostatics; Hall's Differential Calculus.	76	4	—	21	6	1	—	—	Kelly's Book-keeping.	—	—	
	Mathematics, pure or applied, beside proceeding.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

MARYLEBONE.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL. MARYLEBONE ROAD. (IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1792.

Constitution.—Every subscriber of five guineas or donor of fifty guineas entitled to have one boy always in school without limitation as to age; with right of immediate admission. Subscribers of ten guineas entitled in like manner to have two boys in school, and so on in proportion for larger sums. Donors of thirty guineas entitled to present one boy of nine years of age to continue until 15, with right of immediate admission, and when boy has quitted school to present again. Subscribers of three guineas annually entitled to present a boy of nine years of age (for admission as vacancies occur) to continue until 15, and when boy has quitted school to present again. Subscribers of two or donors of twenty guineas entitled to present a boy of 10 years of age (for admission as vacancies occur) and when boy has quitted school immediately to present again. Subscribers of one guinea or donors of ten guineas entitled, after expiration of three years or on additional payment of three guineas, to present a boy of ten years of age (for admission as vacancies occur) to continue until 15, and when boy has quitted school to present again after three years or on additional payment of three guineas; but if a boy quit school before expiration of two years, right of presentation revives at end of two years or on additional payment of two guineas. Subscribers giving two or more donations at various times and subscribers being donors also entitled to respective privileges in each case. Withdrawal of subscription but not death excludes nomine. Subscribers of a guinea or donors of ten guineas entitled to attend general meeting and eligible as governors. Five members quorum at general meeting.* (Rules and regulations).

Exhibitions.—Four scholarships tenable at school.

Objects.—Two classes; foundation scholars nominated by subscribers and educated at annual charge 3*l.* a year; contributory scholars admitted without presentation at annual charge of 9*l.* (*Prospectus*). Foundation scholars must be sons of clergymen, naval or military officers, professional men, merchants, manufacturers, clerks in public offices, higher order of tradesmen or other persons of equally respectable class of society, whose families have been in better circumstances, and are reduced by accident or misfortune (Rules and regulations).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, history, drawing, and elements of natural philosophy. Religious instruction conducted on principles of Established Church (*Prospectus*).

*SUMMARY of Receipts and Disbursements, A.D. 1866.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Subscriptions	165 10 0	Rent, taxes &c. and insurance	185 14 2
Donations	14 14 0	Scholarships	84 0 0
School fees	1,867 0 0	Salaries and wages	1,235 4 0
Ground rents	252 14 4	Stationery and printing	75 4 2
Dividends	17 6 8	Prizes and examination expenses	48 15 5
Sales of stock	888 10 2	Collector's commission	44 16 5
Borrowed	750 0 0	Repairs and fittings	30 17 9
Balance in hand (30 Dec. 1865.)	179 17 5	Coals and wood	27 15 0
		Turnery and sundries	7 8 1
		School fee returned	3 0 0
		Stock bought (reserve fund)	263 5 0
		Purchase of premises (leasehold)	1,925 0 0
		Law expenses, &c.	26 15 6
		Interest (purchase money and loan)	32 10 9
		Balance in hand (31 Dec. 1866.)	145 6 4

£ 4,135 12 7

£ 4,135 12 7

Government and Masters.—Bishop of London ex officio visitor. Not less than 12 nor more than 20 governors. President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and elected governors constitute board of management; three a quorum. Governors elected by ballot at annual general meeting from among subscribers. All nominations referred to board (Rules and regulations).

State of School in Third Term of 1864.

General Character.—Classical: about one-sixteenth learning Greek.

Masters.—Six, and three occasional masters. Salaries: head master and secretary 500*l.*; first assistant 150*l.*, second 120*l.*, third 100*l.* and fourth 60*l.*, writing master 100*l.*, French 50*l.*, German 30*l.*, and drawing 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—244; nearly three-fourths between 10 and 14 years of age; majority of parents tradesmen, rest retired officers, medical men, dentists, artists, clerks, or widows; from within a radius of two miles; pay for drawing materials (voluntary) 15*s.* Annual payment for general work, exhibitors nothing, foundationers 3*l.*, contributory scholars 9*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Senior assistant master takes boarders.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read intelligibly, write a little, and know multiplication table.

Classification depends on grammar and arithmetic jointly. In all classes above lowest two, French taken into account, and grammar means Latin. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Scriptures read and explained and portions committed to memory. Church Catechism learnt in lower classes, sons of non-conformists being exempted at parents' request. In highest two classes Froter on Common Prayer used as text book for oral instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers drawn up by Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies at request of governors.

Promotions chiefly by half-year's work and examination combined; seniority sometimes taken into account in lower classes.

Examination in highest two classes three times a year, in rest of school twice. Examination in July by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by governors; at other times by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: forfeiture of marks, and impositions. Corporal punishment practically disused; none during last three or four years.

Playground more than a third of an acre. Drilling occasionally taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years. Several to City of London School by head master's advice.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Drawing lessons (voluntary) four hours a week additional. All lessons learnt out of school as a rule.

PRO-
PRI
TY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School at Easter 1865		Boys lowest in School -	
" " 1	Commercial Clerk.	" "	Half-pay Officer.
" " 2	Bookseller.	" "	Half-pay Officer.
" " 3	Dentist.	" "	Widow of a Soli- citor.
" " 4	Tailor.	" "	Dentist.
" " 5	Retired Tradesman.	" "	Salesman.
" " 6	Superintendent of Police.	" "	Decayed Trades- man.
" " 7	Cheesemonger.	" "	Saddler.
" " 8	Tailor.	" "	Widow of an En- gineer.
" " 9	Wine Merchant.	" "	Chemist.
" " 10	Commercial Clerk.	" "	Widow.
		" "	

Chiefly within a mile or two of the School.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL. INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Sub-ject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are divided.	Extrap. Fees, if present, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quant-ity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1884.
French	200	6	—	12 14·6	1	H.	St. Matthew's Gospel minutely, 2nd Book of Kings; Xenophon; Hellenics, Book I. to c. 6; Arnold's Exercises; Terence; Andrin; Arnold's Latin Prose, last 30 lessons.	16 14·5	As the highest	Do.	—	—
Greek	15	3	—	6 14·8	2	I	St. Matthew's Gospel minutely, 2nd Book of Kings.	16 14·5	As the highest	St. Matthew's Gospel, 8 chapters.	4 13·4	As the highest
Latin	153	5	—	12 14·6	4	1½	Xenophon; Hellenics, Book I. to c. 6; Arnold's Exercises; Terence; Andrin; Arnold's Latin Prose, last 30 lessons.	16 14·5	Do.	As the highest	50 12	4 11½
Arithmet.	200	6	—	12 14·6	2	2	Sonnestre, Coin de Pen, 20 pages; Bard's French Exercises; Farver's Phraseology; Schiller, Tell, Act. I.; Fermay's Exercises.	16 14·5	Do.	Do.	47 11½	2 1½
German	25	3	—	5 14·8	2	1	2	10 14·7	Do.	Do.	33 10½	5 1½
Book-keeping	233	7	—	12 14·6	2	¾	2	16 14·5	All commercial arithmetic, and mensuration.	—	7½	My "Handbook of Arithmetic," as far as "Compound Rules."
	37	1	—	37 13·5	2	2	—	4	McLean's book-keeping, set of books for one month's transactions.	Bernay's Reader.	10 14·2	As the highest
											10½	5 1½
											7½	My "Handbook of Arithmetic," as far as "Compound Rules."

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.			Number of Boys in the Classes.			Average Age.			Number of Lessons per Week.			Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.			Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1894.			
Measurement	See Arithmetic	Y.	H.	Occasional oral lessons.	16	14·5	X.	H.	H.	Books I. and II.	As the highest	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1894.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1894.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1894.		
Euclid	66	3	—	12 14·6	3	2 4½	Books 2-4; Deductions.	16	14·5	Do.	Coleenso, Fractions and Simp. Sq. of two unknowns.	As the highest	50	12	2 1	—	2 English History, 1096-1399.	2 English History, 1096-1399.	2 English History, 1096-1399.
Algebra	28	2	—	12 14·6	2	2 1½	Misc. ex-	16	14·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	33	10½	2 1	—	2 No text book.	2 No text book.	2 No text book.
Physics	28	2	—	12 14·6	1	—	Smith's Roman History, B.C. 219-146. Wall maps constantly referred to.	16	14·5	Do.	Do.	Do.	33	10½	2 1	—	3 My "Handbook of Eng. Gram."	3 My "Handbook of Eng. Gram."	3 My "Handbook of Eng. Gram."
History	153	5	—	12 14·6	1	—	No stated lessons.	16	14·5	Do.	M.S. compilation from Lat. Chaucer, Anglo-Cairk, &c., dictated to the boys and learnt as a basis for oral instruction; selections from poets committed to memory.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Geography	233	7	—	12 14·6	2	—	—	16	14·5	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Grammar and Languages	233	7	—	12 14·6	2	—	—	16	14·5	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading	233	7	—	56	4	—	In all classes but the lowest reading forms part of other lessons, such as Scripture, History, Latin, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writing	168	2	—	56	2	—	56, each term for materials.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	86	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Three boys were working plain Trigonometry.

STOCKWELL.

PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE. PATRON, the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.)

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1832.

Constitution.—Proprietors consists of 100 shares (with power to committee to increase number to 120) of 5*l.* each. If committee find it expedient they may call for a further sum not exceeding 5*l.* a share. Liability of proprietors limited to amount of their subscription. Every proprietor has privilege of nominating one pupil in respect of each share he holds, but not without previous consent of committee, except nominee be his son, grandson, brother, nephew, stepson, or first cousin. Committee may present (on first nomination in their gift and in meantime retain as supernumerary) any pupil not being son, grandson, brother, nephew, stepson, or first cousin of nominating proprietor on transfer by him of his share. If proprietor neglect to nominate a pupil on his share for three months nomination devolves to committee without prejudice to proprietor's right of nomination; and in event of his exercising same, committee's nominee transferred to any other vacant share or retained as a supernumerary until a vacancy occurs. Committee have power to nominate 12 pupils without reference to number of shares. Committee first and proprietors next have pre-emption of any shares for sale; other purchasers must be approved of by committee. No nominee of a legatee or representative of a deceased proprietor admissible without committee's previous consent. At meetings no proprietor entitled to more than one vote, except on matters of finance, when he has a vote for each of his shares, president or chairman always having a casting vote. Property vested in four proprietors as trustees* (Rules and regulations.)

Exhibitions.—Surplus funds to be applied in founding scholarships at universities or to such purposes of general advantage to school as proprietors think fit. Sum of .7*s.* to be paid for each pupil at commencement of each

 * SUMMARY of Receipts and Disbursements for Year ending 31st August 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance (31st August 1863) -	88 9 9	Masters' and officers' salaries -	1,136 12 7
Education fees -	1,416 16 0	Ground rent, rates, insurance, &c. -	62 18 9
Books supplied to pupils (Christmas 1862 to Christmas 1863) -	119 10 8	Repairs (buildings and furniture) -	111 19 11
		Printing, advertising, &c. -	97 12 8
		Coals, gas, and chandlery -	14 14 11
		Examiners' fees -	24 3 0
		Prizes -	28 2 0
		Warders' clothes -	7 2 5
		Miscellaneous expenses -	41 10 5
		Books (Christmas 1862 to Christmas 1863) -	91 5 6
		Balance in hand -	8 5 3
	<hr/> £1,624 16 5		<hr/> £1,624 16 5

CAPITAL ACCOUNT 31st August 1864.

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.
Estimated value of lease of premises	400 0 0	Ground rent due Michaelmas -	20 0 0
" furniture	100 0 0	Miscellaneous demands, estimated at -	50 0 0
" books, &c. in stock	20 0 0	Books (to Midsummer 1864) -	28 6 6
Balance at bankers -	8 5 3		
Books supplied to pupils (Christmas 1863 to August 1864) -	40 7 3	Balance of assets -	470 6 0
	<hr/> £568 12 6		<hr/> £568 12 6

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

term to form scholarship and exhibition fund (Rules and regulations). Scholarship of 30*l.* tenable for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or King's College London, awarded annually for proficiency in classics and mathematics alternately. Four exhibitions of 5*l.* each, two for classical and two for mathematical proficiency, tenable at school, open to pupils who have been three years at school and who have reached fourth form (Prospectus).

Objects.—To provide a course of classical, mathematical, and commercial education for youth. No pupil eligible to enter until he shall have completed his seventh year, when he will be expected to have acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Committee may allow sons of masters to be admitted free (Rules and regulations). Pupils admissible as soon as they have completed their seventh year, provided they are able to read tolerably well (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, and such modern languages and other branches of science and general literature as it may be thought fit to introduce, combined with religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Church of England (Rules and regulations); arithmetic, book-keeping and commercial affairs, writing, history, geography English grammar and composition, and all other such branches of knowledge as will qualify pupils either for universities, civil service examinations, or mercantile pursuits; German, drawing, and gymnastics extras (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Committee of management, elected from and by proprietors, consists of 12 directors (four of whom go out of office annually but are re-eligible) who must be members of Church of England. No proposition for altering any rule may be entertained at general meeting of proprietors, except on requisition signed by eight proprietors and delivered to secretary 30 days before meeting; nor such proposition be finally decided upon except at subsequent special general meeting summoned for purpose. A special general meeting may be convened as often as committee deem expedient or on written application of eight proprietors to secretary (Rules and regulations).

Masters engaged by committee; three months notice on either side being given in case of separation. Head master must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; second and third masters must be members of Church of England; all to be chosen by committee on testimonials after public advertisement. No master may undertake service at any church or chapel where any other duties than on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday may be required of him (Rules and regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Seven, exclusive of gymnastic master. Head master, M.A.; two others, graduates. Salaries (varying according to number of pupils): head master, 300*l.* to 500*l.*; second 165*l.* to 225*l.*; third 130*l.* to 160*l.*; fourth 100*l.* to 120*l.*; French (fixed) 100*l.*; German 2*l.* 2*s.* each pupil; drawing 3*l.* 3*s.* each pupil.

Day Scholars.—84; exactly half between 10 and 14 years of age. Parents: clergymen, lawyers, surgeons, clerks in Government and other offices, considerable number engaged in mercantile pursuits; mostly from within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Pay for general work 16*l.* 16*s.*; German 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing 3*l.* 3*s.*; g'mnastics 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Do not attend on Sunday.

* SUMMARY of Receipts and Disbursements on account of "Scholarship and Exhibition Fund" (established January 1850), for Year ending 31st August 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	366 9 4	Hummel (two half-yearly instalments of scholarships)	30 0 0
Subscriptions during the year	93 16 0	Blake (one do.)	15 0 0
		Four exhibitions of 5 <i>l.</i> each to pupils in school	20 0 0
		Balance (of which Hummel may be a further recipient of 45 <i>l.</i> , Blake of 75 <i>l.</i> , and Simon of 90 <i>l.</i>)	395 5 4
	<hr/> <u>£460 5 4</u>		<hr/> <u>£460 5 4</u>

Boarders.—Three : all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat in general only once. Terms 44 guineas. Rise 7½ a.m.; retire 8½ to 9½ p.m. Committee's licence required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission only required to read English correctly.

School classified by classics chiefly, mathematics being taken into account. No modification of school course to suit special cases further than that, e.g., a boy is allowed to drop Greek in order to give more time to mathematics. Church Catechism taught, and books on Scripture and ecclesiastical history used. School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Liturgy; portion of Bible read before prayers in the morning.

Promotions by marks denoting boys' proficiency, specially in classics.

Examinations once a year in July, in Divinity, classics, mathematics, arithmetic, and French, by four examiners chosen by directors. Lower part of school examined by head master at times, and whole school at Christmas. Prizes given after July examination, which depend chiefly on marks gained between Christmas holidays and time of examination.

Punishments : loss of marks allowed for good conduct, tasks, confinement after school hours, and corporal punishment; last privately and by head master only.

Playground 80 yards by 40. Boarders of 15 years of age allowed to walk out by themselves under restrictions. Drilling taught to all by the warden, a retired military sergeant; gymnastics to some.

On average of last five years two boys annually have within one year of leaving school gone to some university, and two to private tutors to prepare for civil service or other examinations.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter (November, December, January, and February) per week. Preparation of lessons at home expected to occupy an hour and a half to two hours daily.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant and Landowner.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Commercial.
" " 2	Solicitor.	" "	Commercial.
" " 3	Merchant.	" "	Underwriter at Lloyds.
" " 4	Marchant.	" "	Stock broker.
" " 5	Gentleman.	" "	Commercial.
" " 6	Military.	" "	Commercial.
" " 7	Engineer (Civil).	" "	Solicitor.
" " 8	Manufacturer.	" "	Engineer.
" " 9	Solicitor.	" "	Civil Engineer.
" " 10	Clergyman.	" "	Gentleman.

All from within one mile of the School.

STOCKWELL.—PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee for forming, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys per Week.	Average Age.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Number of Boys per Week.	Average Age.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1884.
Religious Knowledge.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	LATIN.
Greek.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	Xen. Hellenica; Odys.; Eton Greek Gr.; Ar. Hist., Etc.; Carr's Hist. of Greece; Arrowmith's Geog.	25	12	—	—	Eton Lat. Gram.; Donaldson's Lat. Read.; Major's Lat. Exer.
Latin.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ENGLISH.
French.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Murray's Eng. Gram. (Abridgment).
German.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Outlines of Sacred Hist. (See Pron. Christian Knowl.); Outlines of Eng. Hist. (ditto); Outlines of Roman Hist. (ditto); Outlines of Geography (ditto); Church Catechism.
Arithmetic.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ARITHMETIC.
Book-keeping	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hall's; Oram's; Pinnock's Tables.
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	H. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* The time for German (being an extra) is deducted by those that learn it from some other subject.

† Included, when necessary, under Arithmetic.

STOCKWELL.—PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWER Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Physics	4	—	1	H.	—	1	FRENCH.	—	—
History	4	—	2	H.	—	1	Lamartine, Christoph; Columbus; Comteau's Guide to French Translation.	—	—
Geography	—	—	—	H.	—	1	DIVINITY.	—	1
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tomlinson's Elements of Theology; Greek Test.	—	—
English Composition.	—	—	—	—	—	—	MATHEMATICS AND ARITHMETIC.	—	—
English Dict.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid; Colenso's Alph.; B. Smith's Arith.	—	—
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	GERMAN.	—	—
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ahn's Gram.; Dr. Fischel's Reading Book; T. Hoffmann's Tales; Schiller; Goethe, or any other German Classic Author.	—	—
Drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as in Fifth Form, if boys sufficiently advanced.	—	—
	3138	1	—	1	27	—		3	—

* No regular number of lessons or time; taught as opportunity serves.

† On a half-holiday.

TABLE G.—DISTINCTIONS.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

- List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.
- Smith, Horace William.
 Third Wrangler, 1856: Fellowship at Trin. Col., Camb., 1857.
- Bullock, Frederick.
 First Math. Prize at King's Coll., Lond., and Senior Math. Scholarship, 1854. Scholarship at Emm. Coll., Camb., 1855.
- Messenger, John Farnham.
 Prize in Applied Sciences at King's Coll., London, 1854. Scholarship at Lincoln Coll., Oxf., 1856. First Class Math. in Moderations, 1857.
- Harrison, George W. W. R.
 Scholarship at Clare Coll., Camb., Jan. 1855.
- Besant, Walter.
 Junior Math. Scholarship at King's Coll., London, Easter, 1855. Gold Medal, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1856. Eighteenth Wrangler, 1859. Theological Prize for B.A., June 1859.
- Bourne, Alfred.
 First Class at Degree Exam., Lond. Univ., Nov. 1855.
- Moore, Benjamin Theophilus.
 Eighth Wrangler, Jan. 1856.
- Morgan, Algernon.
 Second Class Moral Science at Degree Exam., Cambridge, Jan. 1856.
- Capel, Henry Nelson.
 Honours in Mathematics at Matriculation. First Class in Mathematics at B.A., London University, Oct. 1859.
- Evans, Alfred William.
 First Class at M.B. Exam., London University, Sept. 1859.
- Moore, Alpheus.
 Honours in Botany at Degree Exam., London University, Nov. 1856.
- Hudson, William Henry Hoar.
 Senior Math. Scholarship at King's Coll., London, Feb. 1857. Sizarship, at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, June 1857. Foundation Scholarship and Wright's Prize for third time, at same College, June 1860. Third Wrangler, Jan. 1861. Fellowship at St. John's Coll., May 1862.
- Eliot, Charles John.
 Scholarship at Corp. Chr. Coll., Cambridge, June 1857.
- Hill, Arthur.
 Prizes for Divinity, and for General Proficiency, King's College, London, June 1858.
- Phipps, George Henry.
 Prize in Applied Sciences, at King's College, London, June 1858.
- Besant, Frank.
 Junior Math. Scholarship at King's Coll., London, July 1859. Scholarship at Emm. Coll., Cambridge, June 1860. Twenty-eighth Wrangler, January 1863.
- Hodgson, Francis Cotterel.
 Newcastle Scholarship, Eton, 1856. Pitt Scholarship, Camb., 1858. Fellowship at King's, 1859. First in Classical Tripos; Chancellor's Gold Medal, 1860. Le Bas Prize, October 1862.
- Caldwell, Robert Townley.
 Mathematical Scholarships, and Prizes at King's College, London. Scholarship at Corp. Chr. Coll., Cambridge, June 1862. Tenth Wrangler, 1865. Fellowship at Corpus, Feb. 1865.
- Rawlinson, Albert.
 Certificates of Merit in French and Math. at King's College, London, Evening Classes.
- Marshall, George Alexander.
 Prizes and Certificates at King's College, London, Evening Classes, May 1864.
- Blake, Walter Henry.
 Prize in Math. at King's College, London, June 1864.
- Hummel, Francis.
 Prize in German, and Certificate in Classics, at King's College, London, June 1864.

STRAND.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A branch of King's College, London, established by charter of King George IV. 14 Aug. 1829.

Constitution.—Official governors, proprietors of 100*l.* shares, donors of 100*l.* at one time or within four successive years, and donors of 50*l.* at one time or within three successive years, incorporated by the style of “governors and proprietors of King's College, London,” with power to take lands not exceeding in value 5,000*l.* exclusive of lands used for immediate purposes of college. Donors of 100*l.* styled donors of first class and succeeded by their personal representatives. Privileges of a donor of 50*l.* or donor of second class cease at death. Council has pre-emption of shares. Shares and donations may not be transferred without approval of council. Husbands of female proprietors, representatives of proprietors or donors of first class, and assignees of bankrupt proprietors, not proprietors or donors as such. Annual general court of corporation to be held some day in February, March, or April for election of six members of council, treasurer, and three auditors. Extraordinary general court may be convened by ten members of council. Twenty a quorum at general court. Council chosen from a list prepared by governors of number of members of corporation equal to double number of vacancies (Charter). After providing for current expenses monies to be invested in funds or other government securities. If in any year after payment of all outgoings there be a surplus, a dividend of 4 per cent. may be declared out of surplus, after deducting therefrom a sum not exceeding one tenth. Dividends on donations not payable to donors but applicable to general purposes of college. Husbands of female proprietors, and representatives of proprietors or donors of first class may with approval of council be admitted proprietors or donors of first class (Bye-laws.)

Exhibitions.—Two annually of 30*l.* at University or King's College; tenable for three years; one for classics the other for mathematics. College has ceased to offer exhibitions tenable at school.

Objects.—For the general education of youth (Recital in charter). In admission of students preference to be given to nominees of proprietors and donors (Charter).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literature, science and doctrines and duties of Christianity as inculcated by United Church of England and Ireland (Charter).

Government and Masters.—Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor; Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of York, Bishop of London, Chief Justice of England, Speaker, Home Secretary, Lord Mayor, and Deans of S. Paul's and Westminster are official governors. Eight lay members of the corporation of King's College, nominated by visitor, are life governors; governors, treasurer, and twenty-four other members of the corporation form the council; five a quorum; Archbishop of York or Bishop of London, if present and willing, chairman. (For List of Governors, &c., see *post*.) No person who is not a member of Church of England may act as governor, or be eligible as member of council or fill any office except that of professor of oriental literature or modern languages. Council may make and alter bye-laws, and appoint and remove all professors, tutors, masters, secretary, and all officers, agents, and servants, except treasurer and auditors; provided no appointment or dismissal of any head master be final until confirmed in writing by governors (Charter).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Three departments A, B, and C; A “classical,” B “modern” (in which German takes the place of Greek), C “Lower” or “Preparatory” School.

**PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)**

Masters.—24; head-master B.D.; salary 500*l.* with capitation fee of 1*l.* on every paying pupil. His duties are,—

1. He is responsible, with the assistance of the vice-master, for the discipline of the whole school.
2. He instructs the boys of the Sixth Form in Divinity, and in the usual subjects of a classical education.
3. He superintends, examines from time to time, and is directly responsible for the proper teaching of all boys in the Classical Division of the School.
4. He is responsible for the system of teaching pursued in the modern division of the school, but the details are in this case left to the vice-master's hands. The liberty of examining the boys in this division from time to time is reserved to the head-master.
5. He summons, and, if present, presides at periodical meetings of the masters of the school, and invites frequent communications from them, both personally and in writing, concerning the studies of their respective forms, and the progress of their pupils.
6. In all ordinary cases affecting the government, discipline, and studies of the school, the head-master will act, under the general direction of the council, on his own authority, but in grave and exceptional cases he must, before action, take counsel with the principal of the college.

Vice-master has capitation fee of 1*l.* on every paying pupil. His duties are,—

1. To maintain, under the head-master, the discipline of the whole school, especially during the time given to recreation.
2. To conduct, under the head-master, the teaching of all boys in the division of "modern instruction."
3. To attend, and, in the absence of the head-master, preside at periodical meetings of the masters of the school.

The master of the lower school has charge of the junior or preparatory department. Four "classical" assistants, three "modern" assistants, three "junior" assistants, and one mathematical master, with salaries from 160*l.* to 200*l.* besides allowance of 8*s.* to 24*s.* a head on all boys over 325. Three mathematical, arithmetic, and writing assistants, three French, two German, two drawing (one occasional twice a week), and one natural science master, with salaries from 100*l.* to 150*l.* and allowances as above.

Day Scholars.—412; nearly half between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to 15 miles. Dinner is provided on the premises at the charge of 1*s.* per diem, and nearly one-third of the boys dine there during the time allotted for recreation. Annual fees for regular course (including books, stationery, &c.) 24*l.* Dancing and fencing 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each. Drilling 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Drawing (extra only in A division) 2*l.* 2*s.* German (extra only to boys in A division under fourth class) 3*l.* 3*s.* Workshop 3*l.* 3*s.* No attendance on Sundays.

Boarders.—Four under masters, with permission of council, take boarders as a private speculation.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—The lower school is intended to provide a thorough course of elementary instruction. It includes English, drawing, writing, arithmetic, French, and Latin as far as Caesar and Ovid. It is preparatory to the two higher divisions. Boys enter at a very early age, and are supposed to have some knowledge of English, but to begin Latin in this division.

Boys separately classified according to proficiency, in A division, in classics, mathematics, French and science; in B division, in arithmetic, Latin, French, and German. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament and Old and New Testament history. Church Catechism taught, but excused in all cases where it is conscientiously objected to. School work begins with prayers taken from Prayer Book. Special services begin and end each term.

Promotions by terms, work, and examination. Proficiency in composition in A division, and arithmetic in B division, specially affect promotion.

Examination at the end of two terms by head master; at end of Midsummer term by examiners appointed by council. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and detention. No corporal punishment.
 Playground: small paved yard of a quarter of an acre. There is also a large covered playroom.
 School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School	Clergyman -	Sydenham Road, Croydon.	About 12 miles.
	Physician - -	Bloomsbury Square, W.C.	10 minutes' walk.
	Private Gentleman -	Balham, Surrey - -	About 7 or 8 miles.
	Clergyman -	Wandsworth, S.W. -	About 6 miles.
	Widow of a Merchant -	Church Terrace, Isleworth.	12 miles.
	" 6		"
	" 7	Stoke " Newington "	
	" 8	Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road -	About 2 miles and a half.
	" 9	Near Tenbury, Herefordshire.	(Boarder.)
	" 10	Kildare Terrace, W. -	Nearly 4 miles.
	" 11	Mortlake - - -	About 9 or 10 miles.
Boys lowest in School	Widow of a Coal Merchant.	Lower John St., Golden Square.	About a mile.
	Fancy Goods Maker -	Golden Square - -	"
	Physician - -	Gloucester Terrace -	4 miles.
	" 4	Boarder - -	
	" 5	Battersea - -	5 miles.
	" 6	Upper St. Martin's Lane (Father lives at Kingston).	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile (lives with an uncle.)
	" 7	Guildford St., Russell Sq.	1 mile.
	" 8	Upper Norwood -	10 or 12 miles.
	" 9	Baker St., Lloyd Square, W.C.	1½ mile.
	" 10	Lewisham Park, S. -	8 miles.

STRAND.—KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.
Division of Classics, &c., or A. Division.

STRAND.—KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—**TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION**—*cont.*

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Division of Modern Instruction, or B. Division.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.										Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.													
	Statistics of whole Division.					Statistics of First Subject.					Statistics of Second Subject.					Statistics of Third Subject.																		
Religious Knowledge.	198	10	16	Y ₁	H ₁	Maclear's Old Test. Hist., larger edition, Bks. V ₂ , VI, VII.	18	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	16	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	14	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	14	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	14	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
Greek.	—	—	—	—	—	No Greek in B. division.	14	H ₁	Horace, Odes, Bk. IV.	—	Number of Lessons per Week.	16	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Number of Lessons per Week.	16	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Number of Lessons per Week.	16	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Number of Lessons per Week.	16	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
Latin.	—	174	10	16	Y ₁	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology; Brasseur's Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Brevoort's 10 pages; Hall's S. P. C. K., and Barnard Smith's Larger Arithmetic.	31	Y ₁	Athalie, Racine; Watteau Fr. Idioms; Brasseur's Chesterfield's Letters.	30	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
French.	—	198	6	30	16	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology; Brasseur's Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Brevoort's 10 pages; Hall's S. P. C. K., and Barnard Smith's Larger Arithmetic.	17	Y ₁	Schiller's Tell, 12 pages; Bernay's Germ. Gram., 8 pages; and Exercises, 8 pages. The same.	22	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
German.	—	185	10	15	16 ₁	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology; Brasseur's Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Brevoort's 10 pages; Hall's S. P. C. K., and Barnard Smith's Larger Arithmetic.	18	Y ₁	Schiller's Tell, 12 pages; Bernay's Germ. Gram., 8 pages; and Exercises, 8 pages. The same.	23	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
Arithmetic.	—	198	10	26	16 ₁	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology; Brasseur's Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Brevoort's 10 pages; Hall's S. P. C. K., and Barnard Smith's Larger Arithmetic.	18	Y ₁	Schiller's Tell, 12 pages; Bernay's Germ. Gram., 8 pages; and Exercises, 8 pages. The same.	23	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
Book-keeping.	64	—	—	—	—	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology; Brasseur's Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Brevoort's 10 pages; Hall's S. P. C. K., and Barnard Smith's Larger Arithmetic.	18	Y ₁	Schiller's Tell, 12 pages; Bernay's Germ. Gram., 8 pages; and Exercises, 8 pages. The same.	23	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	1	—	—	—	Le Misanthrope, Molière; Chesterfield's Letters; Brasseur's Selections (from Eng. into Fr.); French Phraseology; Brasseur's Schiller's Jungfrau, 14 pages; Bernay's Gram., 11 pages; and Brevoort's 10 pages; Hall's S. P. C. K., and Barnard Smith's Larger Arithmetic.	18	Y ₁	Schiller's Tell, 12 pages; Bernay's Germ. Gram., 8 pages; and Exercises, 8 pages. The same.	23	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—	Average Age.	15	1	H ₁	Same as 1st class	—

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*
*Division of Modern Instruction, or B. Division—*cont.**

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

University and other Distinctions, 1855 to 1864.

Oxford:—

- 1855.—Smith, King, Brazenose, Prize English Essay. Sheppard, J. W., Balliol, 1st Class Classics. Thompson, J. E., Lincoln, 1st Class Moderations. Little, E. H., Brazenose, Scholar. Millard, F., and Cabban, C. P., Queen's, Scholars.
- 1856.—Griffin, F. C. G., Lincoln, Scholarship. Shippard, S. G. A., Oriel, Ireland Scholarship.
- 1857.—Griffith, A. F., Merton, Postmastership. Shippard, L. G., Magdalen Hall, Lusby Scholarship. Maidlow, J. M., Queen's, Tabarder. Stonhouse, W. L., Brazenose, Scholarship. Godfray, F., Lincoln, Scholarship. Orton, O., Corpus Christi, Scholarship. Howell, E. T., Worcester, 2nd Class Classics. Little, E. H., Brazenoae, 1st Class Moderationa. Coxhead, J. J., Corpus, 2nd Class Moderations, and present of books.
- 1858.—Bywater, J., Queen's Scholarship. Marras, A., and Tahourdin, C. J., Lincoln, Scholarship. Dicey, A. V., Balliol, 1st Class Classics. Millard, F., Queen's, 1st Class Moderations.
- 1859.—Maidlow, J. M., Scholar of Queen's, 1st Class Moderations (Math.). Griffith, A. F., Postmaster, Merton, 1st Class Moderations (Math.). Orton, O., Scholar of Corpus, 1st Class in Moderations, Classics. Cutler, J., Exeter College, 2nd Class Moderations, Classics. Little, Edgar, Scholar Brazenose, 2nd Class Classics. Hoole, J. W., Queen's, 1st Class in Classics. Dicey, A., Balliol, Arnold Prize.
- 1860.—Emberson, H. E., Scholarship Wadham. Cheston, C., Postmastership Merton. Stonhouse, W. L., Brazenose, 1st Class Moderations. Bywater, J., Queen's, 1st Class Moderations. Jackson, B., Exeter, 2nd Class Moderations. Griffin, F. C. G., 1st Class in Natural Science.
- 1861.—Marras, A., Lincoln, Taylorian Scholarahip, Mod. Languages. Stonhouse, W. L., Brazenose, Chancellor's Prize Latin Verse. Maidlow, J. M., Queen's, 1st Class Classics, 1st Class Math., Degree. Orton, O., Corpus, 2nd Class Classics. Griffith, A. F., Merton, 1st Class Math. Hoole, J. W., Queen's, 1st Class Law and Mod. Hist. Sladen, E., Balliol, 1st Class Moderations. Weightbrecht, J. H. M., Scholarship, Corpus.
- 1862.—Maidlow, J. M., Queen's Fellowship. Bywater, J., 1st Class Classics. Emberson, F. C., 1st Class Moderations. Chester, C., 1st Class Moderations. Whitaker, W. E., Brazenose Scholarship, Math. Friend, M. T., Magdalen Exhibition. Saintsbury, G. E., Merton Postmastership.
- 1863.—Griffin, F. C. G., Lincoln, Travett's Fellowship. Bywater, J., Exeter Fellowship. Dyer, W. T. T., Christ Church Studentship in Physical Science. Duggan, W. B., Lincoln, Exhibition.
- 1864.—Sladen, E., 2nd Class Classics. Maidlow, J. M., Eldon Scholarship. Manas, A. P., Arnold Essay Prize. Warren, S. L., Fellowship at Wadham. Lyall, C. J. Proximè Accessit (Balliol Scholarship). Emberson, 1st Class Classics. Whitaker, 2nd Class Moderations.

Cambridge:—

- 1855.—Clarke, C. B. 3rd Wrangler. Fawcett, H., 7th Wrangler. Clarke, J. M., 28th Wrangler. Ward, H., Fellow, Trinity. Meeres, Senior Optime, Clare. Jones, Danl., Summers, Edgar, and Bidder, G. P., Scholars of Trinity. Davies, A., and Greet, A., Scholars of Clare Hall. Creswell, S. F., Scholar of St. John's. Hazell, J. H., Scholar of Corpus. Ayerst, Wm., Hulsean Prize.
- 1856.—Jones, D., 15th Wrangler. Summers, E., 1st Class Classical Tripos. Streeter, G. T. P., 1st Class Moral Philosophy. McKellar, M. W., and Hazell, J. H., Scholars, Christ College.
- 1857.—Vibert, J., Christ College, Scholarship. Benson, P., Magdalen, Scholarship. Lewin, S. H., Trinity, 1st in 2nd General Exam.
- 1858.—Geary, C. H., and McKellar, W., Scholars of Corpus Christi. Clayton, L., and Durst, W., Scholars of Emmanuel. Warren, E., Scholar of Magdalene. Taylor, C., Sizarship, St. John's. Summers, E., Trinity, 1st Class Theological Exam., and Scholefield Prize. Thelwall, E., and Davies, 1st Class in Trinity College Exam. Ayerst, W., Caius, Norrisian Prize Essay.
- 1859.—Lewin, S. H., and Davies, J. C., Scholars of Trinity. Warren, Scholar of Magdalen and 1st in Class.

- 1860.—Taylor, C., Scholar, St. John's. Davies, J. C., Scholar, Trinity (a wrangler). Pratt, J. W., Greek Testament Prize, Trinity, 1st Class in 1st General Exam.
- 1861.—Workman, 1st Class, Trinity College. Whitaker, A., Classical Scholarship, Queen's. Baker, H. S., Math. Scholarship, Queen's. Taylor, C., St. John's, 9th Wrangler. Fynes, Clinton, O., St. John's, 21st Wrangler. Jackson and Festing, W., Trinity College, Senior Optime.
- 1862.—Pratt, J. W., Scholar at Trinity and 1st Class Classical Tripos. Galliers, T., Minor Scholar, Caius.
- 1863.—Davies, J. N. C., Trinity Scholar and Wrangler. Ewhank, A. L. V., St. John's, Wrangler. Workman, A., Trinity, Wrangler. Christie, W. H. M., Trinity, Junior Scholarship. Reece, R. M., and Fynes, Clinton E., Exhibition, St. John's.
- 1864.—Taylor, C., Cross Scholarship, St. John's. Bodkin, A. A., Open Scholarship, King's. Galliers, Scholarship, Caius. Watherston and Hensman, Scholarships, Emmanuel.

Elsewhere:—

- 1855.—Stebbing, T. R. R., Univ. Lond., Scholarship Classics. Heath, J., Univ. Lond., Honours in Classics and Math. Ord, W. M., Univ. Lond., Gold Medal, Chemistry, and Honours, Botany. Perkins, H. E., Indian Civil Service Appointment. Thaine, R., 1st in List of Engineers, Woolwich.
- 1856.—Cruickshank, A., Civil Service Appointment. Holmes, W., 4th in Exam. for Engineers Addiscombe.
- 1857.—Bailey, A., Univ. Lond., Law Scholarship. Stebbing, T. R. R. Univ. Lond., 1st Class in Law and Mod. History. Peck, W. E., 1st in Candidates Woolwich Academy. Alabaster, C., Interpreter to Commissioner Yeh.
- 1858.—Pridden, C. E., 4th Sandhurst Exam. Ashford, H. W., 9th Sandhurst Exam. Golding, C. N., 1st in Military Exam. Sandhurst, and Commission without purchase.
- 1859.—Little, Edgar, successful in Civil Service Exam. for India. Macaulay, T. G., 1st in Competitive Exam. for Army Appointments in India. Hill, A., do. do. for Woolwich. Cuff, C. R., 1st Class Honours, Univ. Lond. Rixon, Appointment, India House.
- 1860.—Ricard, H. L., 5th in Exam. for Sandhurst. Bonghey, G. F. O. Bell, M. S., and Todd, U. K., passed in Exams. for Woolwich. Turner, A. H., do. do. Addiscombe. Griffith, G. C., and Carter, C. S., Appointments in Civil Service Exam. Nicholson, C. A., 5th of 90 in Naval Exam.
- 1861.—Castle, 3rd in Exam. for Woolwich (May, 1861). Trimen, Gold Medal, Apothecaries' Hall (1861). Moser, J. J., Prize at Clifford's Inn, and Prize from Incorp. Law Soc., being 1st in legal Exam. Luff, John., Naylor, J. R., Leupolt, J. C., and Lilly, W. S., Appointments in Indian Civil Service. Gordon, C. D., Rudge, S., Hunter, J. M., and Wheatley, F. H., Woolwich Appointments. Dyer, W. T., Warneford (Medal) Scholarship, King's College, Lond.
- 1862.—Boughie, (6) Woolwich, July 1862, Exam. Bell, (3) Woolwich, July 1862, Exam. Blandford, G. M., 2nd in Admiralty Exam., March 1862. Thaine, W., Honours at Matriculation in Math., Univ. London. Canton, W. L., Cass, H., and Turner, J., 1st Division, Univ. Lond. Matriculation.
- 1863.—Neville, F., successful in Civil Service Exam., Doctors' Commons, and Hon. Certificate for French. Pike, L. O., Appointment in Record Office (1st in Exam.). Spiers, R. P., Gold Medal, Books, and Scholarship of 25*l.* for two years, for Architectural Designs; Silver Medal and Books for Figure Drawings. Hunt, A. A., Silver Medal and Books for Painting from Life; same for Drawing from Life. Mascall, F., Pollock Gold Medal and first in Exam. for Engineers (1863), Woolwich.
- 1864.—Spiers, R. P., Royal Academy Travelling Studentship, Dec. 1864. Royal Institute of British Architects, Soane Medallion with 50*l.* (Feb. 1865). Heath, E., Cortis, De la Ferté, and Taylor, Univ. Lond. Matriculation Exam. 1864, 1st Division.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c.

Official Governors :

- The Right Hon. The Lord Chancellor.
- His Grace The Lord Archbishop of York.
- The Right Hon. and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London.
- The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
- The Right Hon. The Secretary of State for the Home Department.
- The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.
- The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of London.
- The Very Rev. The Dean of St. Paul's.
- The Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster.

Life Governors :

- H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
- The Most Noble The Marquis of Cholmondeley.
- The Right Hon. The Earl Howe.
- The Right Hon. The Earl of Harrowby.
- The Right Hon. The Earl Powis.
- The Lord Calthorpe.
- The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge.
- Sir Thomas Watson, Bart., M.D.

The Council :

- The Governors and Treasurer.
- The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
- The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
- The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Ely.
- The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
- Henry Ackland, Esq., M.D.
- Cholmeley Austen-Leigh, Esq.
- Robert Cheere, Esq.
- Richard Clarke, Esq.
- John Duke Coleridge, Esq., Q.C.
- Rev. Charles D'Oyly, M.A.
- Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., Q.C.
- Arthur Farre, Esq., M.D.
- The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
- The Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie.
- Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, M.A.
- Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.
- Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P.
- Robert Hudson, Esq.
- The Master of the Temple, D.D.
- Thomas Godfrey Sambrooke, Esq.
- William Henry Smith, Esq.
- C. P. Serocold, Esq.
- Egerton Vernon Harcourt, Esq.

Treasurer :

- Edward Wigram, Esq.

Head-master :

- Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D.

Secretary :

- J. W. Cunningham, Esq.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO CHURCH OF ENGLAND
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

BESSBOROUGH GARDENS, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1855.*Constitution.*—Buildings vested in incumbent and churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Westminster, for the time being.*Exhibitions.*—None.*Objects.*—To provide a suitable education for sons of professional men and tradesmen of moderate income (*prospectus*).*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—In junior department (for boys under 10 years of age) religious instruction under superintendence of incumbent of district, reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, French grammar, vocal music, and drawing. In commercial department (for youths preparing for offices, &c.) religious knowledge, reading, spelling, commercial arithmetic and mental calculations, French, Latin, history, geography, vocal music, English grammar and composition, writing, book-keeping (including general preparation in office work), arithmetic, and elements of mathematics including mensuration, and free hand, model, mechanical, and architectural drawing (*prospectus*).*Government and Masters.*—Committee must be communicants of Church of England; appoint and dismiss masters.*State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.**General Character.*—Non-classical and Commercial.*Masters.*—Two, besides lecturers. Head master's salary 80*l.* besides certain capitation fees, house, gas, and coals.*Day Scholars.*—70, average of last three years; chiefly sons of tradesmen, clerks, &c.; from an average distance of three quarters of a mile; pay for general work under 10, 4*l.* 4*s.*, above 10, 6*l.* German 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.*Boarders.*—None.*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No regulation as to knowledge of boys on admission.

School classified by proficiency in reading chiefly and arithmetic subordinately. Separate department in separate room for boys (1) who having been at school more than three years and passing successfully through ordinary school course are capable of pursuing their studies under guidance only; (2) who require some special preparation for public examinations, &c.; or (3) who need special treatment, e.g., separation from others on account of neglected education, weak health, &c. Half an hour daily devoted to religious instruction. School work begins and ends with form of prayer compiled from Prayer Book principally.

Promotions by half-year's work and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year by members of the universities, such as heads of training colleges, public schools, &c. appointed by committee. Prizes given.

Punishments: loss of marks for bad conduct, detention, and corporal punishments; last publicly and by head master only.

Drilling taught.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Study in senior department 30, in junior 25 hours per week. One third of lessons prepared out of school.

WESTMINSTER.—WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWER Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys in the Class.			Average Age.			Number of Lessons per Week.			Average Age of Boys in the Class.			Number of Boys in the Class.			Average Age.			Number of Lessons per Week.	
Religious Knowledge.	84	2	—	52	—	1	2½	Gospel of St. John; Ramsey's Catechism.	—	H.	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	H.	S.P.O.K. Life of Our Lord, &c. Parables; the Miracles.	
Latin.	6	2	—	4	12½	4	1	6	Principia Latinæ, Pt. i. to Exercise 40.	2	11	4	1	4	6	Latin Gram. (Various Authors), Declensions and Conjugations. Delille's Beginner's &c., 40-100, learn first 12 pieces Poésie Franç.	6	9½	H.	Delille's Beginner's Book, first 20 lines.
French.	79	4	—	6	13	4	1	4	7	Delille's Book, Exercises 100 to end, translate and learn by heart, first 12 pieces Poésie Française; translate all the reading lessons, &c.	15	11	4	1	4	7	—	—	H.	—
German.	5	—	10½	5	11½	2	1	1	3	David's Examples, Whole of Pt. I., first 3 sections Pt. II.	12	11½	6	1	6	12	—	—	H.	Nat. Society's Penny Arith., Pt. I., the Simple Compound Rules.
Arithmetic.	84	6	—	10	12½	6	1	1	6	No Text Book used. Explanations and examples given by master. The time taken out of one of Arithmetic lessons.	10	10	12½	1	1	—	—	—	H.	—
Book-keeping Measuration and Surveying.	15	2	—	5	12	1	1½	1	2	—	10	12½	1	1	—	—	—	H.	—	

WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—cont.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Boys.)

List of Distinctions gained within the last Ten Years by Boys of the School
(a) at the Universities; (b) at the Competitive Examinations for the
Civil, Military, and East India Services; (c) or elsewhere.

- (b.) Competitive Civil Service Examination.
 3 Customs' Clerkships.
 1 Civil Service Commission.
 3 Post Office.
 1 Studentship, Woolwich Dockyard.
(a.) One Associate in Arts, Oxford.
 Three Junior Certificates.
-

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

BLOOMSBURY.

48 and 49 Bedford Square.

BEDFORD COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Establishment.—In 1849 a sum of 1,500*l.* was advanced for the establishment of the college. In 1859 a sum of 2,000*l.* stock was transferred to three trustees for establishing Reid, or “student,” scholarships. In 1861 a subscription scholarship was founded for 20 years by some old pupils and other friends of the college. In 1866 Mrs. Neil Arnott gave 1,000*l.* railway stock for promoting the regular and scientific education of girls in natural philosophy. Fund vested in six trustees, to be applied either in scholarships, books and apparatus, augmentation of professor’s salary, or prizes. At present applied in scholarships and apparatus.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(*Girls.*)

Exhibitions.—Total annual value of scholarship fund 122*l.*

Objects.—To afford a sound, liberal, unsectarian education to girls, without any restriction. Appropriation of funds may be modified, provided the college remain unsectarian.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and mathematics required by Reid scholarship trust; and some branch of natural science by old pupils’ scholarship trust. Arithmetic and natural philosophy by Arnott scholarship trust.

Government and Teachers.—The board consists of the trustees, professors, lady visitors, lady president, and other persons elected by the board. The council, chosen annually, consists of one of the three trustees (chairman), three professors, chosen by the body of professors, three lady visitors, chosen by the lady visitors, one lady and one gentleman, chosen by the board from itself, and the honorary secretary.

The council regulate the studies and pupils’ payments; appoint professors, teachers, lady visitors, and other officers; regulate everything except the teaching, which rests with professors. There are three trustees of the student scholarship fund, six trustees of the old pupils’ scholarship fund, six of the Arnott fund.

17 professors and assistants give lessons. Lady visitors, members of the board, responsible for discipline.

State of College in Easter Term, 1868.

General Plan.—A four-year course arranged by committee of education. Regular students required to attend five, may attend seven classes, besides vocal music class, which is optional. Occasional students may select any number of classes.

Teachers.—17 professors and assistants. Receive salaries of 25*l.* up to 120*l.* per annum, being at the rate of half a guinea per hour, or if class consists of fewer than seven, four-fifths of fees. Extra payment to professors for examinations.

PRO-
PRIVAT-
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Students.—78, daughters of professional men and tradesmen; from distances up to five miles. 32 regular students pay 21 guineas per annum, or 8 guineas per term; except student scholars, taught free. Instrumental music 3 guineas a term for all. 5s. a term extra for drawing from life model. Occasional students pay 2 guineas a term for one class, and 1½ guineas for each additional class. The classes meet twice a week. Entrance fee one guinea.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of qualification. Some girls from home teaching, some from other schools; generally better prepared in the latter case.

College classified separately for each subject. Instruction by professors, in presence of lady visitors, who are responsible for discipline. Harmony and singing taught in classes. About 20 minutes allowed for instrumental music lessons. Drawing from the antique and from life models. Drawing school always open for practice, except during drawing class hours. No religious instruction. No prayers used. An unsectarian Bible literature class was attempted, but failed.

Promotion at discretion of professors.

Examination once or twice a year by professors. One student scholarship awarded every other year, amounting to a remission of fees. One old pupils' scholarship awarded by special examination, amounting to a remission of fees. All tenable for two or three years. Prizes occasionally given for special work.

No punishments used. Registers of attendance kept by professors. Reports of progress at end of session.

Class-rooms warmed by open fires, and ventilated. Seats provided with backs.

No playground. A library, open daily from 10 till 4.

Students remain at college on an average 4½ terms.

College open 30 weeks in the year, 10 in each term. Regular students are at college 14½ hours in the week; occasional students, on an average, 5½ hours.

BALANCE SHEET from 1st July 1866 to 1st July 1867.

RECEIVED.		PAID.	
Balance at Bank	£ 266 0 0	Advertisements	£ 40 8 0
less cheques of last Session	- 23 6 8	Rent	- 130 6 8
	242 13 4	Rates and taxes	- 139 12 4
Interest	- - - 3 13 5	Professors	- 1,103 3 0
Balance of petty cash	- 4 5 4	Salaries and wages	- 878 14 6
College Fees—		Coals and wood	- 59 4 0
Michaelmas Term	754 19 0	Work in house	- 116 19 6
Lent	293 9 6	Printing, stamps, and stationery	- 25 19 0
Easter	270 7 6	Books, maps, and apparatus	- 15 1 3
School and School-music Fees—	1,318 16 0	Pianos	- 7 14 6
Michaelmas Term	368 11 0	Furniture	- 6 15 0
Lent	387 9 0	Sundries	- 27 11 11
Easter	385 7 0	Logic (balance to professor)	- 1 4 6
	1,141 7 0	Cheque book	- 0 16 8
	2,710 15 1	Balance at Bank	2,553 10 10
		Balance of petty cash	- 146 18 2
			10 6 1
			2,710 15 1

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Scholars highest in School			
1	Gun Maker - -	High Holborn	1 mile.
2	Retd. Officer, H.E.I.C.S.	Argyll Street, Euston Road.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 3	No Profession or Occupation.	Bedford Square -	A few yards.
" 4	Father dead - -	Lamb's Conduit Place -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 5	Solicitor - -	Eyam, Derbyshire -	150 miles.
" 6	House Decorator -	Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.	1 mile.
" 7	Literature - -	Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 8	Father dead - -	Granville Square -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 9	Father dead - -	John Street, Bedford Row.	1 "
" 10	Solicitor - -	Torrington Square -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Scholars lowest in School			
1	Father dead - -	Euston Road -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
2	Architect - -	Russell Square -	$\frac{1}{4}$ ",
" 3	Father dead - -	Burton Crescent -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 4	Solicitor - -	Bedford Square -	A few yards.
" 5	Merchant - -	Tavistock Square -	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
" 6	Manager of a business -	Montagu Street, Russell Square.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 7	Literature - -	Albert Street, Mornington Crescent.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 8	Manager for Allsopp -	Brunswick Square -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 9	Baby Linen Warehouse	Ludgate Hill -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 10	Solicitor -	Russell Square -	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

BEDFORD COLLEGE.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in such Subject.										Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.										Statistics of Lower Class in each Subject.									
		Statistics of First Class.					Statistics of Second Class.					Statistics of Lower Class.					Statistics of First Class.					Statistics of Second Class.					Statistics of Lower Class.				
Latin	*	46	4	X. M.	12	14 11	1	H.	1	1	LATIN.	H.	H.	H.	H.	X.	H.M.	X.	H.M.	H.	FRENCH.										
French	*	63	5	X. M.	13	14 11	3	1	3	3	Kennedy's Grammar; Bradley's Exercises; Church's Latin Prose Lessons.	18	14	8	3	0 50	3	2 ½	Bradley's Gram.; Phœnix (Intermediate translation).	5	—	5	1	0	5	5	Dejille's Grammar for Beginners; Lectures (Abbé Gaultier).				
German	*	31	2	X. M.	12	14 11	2	1	2	2	Dejille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français; Au Coin du Feu (E. Souvestre).	19	14	8	2	1	0	2	1	Delillo's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français.	6	10	3	0	50	2	ENG. OUTLINES OF FRENCH.				
Arithmetic	-	63	5	—	21	14 8	2	1	2	2	Dejille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français; Au Coin du Feu (E. Souvestre).	12	14	0	2	1	0	2	2	Dejille's Grammar for Beginners; Lectures (Abbé Gaultier).	5	—	5	1	0	5	5	Ince's Outlines of English History; Cornwell's Geography and Atlases; Firth's Irish Reading Book; Constable's Third Reading Book; Mayor's Shell Book; Payne's Selection of Poetry; Hullah's Manual.			
Natural History	-	31	2	—	13	14 11	1	1	1	1	Dejille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français; Au Coin du Feu (E. Souvestre).	18	14	8	1	1	0	1	1	Heimann's Fifty Lessons; Heimann's Introduction; Wendorff's Grammar.	5	10	2	1	0	2	2	GERMAN.			
History	-	63	5	—	13	14 11	1	1	1	1	Dejille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français; Au Coin du Feu (E. Souvestre).	18	14	8	1	1	0	1	1	Heimann's Fifty Lessons; Heimann's Introduction; Wendorff's Grammar.	5	10	2	1	0	2	2	GERMAN.			
Geography	-	63	5	—	13	14 11	2	1	2	2	Dejille's Grammar; Roche's Prosateurs Français; Au Coin du Feu (E. Souvestre).	18	14	8	2	1	0	2	2	Heimann's Fifty Lessons; Heimann's Introduction; Wendorff's Grammar.	5	10	2	1	0	2	2	GERMAN.			

BEDFORD COLLEGE.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.				
	Number of Scholars Learning each Subject.	Number of Scholarly Exercises per Week.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854.	Average Age.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	
English Grammar.	58	—	13 14 11	1	H. Y.M.	18 14 8	1	1	ENGLISH. Collier's History of English; Cornwall's Geog. and Atlas; Morell's Gr. and Anal. with Ex.; Constable's 6th Reading Book; Scryne's Selection of Hulair's Poetry; Manual.	18 14 11	1	1	H. Y.M.
Reading	-	63	—	13 14 11	1	—	1	1	Join highest class.	Join highest class.	—	H. Y.M.	
Writing	-	63	—	31 14 8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	H. Y.M.	
Vocal Music	-	63	—	34 14 0	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	H. Y.M.	
Drawing	-	63	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	H. Y.M.	
Callisthenics	-	63	—	13 14 11	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	H. Y.M.	
Digitation	-	50	—	18 14 8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	H. Y.M.	
English Poetry	63	5	—	13 14 11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	H. Y.M.	

BLOOMSBURY.

97, Southampton Row.

WEST CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

PRI
PRI
PRI
PRIVATE
PRIVATE
PRIVATE
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Date of Establishment.—Easter A.D. 1858, in Great Ormond Street, removed to its present site, January A.D. 1859.

Constitution.—Formed and governed by a voluntary association of ladies who collected funds for purpose. School is now altogether self-supporting.

Exhibitions.—One “free scholarship” has recently been established by means of subscriptions, which have been invested in the names of three trustees, and produce 16*l.* 16*s.* a year.

Objects.—To meet the wants of a large number of respectable tradesmen, professional men, retail shopmen, &c., who find themselves unable to meet the expenses of higher schools and colleges.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—No special subjects recommended, but good preparation for domestic or business life to be given.

Government and Teachers.—A committee of six ladies appoint teachers, and act generally as managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction, French, drawing, vocal music; English subjects, especially arithmetic; Latin for a few.

Teachers.—Three always, besides occasional teachers for French, drawing, and vocal music; also a teacher for elementary science. Lady superintendent has largest salary; about 370*l.* or 380*l.* a year expended in salaries.

Day Scholars.—Sixty three, nearly three sevenths between 10 and 14 years old, children of retail dealers and smaller professional men, generally from immediate neighbourhood; pay for general work 9*l.* 9*s.*; under 11 years of age 6*l.* 6*s.* (raised in 1866 to 11*l.* and 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* respectively). Entrance fee, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and piano forte lessons 1*l.* 11*l.* 6*d.* per term. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission must be able to read and take part in class lessons; usually come from other schools; stay about two years; a few four or five.

School variously classified according to subject. Clergyman attends once a week for religious instruction. School work begins with prayers, usually taken from Prayer Book; attendance of Jewish children excused.

Promotions by examination.

Examination twice a term by superintendents; once a year by professors from Queen’s College. No system of rewards and prizes.

Punishments: learning lessons, previously neglected, with detention.

Playground very small.

Rooms warmed and ventilated by open fire places, ventilators, and opened windows. Some seats have backs.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school about 30 hours in the week, with an interval for recreation each day.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Subject.	Number of Girls learning each Subject.
Religious Knowledge -	60
Latin -	15
French -	65
Arithmetic	65
Book-keeping -	12
Physics and Natural History -	25
History, Geography, English Grammar and Composition, Reading and Writing -	65
Vocal Music -	65
Drawing -	65
Needlework -	65

CAMDEN TOWN.

12 and 14 Camden Street.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGiate SCHOOL FOR LADIES.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Date of Establishment.—April A.D. 1850.

Constitution.—Conducted under general superintendence of clergy of St Pancras, to whom an annual report is rendered when assembled in vestry hall for distribution of prizes.

Exhibitions.—Six pupils educated gratuitously; nominated by widow of founder (*Prospectus*). Few others at mistress's discretion.

Objects.—To give a good secular education on a religious basis at a moderate cost to girls of middle class.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise English, French, elements of Latin and German, drawing, class singing, arithmetic, geometry, plain needle-work, and callisthenics.

Government and Teachers.—Clergy of St. Pancras have right of visiting school whenever they please. Might desire a certain thing to be done or alteration to be made, or insist upon a certain teaching or practice being discontinued. Non-compliance on part of mistress would result in withdrawal of their sanction. This would so completely change constitution of school that it would cease to exist in its present form. Two of parish clergy visit school weekly.

State of School at Easter 1863.

General character.—Leading subjects of instruction, French, drawing, music, and English subjects; about 50 pupils learn Latin.

Teachers.—Eleven governesses in daily work; eight also give weekly lessons in arithmetic, geography, French, Latin, German, harmony, singing, and callisthenics; and 13 masters attend at different times during the week. Salaries vary from 24*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Many teachers paid by lesson, and some by extra fees paid by pupils.

Day Scholars.—190; between 6 and 18 years of age; principally from neighbourhood. Pay for general work, under 13 at entry, 9*s.*, above, 12*l.* 12*s.*; music and solo-singing, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each; Italian, 4*l.* 4*s.*; German, 3*l.* 3*s.*; dancing, 1*l.* 10*s.*; library, 6*s.*; daily practice, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—16, in two houses. Four meals a day; meat once, sometimes twice. Terms (inclusive of school fees, washing, and seat in church,) 60 guineas and 42 guineas. School bills; highest 75*l.*; lowest 45*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 413·5*ft.* per pupil. All have separate beds. Washing apparatus consists of wash-hand stands, foot baths, sponging baths, and plunge bath. Rise 6*½* to 7*¼* a.m.; retire 8 to 10 p.m. according to age.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of attainments on admission. Pupils rarely come well prepared. On the whole, those who come from home have more general information. Some stay nine or ten years.

Pupils classified by knowledge of English chiefly. Two clergymen give weekly Bible lessons; scripture teaching forms also part of daily routine. School work begins with prayers; collects from Prayer Book used chiefly. Roman Catholic and Jewish pupils not obliged to attend.

Promotions partly by year's work, partly by examination at end of year, and separate for every group of subjects.

Terminal examinations; Easter examination conducted by some of neighbouring clergy. Prizes given.

Punishments: forfeiture of marks, and in graver cases impositions; latter almost invariably committed to memory, not written.

Two gardens attached to house, each about 100 feet by 20. Callisthenics taught as part of system, especially among older girls.

Rooms warmed and ventilated by open fire places, windows, and ventilators. Seats of elder girls always provided with backs.

School open nearly 42 weeks in the year. Pupils in school nearly 32 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Scholars highest in School			
1	Lawyer - -	West Ham, Stratford	Boarded in private family.
„ 2	Gentleman (deceased) -	Mary Street, Hampstead Road.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
„ 3	Doctor of Medicine	Argyle Square, King's Cross.	1 „
„ 4	Artist	Young Street, Kensington.	Boarding in family.
„ 5	Barrister - -	Camden Street, Camden Town.	under $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
„ 6	Zinc Worker (private house), dead.	Amphill Square -	1 mile.
„ 7	Artist - -	Ebor Villas, Stratford Place, Kentish Town.	
„ 8	Wine Merchant	High Street, Camden Town.	
„ 9	Clergyman - -	St. Paul's Road	1 „
„ 10	Printer (private house)	Victoria Road South	1 „
Scholars lowest in School			
1	Fish Salesman (dead)	St. Paul's Road, Camden Square.	1 „
„ 2	Artist - -	Hilldrop Crescent -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ 3	Dealer in Slates	Grove Terrace, Kentish Town.	2 „
„ 4	Clergyman -	Camden Square	
„ 5	Cricket Warehouseman	Seymour Street, Camden Town.	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ 6	Surgeon -	Caledonian Road, King's Cross.	1 „
„ 7	Clerk - -	Charrington Street, Oakley Square.	
„ 8	Licensed Victualler (private house).	Lidlington Place, Ampthill Square.	
„ 9	Linen Draper (private house).	Adelaide Road -	1 „
„ 10	Solicitor - -	New Ormond Street	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.—*cont.*

PRO- PRIETARY SCHOOLS. (<i>Girls.</i>)	Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in School -	1	Grocer	- - -
	2	Physician	-
	3	Cheesefactor	Sandymount near Dublin.
	4	Schoolmaster	-
	5	Horsedealer (private house).	Uxbridge.
	6	Merchant	Finchley.
	7	Pianoforte Tuner	Wilmot Road, Dalston.
	8	Father dead	High Street, Canterbury.
	9	Gentleman	Lower Norwood.
	10		Cricksea Hall, Maldon, Essex.
Scholars lowest in School	1	Berlin Wool Warehouse	King Street, Hammersmith.
	2	Bookseller	Windmere Road, Upper Holloway.
	3	-	Amherst Road, Hackney.
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		

North London Collegiate School.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

(Communication from the Head Mistress of the North London Collegiate School for Ladies.)

PRO-
PRIESTARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

The effect produced by the Cambridge local examinations during the short time they have been extended to girls has been (so far at least as this school is concerned) to diminish the claims of accomplishments, and to increase the attention given to the study of English.

Fewer girls learn music and drawing for mere display; parents are more willing to allow their daughters to devote themselves to the close study of English and arithmetic, and the girls, too, are more inclined to concentrate themselves in those less showy but more real studies, which before they were disposed to undervalue.

The first of these examinations proved that arithmetic was a weak point in the school. Motive being thus supplied to teachers and pupils, arithmetic has since received greater attention, and at the present time the middle classes are as advanced as the highest class was before these examinations came into operation.

Latin is more thoroughly studied by a few, while close and diligent attention is given by many to the study of harmony.

Formerly, prizes were given on the competitive system, a separate prize for each subject. Thus, a prize for history or geography might be gained by a girl who had paid little or no attention to grammar and arithmetic. Now, all the English subjects are aggregated, so that no girl can obtain school distinction who has not worked well in history, geography, grammar, literature, and arithmetic. The standard has thus been raised, and girls of 14 and 15 are now as advanced in English as were formerly girls of 17 and 18,

The general work of the school has become more steady, accurate, and precise. The teachers, no less than the pupils, are benefited by having an object in view, and a definite standard at which to aim, while time, too, is saved by the teacher not having to plan her own course of instruction.

Complete courses of mathematical and physical geography have been introduced, in which the pupils take great interest.

The study of modern languages has been made more interesting by the necessity of reading other works than those previously used. In fact the general education has been placed on a wider basis.

Another great advantage of these examinations, and one not easily over-rated, is, that the standard is common to boys and girls. Too much stress can hardly be laid upon this. As things are at present, an examination open to *women only* is of little real value, but in these examinations parents know the girls' work is tested by the same standard as the boys', and therefore they fully realize the value of a Cambridge certificate, the possession of which is now considered a greater honour than any number of school prizes.

The effect of the examinations on the pupils themselves is good.

The preparation for them involves no undue strain upon health. They supply a stronger motive for concentration than mere school prizes. Many girls work steadily and successfully now who were not influenced before by the hope of school distinction. No jealousy is created, no ill-natured rivalry encouraged, because the honour is open to all. Friendships are formed on the best foundation—similarity of pursuit.

It is, too, an advantage for the girls to know that their work will be judged by an independent and therefore impartial standard, outside the school.

A strong public spirit is created; each girl becomes desirous of success, not for her own sake only, but that the school may gain honour.

The success of one girl stimulates her companions to steady, concentrated work, and the failure of one increases the energy and application of other candidates.

We may, therefore, safely assert that the Cambridge local examinations have had a decidedly good effect on teachers, parents, and pupils.

MARYLEBONE.

43 and 45 Harley Street.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Date of Establishment.—Opened in A.D. 1848, in connection with the Governess's Benevolent Institution.

Constitution.—Incorporated as an independent institution by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria, 2nd November 1853, with power to hold lands not exceeding 1,000*l.* annual value. Reserve fund formed by profits during last four or five years, interest of which (at present (1868) about 120*l.*) is added to principal.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(*Girls.*)

Exhibitions.—Payment of 250*l.* secures right of a free presentation during lives of two persons named by donor. Free scholarship in perpetuity, founded on payment of 400*l.*, if conditions proposed for its tenure meet approval of council and committee of education. Donors of 25*l.* obtain right of nominating during life a pupil in school or compounder in college, at a reduction of three guineas a year on ordinary fees. Her Majesty (as donor of 250*l.*) has a free nomination. In consideration of 1,500*l.* paid by professors towards expenses of charter two scholars, elected annually by lady visitors to school (candidates must be between 11 and 13 years old) and two to college by committee of education (candidates must be between 13 and 15 years old, holders of junior scholarships being preferred); these scholarships tenable for two years, but tenure of senior scholarships may at discretion of committee be extended another year. Maurice scholarship open to pupils in two junior years (election by committee of education), tenable for two years. Lady visitors scholarship (election by them) open to pupils between 14 and 16 years old, tenable for two years. Cambridge scholarship for girls between 13 and 15 years old, who have lost their fathers, and are children or grandchildren of graduates of Cambridge (election by master of Trinity College), tenable for three years, or for four if scholar show proficiency in arithmetic, elements of geometry, and principles of natural philosophy. Oxford scholarship for girls between thirteen and fifteen years old, who have lost their fathers, and are children or grandchildren of masters of arts of Oxford (preference being given to children of Members of Trinity College, with president whereof election rests), tenable for three, or, in discretion of committee, four years. Arnott scholarship founded by Mrs. Arnott for promotion of the study of natural philosophy, tenable for one year. Candidates must be under 18. Examination in mathematics and natural philosophy. Twining scholarship, founded by Miss Elizabeth Twining for girls between 13 and 16, tenable for two years. Nomination rests with founders during her life, afterwards with the lady visitors. All scholarships give free instruction in all subjects included in college course (Prospectus), but no money payments or other privileges.

Objects.—General education of ladies, and granting certificates of knowledge. Prior to admission, all pupils must bring with them certificates of good conduct (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Deed of constitution (A.D. 1852) mentions professors of theology, moral philosophy, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, ancient languages, modern languages, music, and drawing.

Government and Teachers.—Bishop of London, or, if he refuse to act, some other spiritual peer chosen by Home Secretary, visitor (Charter);

Council manages and conducts affairs and business of college, consists of not less than 12 nor more than 32 members; any increase or diminution of number and every election of a new member, must have sanction of visitor, who may also remove any member; council may elect from its own members a president, vice-president, auditors, treasurer, and honorary secretary, and such committees

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

as may be thought fit from time to time, and appoints and dismisses officers, clerks, and servants. Committee consists of professors of theology, moral philosophy, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, geography, ancient languages, modern languages, music, and drawing, and of such other as may be from time added to their number, with approval of visitor; committee arranges, controls, and superintends all matters directly relating to education within college. Chairman of committee styled principal, and has ex officio a seat in council. Twenty [actually 36 at present] lady visitors superintend, and report upon to council, domestic arrangements and moral discipline of college (Deed of Constitution).

Subject to visitors approval, all teachers appointed and dismissed by council.

State of College and School in Easter Term of 1865.

General Character.—Pupils learn Latin, modern languages, physics, &c.

Teachers.—Classed as professors, assistants, and lady teachers. All paid by time, out of fees. None take boarders.

Day Scholars.—124, beside 59 pupils attending single classes at their discretion as non-compounders. Terminal payments (three terms in the year), school, under nine years of age, 5*l.* 5*s.*; under 11, 6*l.* 6*s.*; under 13, 7*l.* 7*s.*; above 13, 8*l.* 8*s.*; college, under 15, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 15, 10*l.* 10*s.* Annual payments (according to age) school; 12*l.* 12*s.*, 15*l.* 15*s.*, 18*l.* 18*s.*, and 22*l.* 1*s.*; college, 22*l.* 1*s.* and 28*l.* 7*s.* Extra subjects (terminal fees), instrumental music, 2*l.* 2*s.* (lady), 3*l.* 3*s.*; (master), vocal music (individual teaching), 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; drawing (higher subjects), 4*l.* 4*s.*; dancing, 2*l.* 2*s.*; writing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; private tuition, 10*s.* 6*d.* Terminal payments by non-compounders (i.e., students attending one or more classes without matriculating), classes meeting once a week, 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; twice a week, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, once a week, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; twice, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; writing, 2*l.* 2*s.*

Boarders.—Two ladies keep boarding houses, one in the same building as the college. Terms for college year, 60 guineas. In one house, laundress, 6 guineas; seat in church, 1*l.* 1*s.*; use of piano, 3*l.* 3*s.*; in the other seat at church and use of piano, 3*l.* 3*s.*, and laundress' charge for washing.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils on admission to college must be able to read and write and be acquainted with elements of arithmetic. For junior classes of school (about five years old) pupils need hardly know more than the alphabet. On the whole, those who come from school better prepared than those from home. Pupils generally stay three years in school and same time in college.

In school, age of pupils chief basis of classification; in college, complete scheme arranged for a four years' course. Religious instruction given in college by a professor of theology, in school by lady superintendent and her assistant. On application of next friends, pupils exempted from religious instruction. School and college work begins and ends with selections from Prayer Book, including psalms for the day.

Promotions as a rule by seniority, subject to discretion of professor, and separate for every group of subjects.

School examined twice each term by professors of college. Professors examine their own classes in college at Midsummer and Christmas. No prizes.

No punishments, but admonitions.

No play ground. One room set apart for gymnastic exercises by girls in the school. Callisthenics taught as part of system in school and junior year in college.

School and college room, warmed and ventilated by open fire places, ventilating panes and bricks, ventilators in chimney, and opened windows, seats have backs.

School open 32 weeks in the year. Study in college about 30 hours; in school about 26 (junior division about 18) hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in College		
" - 1	Professor of Music -	Berners Street.
" - 2	Mother, living on her own resources.	Upper Harley Street.
" - 3	Proprietor of Coffee-house -	Chapel Street, Soho.
" - 4	Architect -	Gloucester Crescent, N.W.
" - 5	Captain, R.N. (?)	Bromley.
" - 6	Upholsterer -	Upper Harley Street.
" - 7	Solicitor -	Cricklewood.
" - 8	Merchant -	Manchester.
" - 9	Physician -	Queen Anne Street.
" - 10	Private Gentleman	Cambridge.
Scholars lowest in School		
" - 1	Architect -	Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
" - 2	Manager of Bank -	Old Cavendish Street.
" - 3	Unknown -	Devonshire Street.
" - 4	Retired Hotel-keeper	Sussex Place, Regent's Park.
" - 5	Do. do. -	Do. do.
" - 6	Orphan ; Grandmother, lady	Upper Grosvenor Street.
" - 7	Physician -	Queen Anne Street,
" - 8	Do. -	Do. do.
" - 9	Indian Civil Service	Lower Seymour Street.
" - 10	Merchant -	Park Crescent.
Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars in the one Boarding House		
" - 1	Solicitor - - -	Cricklewood.
" - 2	Clergyman - - -	Isle of Wight.
" - 3	Clerk of Epsom Race Course	Croydon.
" - 4	Architect - - -	Torquay.
" - 5	Private Gentleman - - -	Calne.
" - 6	Retired Merchant - - -	Brompton.
" - 7	Hosier - - -	Leicester.
" - 8	Major - - -	Omagh, Ireland.
" - 9	Do. - - -	India.
" - 10	Surgeon - - -	Norwich.
Scholars in the other Boarding House		
" - 1	Clergyman - - -	Tunbridge.
" - 2	Do. - - -	Do.
" - 3	Do. - - -	Beighton, near Norwich
" - 4	Private Gentleman - - -	Norwich.
" - 5	Clergyman - - -	
" - 6	Do. - - -	Addresses omitted.
" - 7	Do. - - -	
" - 8	Do. - - -	
" - 9	Merchant - - -	
" - 10	West India Proprietor - - -	

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—TABLE A.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.														
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Soldiers learning each Subject.	Average Age.	3	Number of Lessons in the Class.	Average Age.	3	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time given to each Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	3	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1885.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1885.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1885.						
Religious Knowledge.	49	3	—	16	17	V.	1	—	Bible and Prayer Book; the Psalms.	16	V.	1	—	—	—	Acts of the Apostle; Epistles to the Hebrews.	16	V.	1	—	Robertson's Sketches of Church History, chaps. 1 to 10.		
Latin	—	63	4	—	12	—	1	1	—	Neucl. Books I. and II.; Arnold's 2nd Book; Exercises 10-40; Portions of the Georgics.	12	—	2	1	4	—	Zeno, 110 lines; Arnold, 26 lines; Zeno, Book L., 23 Exercises; Grammar, Nouns and Verbs; Marquette's "Hours," 12 pieces.	12	—	2	1	4	London Lat. Gram., to 1st Bk. Exer. 27-42, s. Corn. Nepos; Miltiades and Themis; Grandineau's Conversations 73-100; Brasseur's Grammar from Irregular Verbs to Syntax of Verbs; Brasseur's Manual, 3 pieces.
French	—	107	7	—	15	—	2	1	—	"L'Art Poétique," Chants II. and III.; "Athalia," 6 scenes; Translation of "Paradise Lost," 200 lines; Translation of 16 pieces of Marquette's "Half Hours."	15	—	2	1	2	—	Racine's "Britanniennes," 3 scenes.	15	—	2	1	2	—
Italian	—	52	3	—	17	—	2	1	4	Lemmi's Grammar; Exercises 40; Translation of Biagetti's "Prosatori," 78 pieces; Dante, 200 lines.	17	—	2	1	4	—	Lemmi's Grammar, 26 chapters; Biagetti's "Prosector," 5 pieces; Boden's Dialogues, 15 chapters; Oltrogge's "Lesen," 2 pieces; Bernays' Grammar, 23 Rules and Exercises on them; Ahn's Dialogues.	15	—	2	1	4	—
German	—	86	6	—	15	—	2	2	—	Iphigenie; "Hermann und Dorothea," to end; Chaudo. II.; Bernays' Grammar, Rules 14-187, and Exercises on them.	15	—	2	1	4	—	Bernays' Grammar, Irregular Verbs Exercises on the Verbi; Translation from Oltrrogge's Lesebuch; learnt "Erobenung von Magdeburg."	15	—	2	1	4	—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—TABLE A.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWER Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes taught while those Scholar fees, if any, paid for Learners each Subject.	Number of Scholar fees each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Average Time per Week given to each Subject.
Arithmetic	87 4 —	22 17 1	1 1 1	Colenso's Arithmetic, Decimal Fractions, and Double Rule of Three, Cube Root and Square.	22 —	I. 1 1	Colenso, Double Rule of Three. Vulgar Fractions, and Miscellaneous Examples.	22	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside the preceding.	25 3 —	8 —	1 1 1	Geometry, different divisions, from the 1st to the end of 6th Book.	8 —	I. 1 1	Enold, 1st Book, Potts and Hodhunter.	—	—
Physics	56 2 —	28 —	1 1 1	Natural Philosophy, Landner, Sonnd, and Magnetism.	— —	— —	Roman History, Archdeacon Brown; to the 1st Punic W.	28	—
Ancient History.	90 3 —	30 —	1 1 1	Lord Derby's Iliad; Pope's Odyssey; Hebrew's Phadar; Homer and Pindar.	30 —	I. 1 1	The 6th, to the 18th Centuries.	—	—
Modern History.	100 3 —	33 —	1 1 1	The 16th and 18th Century.	38 —	I. 1 1	Hughes' Manual; Physical Geography.	38	—
Geography	92 4 —	20 —	1 1 1	Hughes' Manual; Progress of Discovery, Turkey in Asia, India, Persia, Arabia, Maps.	20 —	I. 1 1	—	20	—
English Grammar.	25 1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	25	—
English Literature.	49 1 —	49 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
				The 18th Century.					

Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during Easter Term 1865.

Number of Exercises per Week.

Average Time given to each Lesson.

Average Age.

Number of Scholars in the Class.

Average Time given to each Lesson.

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Number of Lessons per Week.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—TABLE A.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are divided.	Extra Fees, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Average Age.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Time given to each Lesson.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Age.
Statistics of whole School.												
English Composition.	36	1	—	X.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrumental Music.	101	—	—	X.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocal	—	101	3	—	35	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Drawing	—	100	4	—	25	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Dancing	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church History.	—	30	1	—	30	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Astronomy	—	22	1	—	22	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Harmony	—	16	1	—	16	—	2	1½	2	—	—	—
Mental and Moral Philosophy.	—	12	1	—	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

GREAT ORMOND STREET.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Constitution.—One proprietor, who receives all payments and pays all expenses. With 112 pupils school would be self-supporting. Schoolroom belongs to Working Men's College, and is rented by proprietor for 30*l.* a year.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS
(*Girls.*)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Education of daughters of shopkeepers and others of lower middle class, who will have to earn their own livelihood when grown up.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good general education; especial attention being paid to handwriting, arithmetic, and book-keeping, to assist pupils in obtaining situations in after life.

Government and Teachers.—Teachers appointed and dismissed by proprietor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary and English subjects are the leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Two; head teacher receives 70*l.*, the other 45*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—64 [90 the usual attendance, 1868], about half between 10 and 14 years of age; parents belong chiefly to class of small shopkeepers or skilled workmen of a superior kind; school radius a mile and a half or more. Annual school fees under 10, 11. 2*s.* 6*d.*, 11. 13*s.* 9*d.*; and 2*l.* 5*s.*; above 10, 11. 13*s.* 9*d.*, 2*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, and 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; French, 15*s.*; the fees having been twice raised for new pupils.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils need not know anything on admission; if they have had any teaching at all at home (which is rarely the case) they are better prepared than those who come from other schools. Seldom stay after 15.

School variously classified according to subject, in upper school, arithmetic being leading subject. Mistress only person who gives direct religious instruction. School work begins with a hymn, reading New Testament and prayers, usually collects, with Lord's prayer. School closed on Sunday.

Pupils promoted partly according to age, but chiefly according to general intelligence, as shown not only at half-yearly examination but in class.

Lady visitors examine occasionally; part of plan that pupils should be examined once a year by mistress in presence of parents. Prizes have been given.

Punishments; sending out of class and detention.

Playground adjoins school.

Schoolrooms warmed by common fire-places, and ventilated by perforated window panes, and ventilators in floor. Seats have no backs.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 20 hours in the week those who learn French, one hour and a half longer.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School-house.
Scholars highest in School			
1	Journeyman Tailor	Euston Road, N.W. -	A mile and a quarter.
„ 2	Dressmaker -	Harpur Street, Red Lion Square, W.C.	A furlong and a half.
„ 3	Reporter for the press	Queen's Square, W.C.	Next street.
„ 4	Shopman	New Ormond Street, W.C.	Do.
„ 5	Tinplate-worker -	Edward Square, Caledonian Road, N.W. -	A mile and a half.
„ 6	Master Carver and Gilder	Compton Street East, W. C.	Half a mile.
„ 7	Corrector for the press	Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	A furlong and a half.
„ 8	Solicitor's Clerk -	King's Road, Gray's Inn, W. C.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.
„ 9	Clerk -	Do. -	Do.
„ 10	Shopman -	Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.	Next Street.
Scholars lowest in School			
1	Compositor	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.
„ 2	Bookseller	Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.	$\frac{3}{4}$ do.
„ 3	Grocer -	Red Lion Street, W.C.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.
„ 4	Clerk to the Lunacy Commission.	Southampton Row, W.C.	Next street.
„ 5	Cabinet-maker	Arlington Street, N.W.	A mile and a quarter.
„ 6	Law Stationer	Great Ormond Street. W.C.	Same street.
„ 7	Bookbinder	Wilmot Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.	$\frac{1}{4}$ of mile.
„ 8	Engraver and Printer -	Bennet Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.	$\frac{3}{4}$ do.
„ 9	Coffee-house Keeper	-	A furlong and a half.
„ 10	Tailor	Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.	A mile.

REGENT'S PARK,

11, St. Andrew's Place.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

Date of Establishment.—First meeting held 18th June 1818; opened in Mornington Place, Hampstead Road, 24th June 1820; removed to its present site Michaelmas 1824.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS
(Girls)

Constitution.—Supported by voluntary contributions.* Donors of 5*l.* 5*s.* have one vote, with an additional vote for every additional 5*l.* 5*s.* Annual subscribers have one vote for every half-guinea subscribed. All subscriptions payable in advance. First named executor of a will whereby legacy of 20*l.* is bequeathed to institution has one vote; or if legacy be 50*l.*, two votes; or if 100*l.*, three votes; with an additional vote for every additional 50*l.* Like number of votes awarded to chairman of any corporation or public company or other party instrumental in obtaining donations or conferring essential benefit on institution. Annual general meeting consists of treasurer or some other member of committee, and any ten or more other subscribers (Laws.)

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Relief and education, as governesses, of orphan daughters of clergymen, and military and naval officers. Deceased father of orphans of military and naval men must have held sovereign's commission in army, or former East India Company's army, for twelve years at least, (or for any shorter period, provided he has held it within three years of his death,) or been a commissioned officer in navy or marines (Laws.) Wards elected by ballot at general meeting; number to be elected recommended by ladies' committee. Managing committee have power to admit without election, upon recommendation of ladies' committee. Candidates nominated by commissioners of Patriotic fund or payment by commissioners of 40*l.* a year for each candidate so admitted. No candidates may be admitted under fourteen years of age, or above seventeen, unless under special circumstances, to be approved by committee, who may admit up to nineteen. Candidates must produce certificates of parents marriage; candidate's baptism; freedom from bodily and mental infirmity; capability to receive such instruction as will qualify to discharge duties of a governess; ability to read English accurately and fluently; acquaintance with Scripture history and rudiments of religious knowledge; familiarity with first four rules of arithmetic, and outlines of history, geography, and grammar; and progress in elementary parts of a liberal education. Any false statement or certificate invalidates a candidate's election. No ward may continue in institution after attaining age of twenty-one (Bye-laws).

* SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31 Dec., 1863.

INCOME.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand	379 13 4	Food	676 13 5
Annual subscriptions	826 19 0	Washing, firing, lighting, &c.	225 3 4
Donations	84 16 0	Furniture, &c.	38 8 11
Wards' contributions	354 9 6	Repairs, rates, taxes, &c.	57 3 3
Grant by Patriotic Fund towards } past maintenance of a ward	173 11 0	Salaries, &c. to teachers, &c.	541 7 6
Payments by Patriotic Fund to } wards maintenance of wards	100 0 0	Other salaries and wages, and collector's commission	263 8 2
Dividends on consols	81 0 0	Books, printing, stationery, &c.	68 14 9
Collection after sermon	54 6 5	Medicine, &c.	10 5 7
Incidentals	0 3 0	Advertisements, postage, and sundries	45 19 6
Consols (300 <i>l.</i>) sold	279 15 0	Ground rent	100 0 0
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	£ 2,334 13 3	Balance at banker's	2,027 4 5
			307 8 10
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	£ 2,334 13 3		

Note.—Funded property, 2,400*l.*

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Principles and duties of Christian religion according to Church of England; sound and useful knowledge, with such accomplishments as may qualify wards to become governesses or teachers; such practice in domestic economy as may fit them for whatever stations in society they may obtain to be made a regular subject of attention (Regulations).

Government and Teachers.—Bishop of London visitor.

Treasurer, clerical superintendents, and twelve other subscribers, chosen at annual general meeting, form committee, three a quorum; annual general meeting also appoint ladies' committee of twenty-one, who appoint from among their number sub-committee of twelve, three a quorum, for more especial superintendence of wards. Ladies' committee appoint governess, matron, and such masters and mistresses as it may be found necessary to employ, subject to approval of managing committee (Laws). Female servants under control of and hired and dismissed by matron, with approbation of ladies' committee (Bye-laws). No religious books or tracts admitted but such as are contained in catalogue of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, or have written sanction of both committees (Regulations).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Leading subjects of instruction are Latin, modern languages, music, drawing, and English subjects.

Teachers.—Three resident; professors of Latin, French, Italian, German, music, drawing, and callisthenics attend at stated times. Salaries; governess 100*l.*, English teacher 45*l.*, French teacher 35*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—36; average age in first class 18, second 16, third 15. Four meals a day; meat daily. Terms 12*l.* Laundress 1*l.* 6*s.* Usual washing apparatus of a bed-room in a gentleman's family, with unlimited supply of hot and cold water. Assemble at prayers 8 a.m.; retire 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils examined on admission to ascertain their proficiency, according to age, in rudiments of English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and principles of Christian religion. Pupils who come from other schools generally the better prepared. Pupils generally remain five years.

Daily religious instruction by governess and English teacher. Prayers morning and evening; in morning Bishop Blomfield's prayers used, and Psalms and other portions of Bible read.

Promotions according to progress, at discretion of governess.

First class examined annually before committees and a select company, and usually by a bishop at request of committees. First class receive prizes of books.

Pupils never punished; reproof and admonition only resorted to when needed.

House situated in its own grounds, which contain about two acres. Pupils walk out, accompanied by some lady in authority.

School rooms warmed and ventilated by keeping good fires, and opening all windows when not occupied. Seats, very comfortable chairs with backs.

School open all the year, except a fortnight at Christmas and two months in summer. Pupils in school about 20 hours in the week. Exercise in Park or Botanic Garden daily.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

PRO-
PRIETARY
SCHOOLS.
(Girls.)

Subject.	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.
Religious Knowledge	36
Latin - - -	16
French - - -	36
Italian - - -	16
German - - -	10
Arithmetic	36
History - - -	36
Geography	36
English Grammar	36
English Literature	36
English Composition	36
Reading - - -	36
Writing - - -	36
Instrumental Music	36
Vocal Music - - -	36
Drawing - - -	25
Callisthenics	36
Dancing	36
Needlework	36

The 1st Class prepare for their English studies, not from text books, but from reading and reference to books on such subjects as may be then considered, to which oral instruction is added.

The library extends over 400 vols., and consists of judiciously selected works of approved authors; viz., in theology, Jewel, Hooker, Burnet, Secker, Stanhope, Paley, Sumner, &c. The works of British essayists, poets, and historians: as Dr. Johnson, &c.; biography of celebrated persons by James, Misses Lawrence, Aikin, Bengor, Mrs. Jameson, Adolphus; many volumes of travels, Saturday and Penny Magazines, selected articles in the Quarterly Review, and other literary periodicals, are read, according to their suitableness to circumstances. French: Racine, Corneille, Hist. de France (Millot); de la Revolution (Mignet); Voyages d'Anacharsis. Fables: Fontaine, Florian, Cours de Littérature et de Morale. Lettres de Mme. Sévigné. Grammaire de Noël et Chapsal, de l'Academie, de Spiers. de Hamel, &c., &c., &c. Italian: Tasso, Dante, Alfieri, Metastasio, Silvio Pellico, Notti Romani, Scelte. Grammars: Vergeni, Biagioli, Perretti. Latin: Virgil, Cicero. Latin Reader: Cæsar, Delectus.

German: Krummacher, Bernstein's Selections, Schiller's Prose Works, Undine.

Dictionaries.

30, in different languages and on all kinds of subjects, and of these several copies.

Text books.

Pinnock's Catechisms, Questions on mythology, middle age history, historical questions, ancient and modern.

Arithmetic.

Abbott's Hand Book.

Colenso's.

Barnard Smith's.

There are no books specially appropriated to each class.

The library is open to all the wards, and they or their teachers may use any book that will assist or elucidate the subject under consideration.

**PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS
for Boys comprised in the COMMISSION.**

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known ?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded ?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate ?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish ?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class ?
6. Is the School—
 - (a) a separate foundation, or
 - (b) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects ?
7. In the latter case—
 - (a) are the endowments of the School separate, or
 - (b) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment ?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity ? and in whom is it vested ?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction ?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance ?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited ?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose ?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed ?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited ? and at what period ? and by whom ?
22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it ?
23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met ?
24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise ?
25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments ?
26. In whose patronage are any such benefices ?
27. By whom is each held ?
28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise ?
29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments ? If so, state
 - (a) the total number ;
 - (b) the amount of each ;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable ;
 - (d) the conditions of tenure.
30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School ? If so, give the same particulars.

GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.
32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors ? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed ?
33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or management upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.
34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors ?
35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over
 - (a) the internal management and regulations of the School ;
 - (b) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not ;
 - (c) the admission or expulsion of the boys ;
 - (d) the studies ;
 - (e) the discipline ;
 - (f) the payments by the boys ;
 - (g) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners ?
36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers ?

OBJECTS of TRUST.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation ?
38. Is the endowment
 - (a) for the education of boys only ;
 - or (b) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls ?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?
40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?
41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?
42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?
43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?
44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.
45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?
46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?
47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

MASTERS (including USHER) of SCHOOL.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?
 49. How many foundation masters are there?
 50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?
 51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?
 52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?
 53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?
 54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other pre-ferment or office?
 55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?
 56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?
 57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?
 58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?
 59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?
 60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?
 61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?
 62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?
 63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
 - (a) from the endowment;
 - (b) from fees for instruction;
 - (c) from profits of boarders;
 - (d) from any other sources?
 64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?
 65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?
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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for Boys comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER OF SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
 - (a) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
 - (b) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (a) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (b) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
 - (a) to any university?
 - (b) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
 (a) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely ;
 or (b) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately ;
 or (c) separately for every subject or group of subjects ?
25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
 (a) by seniority ;
 or (b) by marks gained for work done in the half year ;
 or (c) by examination at the end of the half year ;
 or (d) in what other way ?
26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject ?
27. How many hours a week are the boys in school ?
28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
 (a) in school ;
 (b) out of school under supervision by a master ;
 (c) out of school not under supervision ?
29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
 (a) to use translations ;
 or (b) to have assistance from a master or tutor ;
 or (c) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary ?
30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
 (a) in prose ;
 (b) in verse ?
31. Are such exercises, if any,—
 (a) short sentences taken from Exercise-books ;
 (b) continuous pieces for translation ;
 (c) original composition ?
32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
 (a) taken from text books ;
 (b) dictated orally by the master ;
 (c) set in writing ?
33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
 (a) by text books ;
 (b) by oral lectures ;
 (c) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer ;
 (d) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves ?
34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 (a) geometrical drawing ;
 (b) perspective ;
 (c) freehand drawing from the flat ;
 (d) freehand drawing from models ;
 (e) colouring ?
35. Is the theory or practice of music taught ?
36. How often is the School examined ?
37. By what examiners ? and how are they appointed ?
38. In what subjects ?
39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School ?
40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
 (a) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies ;
 (b) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life ;
 (c) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work ?
- If so, how is it done ?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?
42. Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?
43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?
44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?
45. (a) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(b) Is any other master or person?
46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?
47. What prayers are used?
48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?
49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?
50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?
51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?
52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?
53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?
54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?
55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?
56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?
57. Are there any monitors or prépostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?
58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?
59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?
60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?
61. Have they any other powers, e.g., that of fagging?
62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?
63. Do you believe that they would?
64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?
65. Have the boys access to any school library?
66. Under what conditions?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?
68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?
69. How large is it?
70. How far is it from the School?
71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?
72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?
73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?
75. Do any of the masters join in the games?
76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?
78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
 80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
 81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
 82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
 83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?
 84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?
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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER or MISTRESS of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for GIRLS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER OF SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
 - (a) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
 - (b) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.
4. From what distance do the day scholars come?
5. Do they (a) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
or (b) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?
9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?
10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders ?
14. Of what does each meal consist ?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room ?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house ? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms ?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed ?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up ?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus ?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms ?
21. Are there separate rooms for study ? if so, to how many scholars [is one room allotted ?

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work ?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission ?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination ?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching ?
26. In which case are they better prepared ?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School ?
28. Is the School classified—
 - (a) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely ;
 - or (b) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinate ;
 - or (c) separately for every subject or group of subjects ?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
 - (a) by seniority ;
 - or (b) by marks gained for work done in the half year ;
 - or (c) by examination at the end of the half year ;
 - or (d) in what other way ?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject ?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school ?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
 - (a) in school ;
 - (b) out of school under supervision by a teacher ;
 - (c) out of school not under supervision ?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
 - (a) to use translations ;
 - or (b) to have assistance from the teacher ;
 - or (c) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary ?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
 - (a) in prose ;
 - (b) in verse ?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
 - (a) short sentences taken from exercise books ?
 - (b) continuous pieces for translation ;
 - (c) original composition ?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
 - (a) taken from text books ;
 - (b) dictated orally by the teacher ;
 - (c) set in writing ?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
 (a) from abridgments ;
 (b) from standard authors ;
 (c) from oral lectures ?
38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
 (a) by text books ;
 (b) by oral lectures ;
 (c) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer ;
 (d) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves ?
39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 (a) geometrical drawing ;
 (b) perspective ;
 (c) freehand drawing from the flat ;
 (d) freehand drawing from models ;
 (e) colouring ?
40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
 (a) harmony ;
 (b) instrumental music ;
 (c) class singing ;
 (d) solo singing ?
41. How often is the School examined ?
42. By what examiners ? and how are they appointed ?
43. In what subjects ?
44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School ?
45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere ?
46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination ?
47. What provision is made for religious instruction ?
48. (a) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction ?
 (b) Is any other teacher or person ?
49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers ?
50. What prayers are used ?
51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers ?
52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them ?
53. Are there any lessons on Sundays ? and how is the day observed ?
54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday ?
55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline ? or, if not, who can interfere with him ?
56. What punishments are in use ? and for what offences are they inflicted ?
57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only ?
58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others ?
59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline ?
60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed ?
61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other ?
62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance ?

63. Have the scholars access to any school-library ?
64. Under what conditions ?

PLAYGROUNDS and RECREATION.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School ?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use ?
67. How large is it ?
68. How far is it from the School ?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather ?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise ?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises ?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present ?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games ?
74. Is there a gymnasium ?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system ?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher ?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated ?
78. Are the seats provided with backs ?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars ?
 80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents ?
 81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty ?
 82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners ?
 83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed ?
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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate ?
2. What is the constitution of the School ?
 - (a) Are the proprietors incorporated ?
 - (b) With limited or unlimited liability ?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed ?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested ?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor ?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors ?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
 8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
 9. How are they appointed?
 10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
 11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
 - (a) the internal management and regulation of the School?
 - (b) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
 - (c) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
 - (d) the studies?
 - (e) the discipline?
 - (f) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
 12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
 13. How many masters are there in the School?
 14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
 15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
 16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
 17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
 - (a) the total number;
 - (b) the amount of each;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable;
 - (d) the conditions of tenure.
 18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
 19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
 - (a) persons to be instructed?
 - or (b) subjects to be taught?
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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
 - (a) Are the proprietors incorporated?
 - (b) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed ?
 4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested ?
 5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor ?
 6. What are the rights of the proprietors ?
 7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors ? or what is done with it ?
 8. Who are the governors or managers of the School ?
 9. How are they appointed ?
 10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School ?
 11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
 - (a) the internal management and regulation of the School ?
 - (b) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers ?
 - (c) the admission and expulsion of the scholars ?
 - (d) the studies ?
 - (e) the discipline ?
 - (f) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners ?
 12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters ?
 13. How many teachers are there in the School ?
 14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars ?
 15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher ?
 16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher ?
 17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School ? If so, state—
 - (a) the total number ;
 - (b) the amount of each ;
 - (c) the period for which it is tenable ;
 - (d) the condition of the tenure.
 18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
 - (a) persons to be instructed ?
 - or (b) subjects to be taught ?
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**PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of
PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.**

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

